

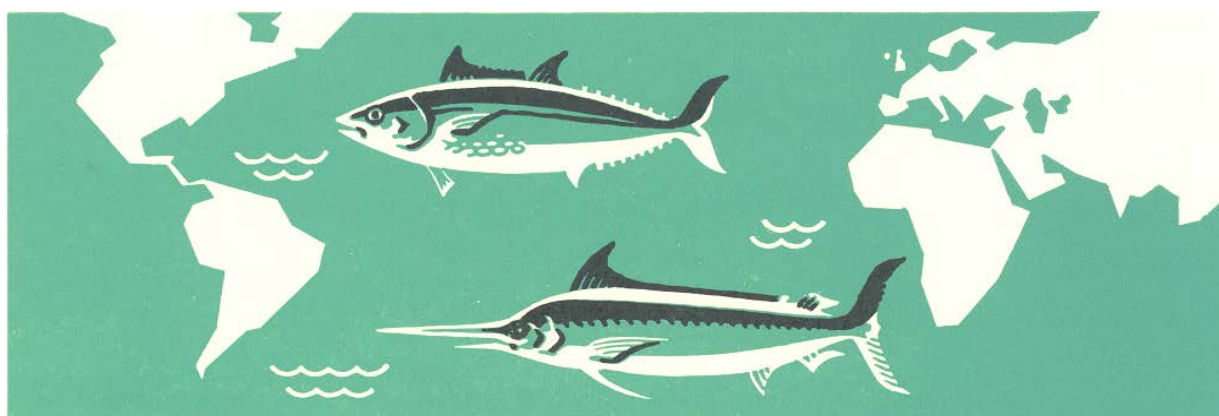
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**INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION  
for the  
CONSERVATION of ATLANTIC TUNAS**

**COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE  
pour la CONSERVATION  
des THONIDÉS de L'ATLANTIQUE**

**COMISIÓN INTERNACIONAL  
para la  
CONSERVACIÓN del ATÚN ATLÁNTICO**

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**R E P O R T  
for biennial period, 2018-19  
PART II (2019) - Vol. 3  
Annual Reports**

**R A P P O R T  
de la période biennale, 2018-19  
II<sup>e</sup> PARTIE (2019) – Vol. 3  
Rapports annuels**

**I N F O R M E  
del período bienal, 2018-19  
2<sup>a</sup> PARTE (2019) – Vol. 3  
Informes anuales**

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## FOREWORD

The Chairman of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas presents his compliments to the Contracting Parties of the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (signed in Rio de Janeiro, May 14, 1966), as well as to the Delegates and Advisers that represent said Contracting Parties, and has the honor to transmit to them the "*Report for the Biennial Period, 2018-2019, Part II (2019)*", which describes the activities of the Commission during the second half of said biennial period.

This issue of the Biennial Report contains the Report of the 26th Regular Meeting of the Commission (Palma de Mallorca, Spain, 18-25 November 2019) and the reports of all the meetings of the Panels, Standing Committees and Sub-Committees, as well as some of the Working Groups. It also includes a summary of the activities of the Secretariat and the Annual Reports of the Contracting Parties of the Commission and Observers, relative to their activities in tuna and tuna-like fisheries in the Convention area.

The Report is published in four volumes. *Volume 1* includes the Proceedings of the Commission Meetings and the reports of all the associated meetings (with the exception of the Report of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics-SCRS). *Volume 2* contains the Report of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) and its appendices. *Volume 3* includes the Annual Reports of the Contracting Parties of the Commission and the Observers. *Volume 4* includes the Secretariat's Report on Statistics and Coordination of Research, the Secretariat's Administrative and Financial Reports, and the Secretariat's Reports to the ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures Compliance Committee (COC), and to the Permanent Working Group for the Improvement of ICCAT Statistics and Conservation Measures (PWG). All volumes of the Biennial Report are only published in electronic format.

This Report has been prepared, approved and distributed in accordance with Article III, paragraph 9, and Article IV, paragraph 2-d, of the Convention, and Rule 15 of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission. The Report is available in the three official languages of the Commission: English, French and Spanish.

## PRÉSENTATION

Le Président de la Commission internationale pour la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique présente ses compliments aux Parties contractantes à la Convention internationale pour la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique (signée à Rio de Janeiro le 14 mai 1966), ainsi qu'aux délégués et conseillers qui représentent ces Parties contractantes, et a l'honneur de leur faire parvenir le « *Rapport de la période biennale 2018-2019, II<sup>e</sup> Partie (2019)* », dans lequel sont décrites les activités de la Commission au cours de la deuxième moitié de cette période biennale.

Ce rapport contient le rapport de la 26<sup>e</sup> réunion ordinaire de la Commission (Palma de Majorque, Espagne, 18-25 Novembre 2019) et les rapports de toutes les réunions des Sous-commissions, des Comités permanents et des Sous-comités, ainsi que de divers Groupes de travail. Il comprend également un résumé des activités du Secrétariat et les rapports annuels remis par les Parties contractantes à l'ICCAT et les observateurs concernant leurs activités de pêche de thonidés et d'espèces voisines dans la zone de la Convention.

Le rapport est publié en quatre volumes. Le *Volume 1* réunit les comptes rendus des réunions de la Commission et les rapports de toutes les réunions annexes, à l'exception du rapport du Comité permanent pour la recherche et les statistiques (SCRS). Le *Volume 2* contient le rapport du Comité permanent pour la recherche et les statistiques (SCRS) et ses appendices. Le *Volume 3* contient les rapports annuels des Parties contractantes de la Commission. Le *Volume 4* comprend le rapport du Secrétariat sur les statistiques et la coordination de la recherche, les rapports administratifs et financiers du Secrétariat et les rapports du Secrétariat au Comité d'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT (COC) et au Groupe de travail permanent sur l'amélioration des statistiques et des mesures de conservation de l'ICCAT (PWG). Tous les volumes du rapport biennal ne sont publiés que sous format électronique.

Le présent rapport a été rédigé, approuvé et distribué en application des Articles III-paragraphe 9 et IV-paragraphe 2-d de la Convention et de l'Article 15 du Règlement intérieur de la Commission. Il est disponible dans les trois langues officielles de la Commission: anglais, français et espagnol.

## PRESENTACIÓN

El Presidente de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico presenta sus respetos a las Partes contratantes del Convenio Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (firmado en Río de Janeiro, 14 de mayo de 1966), así como a los delegados y consejeros que representan a las mencionadas Partes contratantes, y tiene el honor de transmitirles el “*Informe del Período Bienal, 2018-2019, 2ª Parte (2019)*”, en el que se describen las actividades de la Comisión durante la segunda mitad de dicho periodo bienal.

El Informe Bienal contiene el informe de la vigésimo sexta Reunión ordinaria de la Comisión (Palma de Mallorca, España, 18-25 de noviembre de 2019), y los informes de todas las reuniones de las Subcomisiones, Comités Permanentes y Subcomités, así como de algunos Grupos de Trabajo. Incluye, además, un resumen de las actividades de la Secretaría y los Informes anuales de las Partes contratantes de la Comisión y de observadores sobre sus actividades en las pesquerías de túnidos y especies afines en la zona del Convenio.

El Informe se publica en cuatro volúmenes. El **Volumen 1** incluye las Actas de las Reuniones de la Comisión y los Informes de todas las reuniones relacionadas (con excepción del Informe del Comité Permanente de Investigación y Estadísticas - SCRS). El **Volumen 2** el Informe del Comité Permanente de Investigación y Estadísticas (SCRS) y sus apéndices. El **Volumen 3** incluye los Informes anuales de las Partes contratantes de la Comisión. El **Volumen 4** incluye el informe de la Secretaría sobre estadísticas y coordinación de la investigación, los informes Administrativo y Financiero de la Secretaría y los informes de la Secretaría al Comité de Cumplimiento de las Medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT (COC) y al Grupo de Trabajo Permanente para la mejora de las estadísticas y normas de conservación de ICCAT (GTP). Todos los volúmenes del Informe Bienal se publican solo en formato electrónico.

Este Informe ha sido redactado, aprobado y distribuido de acuerdo con el Artículo III, párrafo 9, y el Artículo IV, párrafo 2-d del Convenio, y con el Artículo 15 del Reglamento Interno de la Comisión. El Informe está disponible en las tres lenguas oficiales de la Comisión: inglés, francés y español.

*RAÚL DELGADO*

*Commission Chairman / Président de la Commission / Presidente de la Comisión*

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<sup>1</sup> Reports received and distributed for the 2019 ICCAT annual meetings. In addition, Compliance Reporting Tables have been extracted from the Annual Reports and the information contained therein has been assimilated into the Compliance Tables (ANNEX 9 of the 2019 Commission Report).

<sup>2</sup> Rapports reçus et diffusés pour les réunions annuelles de l'ICCAT de 2019. En outre, les tableaux de déclaration d'application ont été extraits de ces Rapports annuels et l'information contenue dans ces tableaux de déclaration a été incorporée aux tableaux d'application (ANNEXE 9 du Rapport de la Commission de 2019).

<sup>3</sup> Informes recibidos y distribuidos para las reuniones anuales de ICCAT de 2019. Además, las tablas de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento se han extraído de los informes anuales y la información de dichas tablas se ha incluido en las tablas de cumplimiento (ANEXO 9 del Informe de la Comisión de 2019).



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**ANNUAL REPORTS OF CONTRACTING PARTIES  
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INFORMES ANUALES DE PARTES CONTRATANTES**

**ANNUAL REPORT OF ALBANIA  
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'ALBANIE  
INFORME ANUAL DE ALBANIA**

*SUMMARY*

*The total catch of marine fisheries of Albania during the year 2018 was 6,202 metric tons. The total catch was composed of demersal fish (66.5%), small pelagic fish (sardine and anchovy) (31.9%) and the total amount of bluefin tuna catch was 100 metric tons or 1.6 %. While during the 2019, the total amount of bluefin tuna caught by Albania was 156 metric tons. The entire bluefin tuna quota was caught by one purse seiner and fishing operations were conducted in the Western Mediterranean Sea (HSEA). The bluefin tuna operations started at the end of May and finished at the end of June. Conservation and management measures regarding bluefin tuna fisheries are regulated by national legislation through by laws, regulations and Ministerial orders, taking into account ICCAT's related regulations.*

*RÉSUMÉ*

*La quantité totale de captures des pêcheries marines de l'Albanie en 2018 était de 6.202 t. La capture totale était composée de poissons démersaux (66,5 %), de petits poissons pélagiques (sardines et anchois) (31,9%) et les captures totales de thon rouge s'élevaient à 100 t ou 1,6%. En 2019, le total des captures de thon rouge par l'Albanie s'élevait à 156 t. La totalité du quota de thon rouge a été capturée par un senneur et l'opération de pêche a été menée en Méditerranée occidentale (HSEA). La capture de thon rouge a débuté à la fin du mois de mai et s'est terminée à la fin du mois de juin. Les mesures de conservation et de gestion relatives aux pêcheries de thon rouge sont réglementées par la législation nationale, à travers des lois, des réglementations et des arrêtés ministériels, en tenant compte des réglementations pertinentes de l'ICCAT.*

*RESUMEN*

*El volumen total de capturas de la pesca marítima de Albania durante el año 2018 fue de 6.202 t. La captura total estaba compuesta en un 66,5 % por peces demersales, en un 31,9% por pequeños peces pelágicos (sardina y anchoa) y la cantidad total de captura de atún rojo fue de 100 t o del 1,6 %. Mientras que en 2019, el total de la captura de atún rojo de Albania fue de 156 t. Un cerquero capturó la cuota total de atún rojo y la operación de pesca se llevó a cabo en el Mediterráneo occidental (HSEA). La captura de atún rojo comenzó a finales de mayo y terminó a finales de junio. Las medidas de conservación y ordenación en lo que concierne al atún rojo están reguladas por la legislación nacional mediante estatutos, reglamentos y órdenes ministeriales, que consideran las reglamentaciones relacionadas de ICCAT.*

**Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**

***Section 1: Annual fisheries information***

Total catch amount of tuna was 100 metric tons in 2018. %. While during the 2019, the total of bluefin tuna catch by Albania was 156 metric tons.

It is higher than total catch amount of this specie for the year 2017 (56.91 t). Albania does exercise neither other fishing method (long line, harpoons, traps etc.) nor catch other species (SWO, BET, ALB etc.).

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development issued Bluefin tuna fishing license to one fishing vessel in 2018, in accordance with national legislation as well as relevant ICCAT regulations. The bluefin tuna purse seiner had an overall length 38 m and a tonnage 160 as GRT. During the 2019, the same vessel, after some construction works in shipyard, has the overall length 41m. Albania did not license towing and support vessel during 2018, but licensed a support vessel (Rozafa 23) during 2019. The fishing vessel are monitored via a satellite-based Vessel Monitoring System (VMS).

The bluefin tuna fisheries in 2018 started at 26 May and finished at 24 June. Fishing season in 2019 started at 26 May and finished at 5 June 2019. The fishing operation was conducted in the Western Mediterranean Sea. All the fish caught by the purse seiner was exported and transported live to cage farming facilities of another CPC (Malta).

**Section 2: Research and statistics**

**2.1 Research**

There is no in place a National Observer Programme and no scientific research program was undertaken during 2018. Albania does not authorize the recreational BFT fishing and do not issue permits for recreational and sport fishing regarding BFT or other tuna like species. Albania does exercise neither other fishing method (long line, harpoons, traps etc.) nor catch of other species (SWO, BET, ALB etc.). The entire national quota (2018 – 100 metric tons) was exported live in tuna farming of another CPC (Malta) and it is carries out by only one purse seiner vessel.

As above, Albania does not possess and cannot report and transmit data on details of BFT catches (e.g. size composition).

The usage of all modified drift-nets has been prohibited since 2012 to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards. In addition to setting some technical measures and prohibitions for certain shark species, sea mammals and sea turtles, in 2017, with the law 80/2017, Albania amended the law “On Fisheries” with a view to the adoption of required management measures towards the incidental of vulnerable species and reduction of by-catch rates. Albania started, early 2019, the implementation of the by-catch monitoring program through the observers on board of fishing vessels (trawlers and purse seiners in Adriatic Sea) with the support of GFCM. This program aims to obtain representative data on the discard component of total by-catch, as well as information on the incidental catch of vulnerable species.

**2.2 Statistics**

During the bluefin tuna fishing season, daily bluefin tuna data were collected and assessed at the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to determine and pre-announce the closure time for the fishing vessel. Task I and Task II data were reported to the ICCAT Secretariat.

**ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)**

	<b>GENERAL</b>	<b>RESPONSE</b>
S1	Annual Report	Sent to ICCAT 6/9/2019.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Sent to ICCAT on 23/08/2019.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate	Sent to ICCAT on 23/08/2019.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Sent to ICCAT on 23/08/2019.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Not applicable. BFT caught is transported alive to cage farming facilities of another CPC (Malta). 2018 BFT stereo-cam size measurements sent to ICCAT on 26/08/2019.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Not applicable. BFT caught is transported alive to cage farming facilities of another CPC (Malta). 2018 BFT stereo-cam size measurements sent to ICCAT on 26/08/2019.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Albania does not tag any Bluefin tuna. All Bluefin tuna caught, is transfer alive. to cage farming facilities of another CPC (Malta).
S8	Information on tagging surveys	Not applicable. Albania does not tag any Bluefin tuna. All Bluefin tuna caught, is transfer alive to cage farming facilities of another CPC (Malta).
S9	Information collected under conventional tagging programmes	Not applicable. Albania does not tag any Bluefin tuna. All Bluefin tuna caught, is transfer alive to cage farming facilities of another CPC (Malta).

S10	Information collected under electronic tagging programmes	Not applicable. Albania does not tag any Bluefin tuna. All Bluefin tuna caught, is transfer alive to cage farming facilities of another CPC (Malta).
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Albania started, early 2019, the implementation of the by-catch monitoring program through the observers on board of fishing vessels (trawlers and purse seiners in Adriatic Sea) with the support of GFCM. This program aims to obtain representative data on the discard component of total by-catch, as well as information on the incidental catch of vulnerable species. Albania carries out its own quota of Bluefin tuna by only one purse seiner vessel in Mediterranean Sea.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable for Albania There are no Albanian vessels authorized to fish on Sargassum. Hence, no data on pelagic Sargassum was collected.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Albania does not authorize any fishing vessel to carry out pelagic long line fisheries and harpoons. Information is reported to ICCAT in ST01-T1FC-ALB2018. Sent to ICCAT on 23/08/2019.
<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Albania does not have tuna farming.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Albania does not have tuna farming. The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems are provided to ICCAT by CPC of tuna farming. (In our case by Maltese CPC).
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Albania does not have the national BFT observer programmes. All data are reported in "ST01 to ST03" forms. Sent to ICCAT on 23/08/2019.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. Albania does not have a cooperative research program on W-BFT.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not available. Albania does not have data of abundance indices and other fishery indicators.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not available. Albania does not have information resulting from GBYP related research.
S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Not applicable. Albania does not conduct a sport catch - and -release fishery, as reported in Task 1 data, sent to ICCAT on 23/08/2019 and does not provide any Report on the scientific activities.
<b>TROPICALS</b>		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.
S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc.	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.

S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.
<b>SHARK</b>		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Albania started, early 2019, the implementation of the by-catch monitoring program through the observers on board of fishing vessels (trawlers and purse seiners in Adriatic Sea) with the support of GFCM. This program aims to obtain representative data on the discard component of total by-catch, as well as information on the incidental catch of vulnerable species.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	Not applicable for Albania since there is no fishing activities related on shortfin mako.
S51	Information on blue shark	Not applicable for Albania since there is no undertaking scientific research activities related on blue sharks.
<b>OTHER BYC</b>		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Guide published by Network for the Conservation of Cetaceans and Sea Turtles in the Adriatic ( <a href="https://www.netcet.eu/">https://www.netcet.eu/</a> ), ( <a href="https://www.facebook.com/NETCETproject">https://www.facebook.com/NETCETproject</a> ) Guide of Albanian birds ( <a href="http://www.booksinprint.bg/Publication/Details/b77cf5ce-b0db-4a22-a97d-6f3ad48c0ccf">http://www.booksinprint.bg/Publication/Details/b77cf5ce-b0db-4a22-a97d-6f3ad48c0ccf</a> )
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Albania carries out its quota by only one purse seiner vessel. No sea turtles are caught by Albanian BFT vessel.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	There is no seabird incidental catch reported during 2018. Albania carries out its quota by only one purse seiner vessel.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Based on the Albanian law 64/2012 "On Fisheries", amended by law 80/2017, Art.37: 2. The masters of fishing vessels immediately should release the seabirds accidentally caught by fishing vessels. 3. makes possible, that the specimens of species under the characters a) to d) and f) to h) of paragraph 1 of this Article, as accidentally caught by fishing vessels should be handled on board with care by fishing vessel and be released alive and undamaged in water. 4. The masters of fishing vessel does not land the above species, except when belonging to a program adopted for salvation and protecting them or if it's necessary to ensure their recovery when they are injured and that the inspectorate covering the fisheries to be informed before the fishing vessel enter the fishing port. Fishery Inspectorate is in charge to enforce the above article, by controlling fish landings in landing sites.

S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Albania started, early 2019, the implementation of the by-catch monitoring program through the observers on board of fishing vessels (trawlers and purse seiners in Adriatic Sea) with the support of GFCM. This program aims to obtain representative data on the discard component of total by-catch, as well as information on the incidental catch of vulnerable species.
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## Part II (Management implementation)

### Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures

#### ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Req	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports	<p>Sent to ICCAT on 6/9/2019.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 116 and 122 of the Albania Constitution international agreements concluded by Albania are binding upon the national institutions and laws. For that reason, Albania is bound to take necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with ICCAT Recommendations.</p> <p>Applicable recommendations and resolutions imposed by ICCAT have been transposed into national legislation and implemented as required. The relevant and applicable conservation and management measures regarding bluefin tuna have been regulated by national legislation (Law 64/2012 “On Fisheries”, different DCMs (e.g. Control &amp; VMS, Conservation &amp; Management, and IUU DCM) and Ministerial orders, considering ICCAT’s related regulations.</p> <p>Actually, Albania authorizes only one purse seiner to carry out its own quota during fishing season (26 May – 24 June 2018).</p>
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	<p>As mentioned above, Albania is bound to take necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with ICCAT Recommendations by its vessel. Regarding reporting obligations, we tried to be timely responded with accompanying data, as required. In cases where Albania has no targeted fishery or no data obtained for certain types of species, such cases have been responded as “not applicable” and we give the explanations why.</p> <p>Shark Check sheet updated sent to ICCAT on 02/09/2019.</p>
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Sent to ICCAT 02/08/2019.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Albania is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Albania is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	Not applicable. Albania is not involved in any transshipment (at sea and in-port).
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Albania is not involved in any transshipment (at sea and in-port).

GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. Albania has no carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipments either at-sea or in-port.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Not applicable. Albania has not authorized any pelagic long line vessel to tranship.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Sent to ICCAT 01/03/2016. No changes since then.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	“CP24_AuthPort” Sent to ICCAT on 01/03/2018 and on 15/02/2019.
GEN	0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	At least 24 hours in advance (Art. 81, law 64/2012, “On Fisheries” amended).
GEN	0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Not applicable. No request for Port Entry or Use of Port received from other CPCs flagged fishing vessels.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Not applicable. No inspection reports containing or not apparent infringements.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. No inspection reports containing or not apparent infringements.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. No inspection reports containing apparent infringements, so, no notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Not applicable. Albania has not entered into any such bilateral arrangements.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable. Albania has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. Albania has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	1 (one) vessel, “ROZAF 15”, sent CP01-VessList to ICCAT on 16/02/2018, 1 (one) support vessel, “ROZAF 23”, sent CP01-VessList to ICCAT on 06/05/2019.

GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission of this form by Albania.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. There are no sport or recreational fisheries carried out by Albania in the ICCAT Convention area.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. Albania has no information to report on alleged IUU activities.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. Albania has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report. Sent to ICCAT on 9/4/2019.
GEN	0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. Albania has no relevant information to report.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable. Albania has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. Albania has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. Albania has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. Albania has not received any reports of its vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures.
GEN	0031	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate	Not applicable. Albania is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.
GEN	0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Not applicable. Albania is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.
GEN	0033	Report on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Not applicable. Albania is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.
GEN	0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable. Albania has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any bluefin tuna farming facilities.



BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any trap fishery for bluefin tuna.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Sent to ICCAT 15/02/2018 and 14/02/2019.
BFT	1008	Farming capacity plan and revisions if appropriate	Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans	Not applicable. There has been no change to the plan originally submitted.
BFT	1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	No applicable. There has been no request for these documents for the year in course
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2018	Sent to ICCAT through ST02-T1NC on 28/09/2018.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	1 (one) vessel authorized, "ROZAF A 15", sent CP01-VessList to ICCAT on 16/02/2018 and 06/05/2019.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	1 (one) support vessel, "ROZAF A 23", sent CP01-VessList to ICCAT on 06/05/2019.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	CP-29 JFO sent to ICCAT on 14/05/2018, No. JFO 2018-004 (No joint fishing in 2019).
BFT	1015	VMS messages	YES, the system in place since 2012.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. Albania has less than 15 active vessels and does not voluntarily participate in the JIS for BFT-E.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Albania has less than 15 active vessels and does not voluntarily participate in the JIS for BFT-E. There are no Fishery Inspection vessels in Albania. This duty is realized in the Albanian waters by Coast Guard vessels, belongs to IMOC (InterOperacional Maritime Center).
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Sent to ICCAT on 11/02/2017, no changes since the year 2017.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not available. There were no Albanian or foreign vessels landing BFT in Albanian ports during 2018 or 2019.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not available. There were not BFT transshipments in Albanian port during 2018 or 2019.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Sent to ICCAT 01/03/2018 and 15/2/2019.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	CP26-BFT-WcRp sent to ICCAT 03/06/2018, 11/06/2018, 18/06/2018 and 07/06/2019; 21/06/2019; 25/06/2019 and 03/07/2019.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	1(one), 25/06/2018 and two / 03/07/2019/ and 07/06/2019.
BFT	1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	ALB-BFT Closure 2018, sent to ICCAT on 03/07/2018 and ALB-BFT Closure 2019 sent to ICCAT on 05/06/2019.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Albania does not operate any BFT-W fishery or have any opportunity to take any BFT-W as by-catch.  Albania carries out its quota by one purse seiner and BFT is transfer alive in another CPC cage farming.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Sent to ICCAT 05/10/2018 CP30-BCD_Rep, and sent to ICCAT 14/09/2019.

BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission by Albania to ICCAT on 12/02/2018.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission by Albania.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission by Albania.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Albania carries out its quota by one purse seiner and BFT is transfer alive in another CPC cage farming.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Albania has no information to report regarding such vessels.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Data has been entered directly through the system.
BFT	1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. Albania does not authorize fishing for tropical species.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Not applicable. No vessels flagged Albania fished for these species in the previous years.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. Albania has not received reports of IUU activity by its vessels nor has any additional information to report.
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. Albania does not authorize fishing for tropical species.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Albania does not authorize fishing for tropical species.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. Albania does not authorize fishing for tropical species.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries "0" catch reported and sent to ICCAT on 21/01/2019.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimize ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. Albania does not deploy FADs to catch tropical tuna.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Albania is not involved in catching or trading SWO.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. Albania is not involved in catching or trading SWO.

SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any of its vessels to catch SWO-MED.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any of its sport/recreational vessels to catch SWO-MED.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Albania does not grant any permits for harpoons or longlines to catch highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Albania does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED, and hence has no specific closed period.  [Albanian legislation (Regulation 1, Art.7 point 3 and 5)]. <i>“In the case of the by catch of swordfish with different fishing methods (purse seiner or pelagic trawling) the amount should be register in logbook and immediately reported to the fishery inspectors in port or landing site.”</i> No by-catch reported.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable. Albania does not operate, nor has plans to operate, a SWO-N fishery.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not available. Albania has not authorized any of its ports to receive landings or allow transshipment of SWO-MED.
SWO	3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Not available. Albania does not have any catches of SWO-MED to report. “0” catch reported and sent to ICCAT on 14/01/2018.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. Albania does not tag and has not landed any tagged SWO-MED fish.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-S.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. Albania does not permit by-catch of SWO-N in other fisheries.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable. Albania does not permit by-catch of SWO-S in other fisheries.
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.
SWO	3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Not applicable. Albania does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED.
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any vessels to fish for ALB-MED.

ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. Albania does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-N.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. Albania does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-S.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. Albania does not permit by-catch of ALB-N in other fisheries.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. Albania does not permit by-catch of ALB-S in other fisheries.
BIL	5001	Report on the implementation of Rec. 15-05/18-04 and 16-11	Billfish Checksheet sent to ICCAT on 02/09/2019.
SHK	7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Shark Checksheet updated sent to ICCAT on 02/09/2019.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	The Action Plan for the Conservation of Sea Turtles and their Habitats in Albania was adopted through a Ministerial Order (No. 596, 22.11.2012) of the Minister of Environment. This adoption was officially announced at the 32nd Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) at the Council of Europe, in Strasbourg, France (27-30 November 2012).  <a href="https://issuu.com/medasset/docs/action_plan">https://issuu.com/medasset/docs/action_plan</a>
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable. Albania does not have an NPOA for seabirds and has not longline fishery in the area to which the requirement pertains.  Although, in the Albanian Law No.64/2012, amended, Art. 37, says:  <i>2. The masters of fishing vessels immediately should release the seabirds accidentally caught by fishing vessels.</i> <i>3. The masters of fishing makes possible, that the specimens of species under the characters a) to d) and f) to h) of paragraph 1 of this Article, as accidentally caught by fishing vessels should be handled on board with care by fishing vessel and be released alive and undamaged in water.</i> <i>4. The masters of fishing vessel does not land the above species, except when belonging to a program adopted for salvation and protecting them or if it's necessary to ensure their recovery when they are injured and that the inspectorate covering the fisheries to be informed before the fishing vessel enter the fishing port.</i>
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Albania started, early 2019, the implementation of the by-catch monitoring program through the observers on board of fishing vessels (trawlers and purse seiners in Adriatic Sea) with the support of GFCM. This program aims to obtain representative data on the discard component of total by-catch, as well as information on the incidental catch of vulnerable species.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by Albania.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding	Not applicable. Albania had not lodged an objection to any of the

	objections to ICCAT Recs	previous year's Recommendations.
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***Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures***

With reference to relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, have transposed into national regulations all applicable ICCAT recommendations on BFT. Fishing for bluefin tuna continue to be regulated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, through the Ministerial Order, No.74, date 14/02/2018, based on Fisheries Law-64/2012, amended, as well as the respective ICCAT recommendation 14 – 04/17-07/. In the Ministerial Order No102, date 05/02/2019, fully implementing Rec. 18-02, are announced the rules and the reporting forms which are the obligations for the Bluefin tuna fishing vessels and administrators, such as: Catch limit of BFT, Bluefin Tuna Fishing Permit, Catch Reporting Forms, Authorization of Vessel, Dead Tuna Notification Form, VMS, designated Landing Ports and Fishery Inspectors in charge etc.

*4.1 Closed seasons and catch limits*

The authorized fishing period for bluefin tuna by purse seiner, based on ICCAT Rec., has been set from 26 May to 24 June 2018 and from 26 May to 1 July 2019. However, if the catch quota allocated by ICCAT is exhausted before the closure time, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development will require to the catching vessel to proceed immediately to designated port and inform ICCAT Secretariat for fishing closure.

The Albanian bluefin tuna quota is allocated to one purse seiner vessel. It is obligatory to inform the Ministry about the catch amount and the coordinates of fishing area following each fishing operation in order to monitor and supervise the fishing quota. As of 24 June 2018, total catches of bluefin tuna have reached 100 metric tons, while on 05/06/2019 was caught all the Albanian BFT quota of 156 metric tons.

Bluefin Tuna Catch Document (BCD) shall not be issued in cases where the quota is exceeded and/or any IUU fisheries are detected by ICCAT Regional Observer.

*4.2 Length and weight prohibitions*

It is prohibited to catch, retain on board, transshipping, transferring, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale bluefin tuna weighing less than 30 kg or with fork length less than 115 cm. However, an incidental catch of maximum 5% of bluefin tuna weighing between 8 and 30 kg or with fork length between 75-115 cm., may be authorized (Ministerial Order No. 74, date 14/02/2018, Ministerial Order No102, date 05/02/2019).

*4.3 Vessel Monitoring System*

VMS is mandatory for all the Albanian fishing vessels equal or greater than 12 meters, art.72 of the Law Nr. 64/2012 “On Fisheries”, amended.

*4.4 Licensing and fishing methods*

The use of airplanes, helicopters or any types of unmanned aerial vehicles for searching for bluefin tuna is prohibited. The authorized BFT fishing vessel is obliged to fulfil the applicable ICCAT recording and reporting requirements as well as the requirements of the Albanian Law 64-2012, amended, regarding logbook, landing declaration etc.

*4.5 Inspection activities and schemes*

All fishing operations as well as the transfer procedure, are carry out in the presence of ICCAT observer, in frame of ICCAT Joint Scheme of International Inspection.

Based on Ministerial Order No.74 date 14.02.2018 on implementing ICCAT Rec 17-07 and the Ministerial Order No102, date 05/02/2019, fully implementing Rec. 18-02, as well as the enforcement of the Albanian

fisheries Law, a Task - force of Fisheries Inspectorate was installed to the Shengjini fishing Port. The main scope was to monitor, control and surveillance all the foreign vessel, flying flag of the other CPCs during 2018 and 2019.

***Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures***

No technical difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures.

Thanks to the help and readiness of Secretariat and Compliance Committee, Albania has realized in appropriate time all the reporting requirements to ICCAT.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF ALGERIA  
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'ALGÉRIE  
INFORME ANUAL DE ARGERIA**

**SUMMARY**

*The national catches of tuna and tuna-like species recorded in 2018 are around 528 t for swordfish from a quota of 533.49 t, 1,299.994 t for bluefin tuna including 3,720 kg of dead individuals recorded during the live tuna fishing campaign by tuna purse seiners and 2,073.801 t for small tunas. Catch data have been collected on three species of shark taken as bycatch: around 7.476 t of blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) and 0.902 t of thresher shark (*Alopias vulpinus*). In 2018, 14 Algerian-flagged tuna purse seiners, with a length of between 21.8 m and 40 m, have participated in the live bluefin tuna fishing campaign. This campaign was divided into two (2) joint fishing groups. As a result of these fishing activities, 1,299.994 t of bluefin tuna were caught from an adjusted quota of 1,306 t that had been allocated to Algeria's national fleet, and which includes a quota of 6 t for bycatch. In accordance with legislation and the national regulation, only vessels with a fishing permit are authorised to fish for bluefin tuna. As such, the quota of 6 t has not been fished. 48 dead individuals of bluefin tuna, weighing 3,720 kg, were taken onboard tuna purse seine vessels during the 2018 fishing campaign. Biological information on swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) has been collected within the framework of the national sampling programme, including sampling for size and weight which has been carried out at landing ports. 476 specimens were sampled for size, which ranged from 85 cm and 250 cm.*

**RÉSUMÉ**

*Les captures nationales des thonidés et des espèces voisines enregistrées en 2018, sont de l'ordre de 528 t pour l'espadon sur un quota de 533,49 t, de 1.299,994 t pour le thon rouge, dont 3.720 kg de pièces mortes enregistrés durant la campagne de pêche au thon vivant par les thoniers senneurs et de 2.073,801 t pour les thonidés mineurs. Il a été procédé à la collecte des données de capture de trois espèces de requins pêchées accessoirement, qui sont de l'ordre de 7,476 t de requin peau bleue « *Prionace glauca* » et de 0,902 t de requin renard « *Alopias vulpinus* ». Au titre de l'année 2018, la campagne de pêche au thon rouge vivant par des navires senneurs battant pavillon algérien a été accomplie par 14 navires thoniers senneurs, d'une longueur comprise entre 21,80 m et 40 m. Cette campagne a été organisée en (02) groupes de pêche conjointe. A l'issue de cette pêche, 1.299,994 t de thon rouge ont été capturées sur un quota ajusté de 1.306 t octroyées à la flottille nationale algérienne, dont un quota de 6 t a été réservé aux prises accessoires. En application de la législation et de la réglementation nationale, la pêche au thon rouge n'est autorisée qu'au navire détenteur d'un permis de pêche. A ce titre, le quota de 6 t n'a pas été pêché. La quantité de thon rouge mort remontée à bord des navires thoniers senneurs, durant la campagne de pêche au titre de l'année 2018, représente 48 pièces d'un poids de 3.720 kg. La collecte d'informations biologique de l'espadon *Xiphias gladius* a été réalisée dans le cadre du programme national d'échantillonnage. A ce titre, des échantillonnages de taille et de poids ont pu être effectués au niveau des ports de débarquement. Le nombre d'individus échantillonnés est de 476 spécimens dont la taille oscille entre 85 cm et 250 cm.*

**RESUMEN**

*Las capturas nacionales de túnidos y especies afines consignadas en 2018 son del orden de 528 t de pez espada de una cuota de 533,49 t, de 1299,994 t para el atún rojo, de las cuales 3720 kg corresponden a ejemplares muertos consignadas durante la campaña de pesca de atún rojo vivo de los cerqueros y de 2073,801 t de pequeños túnidos. Se procedió a recopilar datos de captura de tres especies de tiburones capturados de manera fortuita, que son del orden de 7,476 t de tintorera (*Prionace glauca*) y 0,902 t de tiburón zorro (*Alopias vulpinus*). Respecto al año 2018, la campaña de pesca de atún rojo vivo de los cerqueros con pabellón argelino la han realizado 14 cerqueros, con una eslora de entre 21,80 m y 40 m. Esta campaña se ha organizado en dos (02) grupos de pesca conjunta. En esta campaña, se han capturado 1299,994 t de atún rojo de una cuota de 1306 t concedida a la flota nacional argelina, de la que se han reservado 06 t para las capturas fortuitas. En aplicación de la legislación y reglamentación nacional, la pesca de atún rojo solo está autorizada para los buques que cuentan con un permiso de pesca. A este respecto, la cuota de 06 t no ha sido pescada. La cantidad de atún rojo muerto izada a bordo de los cerqueros atuneros*

*durante la campaña de pesca del año 2018, fue de 48 ejemplares de ejemplares un peso de 3720 kg. La recopilación de información biológica de pez espada (Xiphias gladius) fue realizada en el marco del programa nacional de muestreo. En este sentido, se pudieron realizaron muestreos de talla y peso en los puertos de desembarque. El número de ejemplares muestreados es de 476 ejemplares con una talla entre 85 y 250 cm.*

## **Ière Partie (Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques)**

### **Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries**

Les captures algériennes totales de thonidés et des espèces voisines en 2018 sont de l'ordre de 3901,795 tonnes réparties comme suit :

- Thon rouge	1299,994 Tonnes
- Espadon	528 Tonnes
- Thonidés mineurs	2073,801 Tonnes

La quantité pêchée de thon rouge au titre de la campagne de 2018 est de 1299,994 tonnes, sur un quota 1300 tonnes réservés à la pêche au thon rouge vivant. La campagne de 2018, a été réalisée par l'intervention de 14 navires thoniers senneurs, regroupé en deux (02) groupes de pêches conjointes.

En application du paragraphe 4 de la recommandation 16-05, le quota d'espadon de l'Algérie au titre de l'année 2018, ayant diminué de 3%, il est de l'ordre de 533.49 tonnes. La quantité pêchée s'élève à 528 tonnes, soit un solde de 5,49 tonnes. La pêche à l'espadon s'effectue par l'intervention d'une flottille à caractère artisanal. Chaque navire est détenteur d'une autorisation de pêche délivrée par l'Administration des pêches. En 2018, deux périodes de fermetures de pêche réglementaires ont été effectuées, dont la première s'étale du 15 février au 15 mars et la deuxième allant du 1er octobre au 30 novembre. Le contrôle et le suivi des captures d'espadon en terme de quantité débarquées et de la taille minimale marchande est rigoureux. En mer, il est assuré par le Service National des Gardes-côtes (SNGC) et à terre par l'intervention des inspecteurs du SNGC à l'entrée du port et des inspecteurs de la pêche déployés le long du littoral veillent au respect de la réglementation en vigueur et signalent en temps réel toute infraction.

Tenant compte du caractère artisanal de la pêcherie espadonnière et la longueur de la flottille qui intervient dans ladite pêcherie, il est important de signaler que le nombre de jours en mer ne dépasse guère les 90 jours, car en plus de la fermeture biologique de la pêche, les pêcheurs sont confrontés à d'importantes immobilisations qui engendrent l'inactivité de la flottille artisanale ciblant l'espadon et ce malgré leur polyvalence en terme d'engins de pêche pour certaines embarcations.

Néanmoins, afin d'assurer la pérennité, la durabilité de cette ressource et la préservation des emplois directs et indirects de cette filière d'activité, des campagnes de vulgarisation et de sensibilisation au profit des professionnels, portant sur l'intérêt de respect des mesures de gestion, et la nécessité de collaborer avec les scientifiques en leur fournissant les échantillons biologiques, notamment les contenus stomacaux, les gonades et dans la mesure du possible les pièces osseuses qui serviront à réaliser une étude sur la reproduction, la croissance, le régime alimentaire. Cette approche participative est indispensable dans le contexte de la pêcherie espadonnière, notamment qu'elle ne permet pas l'embarquement d'observateurs à bord, vue l'exigüité de l'espace, s'ajoute à cela, le fait que tous les spécimens sont débarqués éviscérés au niveau des ports désignés.

Le groupe des thonidés mineurs représenté par 4 espèces à savoir *Sarda sarda*, *Euthynnus alletteratus*, *Auxis rochei* et *Orcynopsis unicolor*, est capturé à l'aide de différents types de métiers utilisant différents types d'engins. Les quantités capturées et enregistrées pour 2018 sont à hauteur de 2073,801 tonnes. Ces données sont consignées au niveau des formulaires Tâche II et notifiées à l'ICCAT. De plus dans le cadre du projet d'échantillonnage ICCAT, des thonidés mineurs, il a été procédé à la collecte de 60 individus de *Sarda sarda* et 35 individus de *Euthynnus alletteratus*.

Pour le thon rouge *Thynnus thunnus*, les 48 individus capturés morts durant les opérations de pêche effectuées au titre de la campagne de pêche de 2018, ont un poids total de 3720 kg. Seuls les poids moyens ont pu être collectés.



Il est ressort que beaucoup de classe non représentée « de poids vides » sont comprise entre 75 et 105 kg, à l'inverse de classe WT les mieux représentés sont celle de 70 kg qui englobe 16 individus suivie de la classe de WT de 60 kg avec 10 individus.

Pour l'espadon *Xiphias gladius*, des échantillonnages de taille et de poids ont été aussi effectués durant l'année 2018. Les résultats de distribution des fréquences de taille de l'espadon, sont représentés dans le **tableau 2**.

L'analyse de la distribution de fréquence de taille des 476 individus échantillonnés, fait ressortir les observations ci-après :

- Présente trois modes, celui de 125 cm de taille, de 165 cm de taille et 195 cm.
- Peu de représentation des certaines classes de taille, notamment celles de 85 cm et 95 cm, avec respectivement 4 et 3 individus par classe
- Grande représentativité des grands individus. Notamment pour la classe de taille de 195 avec 20 individus suivit des classes de taille 160 et 165 avec respectivement 25 et 23 individus.
- Il faut préciser pour cette année grâce à l'efficacité du programme d'échantillonnage le nombre d'individus échantillonné est assez important.

## **Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques**

La recherche est assurée par le Centre National de Recherche et de Développement de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture (CNRDPA) qui est l'organe d'appui à la décision de gestion pour la Direction Générale de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture. Le CNRDPA est l'organe d'orientations scientifiques indispensables à la prise de décision pour la gestion et l'aménagement des ressources halieutiques mais participe activement au développement de l'Aquaculture pour palier au déficit en ressource halieutiques naturelles marines. Dans ce cadre, le CNRDPA procède au traitement et analyses des données collectées notamment des grands migrateurs halieutiques, l'espadon, le thon rouge et les thonidés mineurs ainsi que les prises accessoires et rejets des tortues et oiseaux de mer dont l'interactivité avec les engins reste très minime.

A noter, que L'Algérie a intégré le projet d'échantillonnage ICCAT des thonidés mineurs. Dans ce cadre, il a été procédé à la collecte de 60 individus de *Sarda sarda* et 35 individus de *Euthynnus alletteratus*.

Concernant l'échantillonnage biologique, il est effectué sur quelques espèces cibles les plus commercialisées. Il s'agit notamment des espèces de petits pélagiques qui font l'objet d'évaluation hydroacoustique (*Sardina pilchardus*, *Angraulis encrasicolus* et *Boops boops*). Pour les espèces démersales, les espèces concernées par l'évaluation et l'échantillonnage biologique sont *Merluccius merluccius*, *Mullus barbatus*, et la crevette blanche

Aussi, dans la cadre de la préservation et la réduction des oiseaux et des tortues de mer, dans les pêcheries palangrières, le secteur de la pêche a mis en place une note circulaire définissant les mesures d'atténuation des tortues et des oiseaux de mer. Les données sur les prises accidentelles des oiseaux de mer et tortues, sont consignées sur le journal de pêche et vérifiées par les inspecteurs de la pêche, halieutes de formation, au niveau des ports de débarquement, d'autres informations sur l'identification des espèces de tortues de mer sont collectées par le Centre National de Recherche et de Développement de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture CNRDPA.

S'agissant des requins, des données de captures sont rendues disponibles et communiquées à l'ICCAT, bien que les requins répertoriés en Algérie ne font l'objet d'une pêche ciblée par la flottille commerciale. Ces espèces n'étant pas prisées par les consommateurs locaux, les espèces sont débarquées entières, ne sont jamais dépourvues des leurs ailerons ni d'autres parties de leur corps.

Dans le cadre du projet de la coopération avec l'Union Européenne (DIVECO II), l'Algérie a mis en exploitation en 2018, une nouvelle application relative à la collecte de statistique en ligne (SSPALweb) ainsi toutes les données relatives à l'activité de pêche sont introduites dans ce nouveau système sont saisies en ligne au niveau local, qui travaille en réseau à l'échelle nationale par les collecteurs déployés par les Directions des Pêches et des Ressources Halieutiques des Wilayas maritimes « DPRHW »

Aussi, dans le cadre du programme DIVECO2 qui consiste en l'Appui technique à la conception et mise en place d'une stratégie de développement et de gestion de la pêche artisanale aux grands migrateurs halieutiques (espadon et thon rouge) en Algérie, des résultats ont été fixés il s'agit de 1) L'élaboration et l'adoption d'une stratégie de développement et de gestion des pêcheries artisanales de grands migrateurs (espadon et thon rouge) en Algérie ; 2) Mise en place d'un processus de concertation qui sera mené entre l'Administration et les opérateurs privés dans le but d'impliquer toutes les parties prenantes dans l'élaboration de la stratégie de développement et de gestion, et de favoriser le respect et l'application de la nouvelle réglementation.

## ANNEXE DE LA IÈRE PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIQUE)

	<b>GÉNÉRAL</b>	<b>RÉPONSE</b>
S1	Rapport annuel	Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 13 Septembre 2019.
S2	Caractéristiques de la flottille	Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 29 Juillet 2019.
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (tâche I), rejets compris le cas échéant	Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 29 Juillet 2019 avec des compléments d'informations ont été fournis le 01/08/2019 à la demande de l'ICCAT.
S4	Prise & effort (Tâche II)	Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 29 Juillet 2019 avec des compléments d'informations ont été fournis le 01/08/2019 à la demande de l'ICCAT.
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 29 Juillet 2019
S6	Prise estimée par taille	Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 29 Juillet 2019.
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a mis en place aucun programme de marquage.
S8	Informations sur les prospections de marquage	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a mis en place aucun programme de marquage.
S9	Informations recueillies dans le cadre de programmes de marquage conventionnel	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a mis en place aucun programme de marquage.
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre de programmes de marquage électronique	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a mis en place aucun programme de marquage.
S11	Informations sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Les observateurs ne peuvent pas être déployés à bord des navires de pêche étant donné qu'ils ne sont pas pontés et ayant une longueur inférieure à 12 m. La flottille étant artisanale. Une note explicative a été transmise pour examen par le SCRS en date du 29 Juillet 2019, dont copie ci-jointe.
S12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Non applicable. Espèce n'existe pas en Algérie.
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries pélagiques à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure.	Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 15 Janvier 2019.
	<b>THON ROUGE</b>	
S15	Echantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Non applicable. En Algérie, n'existe pas actuellement des fermes d'élevage du thon rouge.

S17	Les résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente durant la mise en cage (couvrant 100 % de toutes les opérations de mise en cage)	Non applicable. En Algérie, n'existe pas actuellement des fermes d'élevage du thon rouge.
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Non applicable. En Algérie, n'existe pas actuellement des fermes d'élevage du thon rouge.
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'autorise pas la pêche du thon rouge de l'Ouest.
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'autorise pas la pêche du thon rouge de l'Ouest.
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'autorise pas la pêche du thon rouge de l'Ouest.
S53	Déclaration des activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intéressé dans un programme de recherche scientifique	Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'autorise pas la pêche dans l'Atlantique Nord.
	<b>TROPICAUX</b>	
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/listao, rejets compris	Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'autorise pas la pêche du thon obèse/d'albacore/listao.
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact)	Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'autorise pas la pêche de ces espèces et l'utilisation des DCP.
S44	Le nombre de DCP réellement déployés sur une base mensuelle par rectangles statistiques de 1°x1°, par type de DCP, etc.	Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'autorise pas la pêche de ces espèces et l'utilisation des DCP.
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par quadrillage de 1°, mois et État du pavillon et associé à PS/BB	Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'autorise pas la pêche de ces espèces.
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs, y compris les niveaux de couverture	Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'autorise pas la pêche de ces espèces.
S47	Données et information recueillies du programme d'échantillonnage au port	Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'autorise pas la pêche de ces espèces.
S48	Exploration des données historiques sur l'emploi et le nombre de DCP déployés	Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'autorise pas la pêche de ces espèces et l'utilisation des DCP.
S49	Données scientifiques recueillies dans la ZEE d'une autre CPC	Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'autorise pas la pêche actuellement dans la ZEE d'une autre CCP.

<b>REQUINS</b>		
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins à un niveau spécifique aux espèces.	Données de captures par type de métier pour les trois espèces rencontrées et répertoriées en Algérie (requin à peau bleu, requin renard et le groupe carcharinidés) ont été portées sur les formulaires de TASK II et communiquées en date du 29 Juillet 2019.
S50	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taupe bleu	Non applicable espèce non répertoriée.
S51	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	Données de captures par type d'engin ont été portées sur le formulaire CATH ESTIMATION de la TACHE II et transmises le 22/07/2019.
<b>AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES</b>		
S37	Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Elaboration du guide d'identification en cours de réalisation. Cependant il existe un guide des mammifères marins élaboré dans le cadre ACOBAMS, l'information sur les échouages de ces espèces fait l'objet de suivi par les scientifiques nationaux.
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Information portée sur les formulaires de Tâche I et Tâche II envoyés à l'ICCAT par voie électronique le 29/07/2019. Toute prise accidentelle de tortue marine est systématiquement remise à l'eau vivante. Information portée sur la note explicative sur les prises accidentelles.
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Très peu de prises accidentelles d'oiseaux sont signalées et enregistrées. Information consignée dans le formulaire TASK II transmis en date du 29/07/2019. Ainsi qu'une note.
S41	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	Informations portées sur le présent rapport aussi une note a été établit transmise.
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Données portées sur le présent rapport aussi une note a été établit transmise.

**IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)**

**Chapitre 3 : Respect des exigences de déclarations dans le cadre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT**

**RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3**

<b>Exig</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information requise</b>	<b>Réponse</b>
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels	Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 13 Septembre 2019.
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 13 Septembre 2019.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 04 Août 2019.
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 25 Juillet 2019.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas conclu d'accord d'affrètement avec d'autres CPC.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement (en mer et au port)	Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 13 Septembre 2019.
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas les transbordements en mer.
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a aucun navire de charge autorisé à recevoir des transbordements en mer ou au port.
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	Non applicable. Les palangriers pélagiques ne sont pas autorisés à transborder.
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port et points de contact pour la réception des copies des rapports d'inspection au port	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'accorde aucun accès aux ports algériens des navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger, sauf dans les cas de force majeure (mauvais temps ou problème technique de navire).
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas l'entrée de navires de pêche étrangers dans ses ports.
GEN	0012	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas l'entrée de navires de pêche étrangers dans ses ports.
GEN	0013	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas l'entrée de navires de pêche étrangers dans ses ports.
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas l'entrée de navires de pêche étrangers dans ses ports.
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas l'entrée de navires de pêche étrangers dans ses ports.

GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas l'entrée de navires de pêche étrangers dans ses ports.
GEN	0017	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas conclu ce type d'accords bilatéraux.
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a conclu aucun accord d'accès avec d'autres Parties ou sociétés privées.
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a conclu aucun accord d'accès avec d'autres Parties ou sociétés privées.
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 10 Mai 2019.
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Non applicable. Aucun changement n'est survenu depuis la dernière soumission de ce formulaire par l'Algérie.
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne réalise aucune pêche sportive ou récréative dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a aucune information à déclarer concernant les activités IUU présumées.
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a reçu aucune information concernant les activités IUU présumées de ses navires de pêche et n'a aucune information supplémentaire à déclarer.
GEN	0026	Soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement des mesures commerciales	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a aucune information pertinente à déclarer. Information transmise le 08 Septembre 2019.
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a aucune information à déclarer sur la non-application soupçonnée des mesures de l'ICCAT.
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a reçu aucune allégation concernant la non-application des mesures de l'ICCAT.
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a réalisé aucune observation de navires pêchant à l'encontre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT.
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a reçu aucun rapport concernant le repérage de ses navires dans des activités allant à l'encontre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT.
GEN	0031	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, selon le cas	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'est actuellement pas intéressée à participer au programme pilote pour l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection en vue de participer à des activités d'arraisonnement et d'inspection.

GEN	0032	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'est actuellement pas intéressée à participer au programme pilote pour l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection en vue de participer à des activités d'arraisonnement et d'inspection.
GEN	0033	Rapport sur toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'est actuellement pas intéressée à participer au programme pilote pour l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection en vue de participer à des activités d'arraisonnement et d'inspection.
GEN	0034	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne compte aucun navire sur la liste finale de navires IUU.
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas de fermes de thon rouge.
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas de fermes de thon rouge. Information transmise le 04/08/2019
BFT	1003	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas de fermes de thon rouge.
BFT	1004	Rapport/déclaration de mise en cages du thon rouge	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas de fermes de thon rouge.
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas la pêche des madragues pour le thon rouge
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de capacité	Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 14 Février 2019.
BFT	1008	Plan de la capacité d'élevage et révisions, si approprié	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas de fermes de thon rouge. Information transmise le 29/05/2019
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêche	L'Algérie a effectué une modification de son plan de pêche pour 2019. L'information a été transmise le 10 mai 2019.
BFT	1010	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 18-02	Aucune information n'a été transmise en application de la note circulaire de l'ICCAT n° 5944-19 du 28/08/2019 de Président du PA2 relative à la dispense des CPC de cette exigence.
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2018	Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 25 Juillet 2019.
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 10 Mai 2019. Le nombre de navire notifié à l'ICCAT est de 22 navires thoniers senneurs.
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas ses navires à exercer des activités concernant le thon rouge de l'Est.
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO)	Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 19 Mai 2019.
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	OUI
BFT	1016	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas participé au titre de l'année 2019 au programme d'inspection internationale conjointe.
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas participé au titre de l'année 2019 au programme d'inspection internationale conjointe.
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 21 Février 2019.

BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas participé au titre de l'année 2019 au programme d'inspection internationale conjointe.
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Non disponible. L'Algérie ne permet pas que des transbordements de thon rouge de l'Est soient réalisés dans ses ports.
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 17 Février 2019.
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Cinq (05) rapports envoyés (rapports transmis en date du 03, 11, 17 et 24 Juin et le 1 <sup>er</sup> Juillet 2019).
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	Deux (02) rapports transmis à l'ICCAT (30 Juin et 25 Juillet 2019).
BFT	1024	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Information transmise le 23 Juin 2019.
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'exploite pas de pêcherie de thon rouge de l'Ouest.
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel du BCD	Information transmise le 09 Septembre 2019.
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Non applicable. Aucun changement n'est survenu depuis la dernière soumission en date 23 Décembre 2015.
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Non applicable. Aucun changement n'est survenu depuis la dernière soumission en date 23 Décembre 2015.
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Non applicable. Aucun changement n'est survenu depuis la dernière soumission.
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Non applicable. Aucun changement n'est survenu depuis la dernière soumission de l'Algérie.
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a aucune information à déclarer concernant ces navires.
BFT	1033	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Données ont été saisies directement par le biais du système.
BFT	1034	Rapport sur les transferts à l'intérieur des fermes et contrôles aléatoires	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas de fermes de thon rouge.
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas la pêche des espèces de thonidés tropicaux.
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas la pêche des espèces de thonidés tropicaux. Information transmise le 25 Juillet 2019.
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas reçu de rapport d'activités IUU concernant ses navires et n'a aucune information supplémentaire à déclarer.
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas l'utilisation de DCP dans le Golfe de Guinée ciblant le thon obèses et /ou de l'albacore.
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'importe pas ni ne réexporte pas de thon obèse. Information transmise le 30 Mars 2019 et le 13 Septembre 2019.



TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable. Aucun changement n'est survenu depuis la dernière soumission effectuée par l'Algérie le 02 Août 2005.
TRO	2009	Prises trimestrielles de thon obèse	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne capture pas de thon obèse.
TRO	2010	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP ((inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S25)	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne déploie pas de DCP pour capturer des thonidés tropicaux.
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'importe pas de l'espadon. Information transmise le 28 Mars et le 13 Septembre 2019.
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable. Aucun changement n'est survenu depuis la dernière soumission effectuée par l'Algérie le 02 Août 2005.
SWO	3003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 15 Janvier 2019.
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. Il n'existe aucun navire de pêche sportive ou récréative ciblant l'espadon en Algérie.
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 26 Juillet 2019.
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 13 Septembre 2019.
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'exploite pas ou n'a pas l'intention d'exploiter de pêcheries d'espadon du Nord.
SWO	3010	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 28 Février 2019.
SWO	3011	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Date d'envoi par voie électronique 23 Janvier, 25 Avril et 25 Juillet 2019.
SWO	3012	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne marque pas et n'a pas débarqué de spécimens d'espadon de la Méditerranée marqués.
SWO	3013	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas dans le programme d'inspection internationale conjointe. La pêche à l'espadon de la Méditerranée s'effectue par des navires artisanaux dans les eaux sous juridiction nationale.
SWO	3014	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable. La pêche à l'espadon de la Méditerranée s'effectue dans les eaux sous juridiction nationale.
SWO	3015	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas ses navires de 20 mètres ou plus à capturer de l'espadon du Nord.
SWO	3016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le S-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas ses navires de 20 mètres ou plus à capturer de l'espadon du Sud.
SWO	3017	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non applicable. Cette CPC ne permet pas la prise accessoire d'espadon du Nord dans d'autres pêcheries. Pêcherie inexistante en Algérie.

SWO	3018	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non applicable. Cette CPC ne permet pas la prise accessoire d'espadon du Nord dans d'autres pêcheries. Pêcherie inexistante en Algérie.
SWO	3019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas dans le programme d'inspection internationale conjointe.
SWO	3020	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 13 Mars 2019.
ALB	4003	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas ses navires à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée. Information transmise le 15 Mars 2019
ALB	4004	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas ses navires de 20 mètres ou plus à capturer du germon du Nord.
ALB	4005	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le S-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas ses navires de 20 mètres ou plus à capturer du germon du Sud.
ALB	4006	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non applicable. Il n'existe aucune pêcherie de germon de l'Atlantique Nord en Algérie.
ALB	4007	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non applicable. Il n'existe aucune pêcherie de germon de l'Atlantique Sud en Algérie.
<b>ISTIO PHOR IDÉS</b>	5001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 15-05 / 18-04 et 16-11	Espèce non répertoriée en Algérie en plus il n'existe aucun navire qui intervient en dehors des eaux sous juridiction nationale à l'exception des thoniers qui interviennent dans les eaux internationales en Méditerranée. La feuille de contrôle des istiophoridés a été transmise d'envoi par voie électronique le 13 Septembre 2019.
REQUIN	7005	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Actualisation de la feuille de contrôle a été transmise le 13 Septembre 2019.
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	L'Algérie a mis en place un programme de sensibilisation destiné aux professionnels de la pêche dans le but d'atténuer les interactions des engins avec les espèces de tortues marines ainsi que les oiseaux de mer. Une note explicative a été transmise en date du 29 Juillet 2019 avec les données de tâche I e II.
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Non applicable. Il est à noter le caractère artisanal de la pêche palangrière algérienne. Les palangres utilisées ayant des petites longueurs utilisées au niveau des côtes, les prises accidentelles des oiseaux de mer ne sont pas signalées par les professionnels de la pêche artisanale.
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Non applicable. Toutefois, aux fins d'améliorer les récoltes d'information, des nouvelles dispositions réglementaires en matière de déclaration sont introduites dans le modificatif de la réglementation régissant les conditions d'exercice de la pêche.
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non applicable. Il n'existe aucun autre programme de document électronique de capture

MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Aucune objection n'a été formulée par l'Algérie pour les recommandations et résolutions adoptées par la Commission en 2018.
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#### *Chapitre 4 : Mise en œuvre d'autres mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT*

Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des recommandations pertinentes de l'ICCAT relatives aux mesures de conservation et de gestion, l'Algérie a instauré depuis 2010, un dispositif réglementaire relatif à l'exploitation du thon rouge par les opérateurs nationaux, qui est modifié et complété, chaque année afin de répondre aux exigences pertinentes de l'ICCAT.

Tenant compte de la spécificité de cette pêcherie et sa complexité, des améliorations ont été effectuées au dispositif réglementaire régissant la pêche au thon rouge. Ainsi, des modifications de l'arrêté du 19 avril 2010 instituant des quotas de pêche au thon rouge pour les navires battant pavillon national, ont été réalisées durant l'année 2019, pour pallier aux insuffisances enregistrées durant les différentes campagnes de pêche au thon rouge.

En 2019, un modificatif de l'arrêté du 19 avril 2010 suscité, a été publié sur le Journal officiel. Les modifications ont porté essentiellement sur l'amélioration du journal de pêche et l'obligation du numéro d'immatriculation maritime internationale (OMI), à l'ensemble des navires thoniers désirant prendre part à la campagne de pêche au thon rouge, en application des nouvelles règles d'identification des navires, recommandées par l'Organisation maritime internationale (OMI), notamment l'étendu l'admissibilité à un numéro unique à tous les navires de pêche motorisés, y compris ceux en bois, de 12 mètres de longueur et plus qui sont autorisés à pêcher en dehors des eaux sous juridiction nationale d'un État du pavillon.

Toutefois, malgré les améliorations annotées sur la conception de journal pêche en 2019, il a été constaté durant la ladite campagne, des erreurs en matière de renseignement du journal de pêche. Afin de remédier à ces insuffisances, nous comptons à l'organisation des formations aux profits des capitaines de pêche.

En application des dispositions pertinentes des recommandations de l'ICCAT et de la législation et réglementation nationale en vigueur, durant la campagne de pêche 2018, en matière de contrôle, un observateur-contrôleur relevant de l'Administration des pêches a été embarqué à bord de chaque navire. L'observateur national avait pour objet de faire le suivi de toutes les opérations de pêche, de veiller au respect de l'application de la réglementation nationale en vigueur et des recommandations de l'ICCAT, de valider les documents relatifs aux demandes d'autorisation de transfert et aux déclarations de transfert.

Dans ce cadre, l'Algérie a engagé des enquêtes sur les cas des potentiels de non conformités en coordination avec l'autorité maltaise de la pêche.

Les opérations de transfert du filet de pêche vers la cage de transport ont été enregistrées au moyen de caméra vidéo, tel qu'exigé dans le dispositif réglementaire régissant l'activité de pêche au thon rouge. Aussi, les documents de notification préalable de transfert ainsi que les déclarations de transfert ITD ont été remis aux opérateurs.

En matière de suivi, les navires thoniers qui ont été autorisés à prendre part à la campagne de pêche sont équipés d'une balise VMS, qui a été opérationnelle durant toute la campagne

En matière d'inspection, à la fin de campagne, les navires ayant participé à la campagne ont été inspectés au niveau des ports autorisés au débarquement par les inspecteurs de pêche des Directions de Pêche et des Ressources Halieutiques. Aussi, en application de la réglementation Algérienne, tout navire de pêche qui rentre au port doit faire l'objet d'inspection par les éléments du Service National des Garde Côtes, pour vérifier en outre, le respect de la législation et de la réglementation en matière de sécurité et de pêche. Il est à noter que les débarquement des produits de la pêche par des navires battant pavillon étranger est interdit par la réglementation nationale.

Au titre de la campagne de pêche de 2018, l'Algérie a engagée 22 navires thoniers senneurs, soit 08 navires de plus par rapport à l'année 2018, groupé en 02 groupes de pêche conjointe (02 JFO).

En ce qui concerne la pêche à l'espadon, il y a lieu de souligner que cette pêcherie est pratiquée d'une façon artisanale en Algérie, au moyen de navires de type petits métiers, dont les longueurs est presque pour la totalité varie entre 4 mètres et 12 mètres.

Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de la nouvelle disposition de la recommandation de l'ICCAT 16-05 établissant un programme pluriannuel de rétablissement de l'espadon de la Méditerranée, l'Algérie a pris des dispositions pour renforcer le contrôle de débarquement au niveau des ports autorisés.

Par ailleurs et conformément aux recommandations de l'ICCAT sur l'espadon de la Méditerranée, l'Algérie a procédé en 2018 à la modification de la période de la fermeture de la pêche à l'espadon. La période de fermeture de la pêche de l'espadon a été appliquée à compter de 2019, qui est du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier au 31 mars.

En matière de développement de la pêche artisanale au thon rouge et à l'espadon, le secteur de la pêche a réalisé dans le cadre du projet avec l'Union Européenne de Diversification de l'Economie Nationale (DIVECO II), une mission portant sur un appui à la conception et mise en place d'une stratégie de développement et de gestion de la pêche artisanale aux grands migrateurs halieutiques. Cette mission vise notamment à l'amélioration de système de suivi et de contrôle de ce segment d'activité.

En matière de réglementation, cette pêcherie est toujours régie par les dispositions du décret exécutif n°03-481 du 13 décembre 2003, fixant les conditions et les modalités d'exercice de la pêche, lequel prévoit des autorisations de pêche pour l'exploitation de cette ressource quelque soit le type et la longueur du navire.

Pour une meilleure prise en charges des dispositions de l'ICCAT en matière de la pêche au thon rouge et de l'espadon et en application du modificatif et complément de la loi 01-11 relative à la pêche et à l'aquaculture, un nouveau dispositif réglementaire régissant la pêche aux grands migrateurs halieutiques a été élaboré. La mise en œuvre de ce nouveau cadre réglementaire a été retardé aux fins de prendre en charge les nouvelles dispositions arrêtés par l'ICCAT, notamment de la recommandation 18-02, établissant un plan pluriannuel de gestion du thon rouge dans l'atlantique et la mer méditerranéenne.

Aussi, dans le cadre de modification du décret exécutif n°03-481 du 13 décembre 2003, fixant les conditions et les modalités d'exercice de la pêche des nouvelles dispositions réglementaire, notamment en matière de déclaration seront intégrées pour prendre en charge les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer, tortues et requins.

A ce titre, un arrêté ministériel a été publié sur le Journal officiel, relatif au contrôle et de la mise en œuvre des mesures s'appliquant aux requins, notamment par l'interdiction à la pêche, la détention, le débarquement et la mise sur le marché du requin soyeux.

#### ***Chapitre 5 : Difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre et dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT***

Pour mettre en œuvre et répondre aux exigences de l'ICCAT, l'Algérie a mis en place des systèmes et des programmes de suivi, d'observation, d'inspection et de collecte pour pouvoir répondre aux exigences et transmettre toutes les informations sollicitées par l'ICCAT.

Néanmoins, il est à souligner que l'implémentation des exigences de l'ICCAT, nécessite beaucoup de temps.

Des insuffisances mineurs sont encore constatées en matière de maîtrise de l'application des exigences de l'ICCAT en matière de renseignement du journal de pêche, dont l'administration de la pêche procédera à au perfectionnement des capitaines de pêche pour améliorer la maîtrise des capitaines de pêche.

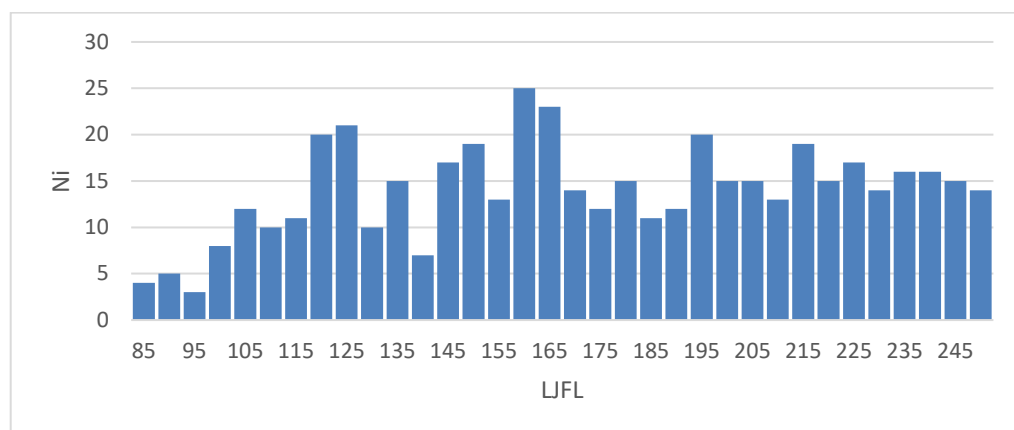
**Tableau 1.** Distribution des Poids moyens par classe de taille du thon rouge « *Thynnus thunnus* » pour 2018.

<i>WTMoy</i>	<i>Ni</i>
40	5
45	0
50	0
60	10
65	0
70	16
75	0
80	0
85	0
90	0
95	0
100	0
105	0
110	6
115	0
120	6
125	2
130	3

**Tableau 2.** Distribution de fréquence de taille *Xiphias gladius* 2018.

<i>Classe de taille LT</i>	<i>Effectif Ni</i>
85	4
90	5
95	3
100	8
105	12
110	10
115	11
120	20
125	21
130	10
135	15
140	7
145	17
150	19
155	13
160	25
165	23
170	14
175	12
180	15
185	11
190	12
195	20
200	15
205	15

210	13
215	19
220	15
225	17
230	14
235	16
240	16
245	15
250	14



**Figure 1.** Histogramme de distribution de fréquence de taille de *Xiphias gladius*.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF ANGOLA  
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'ANGOLA  
INFORME ANUAL DE ANGOLA**

**SUMMARY**

*In 2018 Angola licensed a total of 37 vessels of ICCAT Contracting Parties to operate in waters under its jurisdiction. The licensing procedure observed ICCAT Recommendation 10-2 as well as national regulations. A total catch of 5 307 824 Kg was reported to the National Directorate of Fisheries and the species included Thunnus obesus (patudo), Thunnus albacores (yellowfin tuna) and Katsuwonus pelamis (skipjack). A total of 5 124 824 kg of the catches were taken by purse seiners (97%) and 183 000 kg (3%) by longline where skipjack composed most of the species caught (59%). The artisanal fishery also makes an important contribution to the catch of small tropical species by using gillnets, line and hook and traps as fishing gears. The total catch was 9 573 kg which was less compared to year 2017 (13 243 kg). The main species caught by the artisanal fishery were Thunnus albacares (Atum Albacora), Katsuwonus pelamis (Gaiado/Bonito), Scomber japonicus (Cavala), Auxis rochei (Judeu), Euthynnus alletteratus (Merma), Scomberomorus tritor (Serra), Sarda sarda (Sarrajão) and other species.*

**RÉSUMÉ**

*En 2018, l'Angola a autorisé 37 navires de Parties contractantes à l'ICCAT à opérer dans les eaux relevant de sa juridiction. La procédure d'octroi de licence respectait la Recommandation 10-2 de l'ICCAT ainsi que les réglementations nationales. Une prise totale de 5.307.824 kg a été déclarée à la Direction nationale des pêches et les espèces concernées comprenaient Thunnus obesus (thon obèse), Thunnus albacores (albacore) et Katsuwonus pelamis (listao). Au total, 5.124.824 kg de captures ont été effectuées par les senneurs (97%) et 183.000 kg (3%) par les palangriers, le listao constituant la majeure partie des espèces capturées (59%). La pêche artisanale, utilisant comme engins de pêche le filet maillant, la ligne et l'hameçon et la madrague, contribue également dans une grande mesure aux prises de petits thonidés tropicaux. Le total des prises s'est élevé à 9.573 kg, ce qui est inférieur à celui de 2017 (13.243 kg). Les principales espèces capturées par la pêche artisanale étaient Thunnus albacares (Atum Albacora), Katsuwonus pelamis (Gaiado/Bonito), Scomber japonicus (Cavala), Auxis rochei (Judeu), Euthynnus alletteratus (Merma), Scomberomorus tritor (Serra), Sarda sarda (Sarrajão) et d'autres espèces.*

**RESUMEN**

*En 2018 Angola concedió licencias a un total de 37 buques de Partes contratantes ICCAT para operar en las aguas bajo su jurisdicción. El procedimiento de concesión de licencias se ajustó a la Recomendación 10-2 de ICCAT, así como a las reglamentaciones nacionales. Se comunicó a la Dirección Nacional de Pesca una captura total de 5.307.824 kg y entre las especies se encontraban Thunnus obesus (patudo), Thunnus albacores (rabil) y Katsuwonus pelamis (listado). Un total de 5.124 824 kg de las capturas fueron realizadas por cerqueros (97 %) y 183.000 Kg (3 %) por palangreros, donde el listado constituyó la principal especie capturada (59 %). La pesquería artesanal también realiza una importante contribución a las capturas de especies de pequeños tropicales utilizando como artes de pesca redes de enmalle, caña y línea y almadrabas. La captura total fue de 9.573 kg, inferior a la del año 2017 (13.243 kg). Las principales especies capturadas por la pesca artesanal fueron Thunnus albacares (Atum Albacora), Katsuwonus pelamis (Gaiado/Bonito), Scomber japonicus (Cavala), Auxis rochei (Judeu), Euthynnus alletteratus (Merma), Scomberomorus tritor (Serra), Sarda sarda (Sarrajão) y otras especies.*

**Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**

**Section 1: Annual fisheries information**

A TAC was allocated for Angola to fish in the Angolan waters. However, the National Directorate of Fisheries did not license any vessel to fish tuna or tuna-like species with Angola flag.

During the fishing season all vessels from Contracting Parties operating in the Angolan waters submit a summary of catches by species via e-mail whenever they enter or exit the country's Exclusive Economic Zone. This procedure facilitates the estimation of the amount of fish caught in Angolan waters.

### 1.1 Number of vessels by gear, size

In 2018 Angola issued 37 licenses which include purse seines, longline and others for the industrial fishery as well as handline and purse seines for the artisanal fishery. The industrial fishery was composed by chartered foreign vessels mainly from France and Spain (Table 1 and 4).

### 1.2 Catch statistics

As shown below (in Annex 1, Table 2), there is a slightly decrease in terms of total catch in 2018 (5307824 Kg) compared to 2017 (14.897,8 Ton). This trend is probably due the reduced number of vessels that timely reported catch data to the Ministry.

The artisanal fishery is composed of approximately 2000 fishing vessels (<14 meters) that catch small tropical tuna as by-catch and the trap fisheries in Benguela province which targets a small tropical tuna species mainly *Euthynnus alletteratus* (Merma). The annual catch of small tunas in the artisanal fishery was 9 573 Kg in 2018 while in 2017 was 13.243 Kg.

## Section 2: Research and statistics

The Tuna Technical Working Group was created under the National Directorate of Fisheries (DNP) who is responsible for data collection, compilation and statistics of tuna and tuna-like species. Task I and Task II for 2018 including the list of vessels licensed to operate in Angolan waters have been reported to the ICCAT Secretariat.

### 2.1 Tuna biology and stock assessment

For Large Tuna no biological data are collected, Angola still in the process to implement on board observer program to collect the necessary biological information.

The status of tropical tuna stocks in Angolan waters is generally unknown. Nevertheless, these species have high socio-economic relevance for a number of communities, which depend on landing of these species for their livelihood.

In the past, the National Fisheries and Marine Research Institute (INIPM) has in place a Biological Sampling Program in the main fishing area of small tuna species caught in Chamune locality (12° 36' 05''). In this locality, the traps are placed at 200 meters from the coast and the main species caught were MAS, LTA and FRI. In the cold season (July August) of 2017 the area was invaded by the Whales that destroyed the traps, leading to huge economic losses.

For the traps placed at Luciraz (13° 52' 60'') due to the access of the area the National Fishery and Marine Research Institute (INIPM) and Institute of the Artisanal Fisheries (IPA) do not have yet implemented a Biological Sampling Program in this area.

Important effort is put in place to fulfill the recommendations from ICCAT and improve the quality of tuna catches data and therefore respective stock assessment and Angola applies the Precautionary Approach in the management of small pelagic tuna fish.

## ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

No.	Requirement	Response
	<b>GENERAL</b>	
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	
S2	Fleet Characteristics	
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	



S5	Size samples (Task II)	This information was not submitted because the artisanal fisher do not have the sampling programme in place and in 2018 the Chamune area Cahmune area has been disabled due to the invasion of whales that destroyed the traps.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Not observer programme is in place.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Angola has neither tagged nor recovered any tags.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	No on board observed programme is implemented.
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Not applicable. Barbados has neither tagged nor recovered any tags.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Is not applicable.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. Angola does not participate in fisheries in the Mediterranean.
	<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>	
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of bluefin.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of bluefin.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Is not applicable.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Is not applicable.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Is not applicable.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Is not applicable.
	<b>TROPICAL TUNA</b>	
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Is not applicable.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	Not applicable. Barbados not use moored fish aggregating devices.
S44	the number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc.	Not applicable. Barbados not use moored fish aggregating devices.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Is not applicable.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	Is not applicable.
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Is not applicable.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Is not applicable.

S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Is not applicable.
	<b>BILLFISH</b>	
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Is not applicable.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Is not applicable.
	<b>SHARK</b>	
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Is not applicable.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	Is not applicable.
S51	Information on blue sharks	Is not applicable.
	<b>OTHER BY-CATCH</b>	
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Is not applicable.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Since the capture of turtles is prohibited by law, and the law makes no room for accidental or incidental capture of these animals, fishermen are reticent to report capture or harming of turtles.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	The fishers will be instructed to note any incidences of sea bird entanglements with the fishing gear in their trip logbook records.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	In the artisanal fisheries very little of the catch is discarded, because most of species caught has commercial value.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	The annual Decree that approves the management measures for fisher fisheries and aquaculture.

## Part II (Management implementation)

### *Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures*

Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures. For ICCAT Contracting Parties to be granted a license to fish tuna or tuna-like species in the Angola Economic Exclusive Zone (ZEE), the vessels must first be registered in the ICCAT (Recommendation 02-21). They shall establish a partnership with one of the Angolan companies that is registered at the Ministry of Fisheries and Sea and observe the national administrative procedures in line with ICCAT Recommendations. Since no vessel for large pelagic fishery are fishing with an Angolan flag no national management measures are applicable.

### ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	Nº	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Annual Report submitted 13/11/2019
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Angola submits required annual reports to ICCAT in a timely manner.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering – summary report	not applicable
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	not applicable
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	not applicable
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	not applicable

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	not applicable
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	not applicable
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	not applicable
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	not applicable
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	not applicable
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	not applicable
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	not applicable
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	not applicable
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	not applicable
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	not applicable
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	not applicable
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	not applicable
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	20/10/2016
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	not applicable
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	<p>The Aquatic Biological Resources Law in its Article 43 establishes the rights of sport and recreational fisheries through the registration of this activity.</p> <p>To enforce the stipulated in the law, the Executive Decree n.º 82/13 of March 18 was Published and signed by Minister for Fisheries which approved three provisional model of licensing for the exercise the Sport and recreational Fishing.</p> <p>The Decree stipulates that Singular and Collective entities that wish to engage in sport and recreational fishing must apply for provisional license.</p> <p>The application shall be submitted to the Ministry of Fisheries and Sea through the National Directorate of Fisheries.</p>
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	not applicable
GEN	0025	Commentson IUU allegations	not applicable
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	not applicable
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	not applicable
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	not applicable
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	not applicable

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	not applicable
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	not applicable
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	not applicable
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	not applicable
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	not applicable
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	not applicable
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2017	not applicable
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	not applicable
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	not applicable
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	not applicable
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2016	not applicable
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	not applicable
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	not applicable
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	not applicable
BFT	1015	VMS messages	not applicable
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	not applicable
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	not applicable
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	not applicable
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	not applicable
BFT	1020	Blue fin tuna transshipment ports	not applicable
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	not applicable
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	not applicable
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	not applicable
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	not applicable
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	not applicable
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	not applicable
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	not applicable
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	not applicable
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	not applicable
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	not applicable
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	not applicable
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	not applicable
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	not applicable
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	20/10/2016
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	not applicable
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	not applicable
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	not applicable
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	not applicable
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	not applicable
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	not applicable
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	not applicable
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	not applicable
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	not applicable

Category	N°	Information required	Response
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	not applicable
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	not applicable
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	not applicable
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	not applicable
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	not applicable
SWO	3008	List of vessels less than 7m if not included previously in SWO 3003	not applicable
SWO	3009	Choice of closed season for MED-SWO	not applicable
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	not applicable
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of MED-SWO catches	not applicable
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	not applicable
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	not applicable
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	not applicable
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	not applicable
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	not applicable
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	not applicable
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	not applicable
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean Albacore	not applicable
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic Albacore	not applicable
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic Albacore	20/10/2016
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	not applicable
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	not applicable
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	not applicable
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04/15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	not applicable
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programmes and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	not applicable
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	not applicable
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	not applicable
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	not applicable
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	not applicable

Category	N°	Information required	Response
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	not applicable
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	not applicable
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	not applicable
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	not applicable
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	not applicable
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	not applicable

#### ***Section 4: Inspection schemes and activities***

The National Services for Monitoring and Surveillance of Fisheries and Aquaculture (SNFPA) regularly inspect vessels before they embark on fishing expeditions. This is done to ensure that their licences, equipment and VMS systems are in conformity to the national and international laws. Patrol vessels are deployed at sea to strengthen the fisheries control and surveillance. Inspectors onboard of the patrol vessels inspect the fishing activities.

#### ***Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures***

The National Plan of Action for the Conservation of sharks is not yet elaborated and this makes it difficult to enforce mitigation measures aimed at reducing the by-catch in the trawl and longline fisheries. The SCRS could assist CPCs in developing and implementing such measures. There is also limited capacity, both in terms of availability of resources to carry out dedicated scientific research on sharks and other ICCAT managed species and this is complicated by the fact that these species are highly migratory and transboundary.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF BARBADOS<sup>1</sup>**  
**RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA BARBADE**  
**INFORME ANUAL DE BARBADOS**

SUMMARY

*A total of 535 t of large pelagic species under management by ICCAT were landed in Barbados by the island's fishing fleet in 2018. Thirty-two (32) Barbadian registered longline vessels ranging in size from 9.7 m to 14.9 m LOA (mean 12.8 m LOA) fished during the year. Incursions of Sargassum sp. mats into local fishing areas continued through 2018 resulting in significantly depressed catches of the island's traditional mainstay species viz. flying fish and dolphinfish. The resulting diminution in the island's supply of fresh fish was partially offset by the increased catch of the group of highly migratory large pelagic species. Regulations have been drafted to implement the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (PSMA) to which Barbados acceded in 2016. Further improvements to the shark data collection programme are being developed and proposed regulations to protect vulnerable species and deter shark finning have already been drafted. Barbados supports the use of non-offset circle hooks in its longline fishery to reduce mortality in the longline fishery of the range of sensitive species including blue and white marlins, protected shark species and sea turtles. To this end the Fisheries Division will continue to work with fishers to encourage the use of non-offset hooks. It is noted that a key component of a proposal for funding a project to improve the island's large pelagics value chain through the (Fish4ACP) is to increase the survivorship of hooked fish until being landed through among other things the use of circle hooks. From the middle of 2018 the Fisheries Division was placed within the newly formed Ministry of Maritime Affairs and the Blue Economy. While this new arrangement presents many potential advantages for the Development and Management of Fisheries, this change has resulted in delays in bringing a number of key management instruments described in previous reports, such as the draft Fisheries Management Regulations and the Plan for the Management of the Longline fleet to fruition. Nevertheless, these instruments and adjunct legislation directly relevant to ICCAT managed species will be emplaced as soon as possible.*

RÉSUMÉ

*En 2018, un total de 535 t de grandes espèces pélagiques gérées par l'ICCAT a été débarqué à la Barbade par la flottille de pêche de l'île. Trente-deux (32) palangriers enregistrés à la Barbade, dont la taille varie de 9,7 m à 14,9 m de LOA (longueur hors-tout) (moyenne de 12,8 m de LOA), ont pêché au cours de l'année. Les incursions d'amas de Sargassum sp. dans les zones de pêche locales se sont poursuivies jusqu'en 2018, entraînant une baisse significative des captures des espèces traditionnelles de l'île, à savoir les poissons volants et la coryphène. La diminution de l'offre de poisson frais qui en a résulté a été partiellement compensée par l'augmentation des captures du groupe des grands pélagiques hautement migratoires. Des règlements ont été élaborés pour mettre en œuvre l'accord de la FAO sur les mesures du ressort de l'État du port visant à prévenir, à contrecarrer et à éliminer la pêche illicite, non déclarée et non réglementée (PSMA), auquel la Barbade a adhéré en 2016. D'autres améliorations du programme de collecte de données sur les requins sont en cours d'élaboration et des propositions de règlements visant à protéger les espèces vulnérables et à décourager le prélèvement des ailerons des requins ont déjà été rédigées. La Barbade soutient l'utilisation d'hameçons circulaires à courbure dans l'axe dans sa pêcherie palangrière afin de réduire la mortalité dans la pêcherie palangrière ciblant la gamme des espèces sensibles, notamment le makaire bleu et le makaire blanc, les espèces de requins protégées et les tortues marines. À cette fin, la Division de la pêche continuera à travailler avec les pêcheurs pour encourager l'utilisation d'hameçons à courbure dans l'axe. Il est à noter qu'un élément clé d'une proposition de financement pour un projet visant à améliorer la chaîne de valeur des grands pélagiques de l'île par le biais du (Fish4ACP) est d'augmenter la survie des poissons accrochés à l'hameçon jusqu'à leur débarquement grâce, entre autres, à l'utilisation d'hameçons circulaires. À partir du milieu de l'année 2018, la Division de la pêche a été placée au sein du nouveau ministère des affaires maritimes et de l'économie bleue. Même si ce nouvel arrangement présente de nombreux avantages potentiels pour le développement et la gestion des pêcheries, ce changement a entraîné des retards dans la mise en œuvre d'un certain nombre*

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*d'instruments de gestion clés décrits dans les rapports précédents, tels que le projet de règlement sur la gestion des pêcheries et le plan de gestion de la flottille palangrière. Néanmoins, ces instruments et la législation complémentaire directement liée aux espèces gérées par l'ICCAT seront mis en place dès que possible.*

#### RESUMEN

*En 2018 la flota pesquera insular desembarcó en Barbados un total de 535 t de grandes pelágicos gestionados por ICCAT. Treinta y dos (32) palangreros registrados en Barbados, con una LOA de entre 9,7 y 14,9 m (media de 12,8 m de LOA) pescaron durante el año. Las incursiones de matas de Sargassum sp. las zonas de pesca locales continuaron durante 2018, lo que dio lugar a una importante reducción de las capturas de las especies tradicionales de la isla, a saber, los peces voladores y lampugas. La disminución resultante del suministro de pescado fresco en la isla se vio algo compensada por la mayor captura del grupo de especies de grandes pelágicos altamente migratorios. Se han elaborado reglamentos para aplicar el Acuerdo de la FAO sobre medidas del Estado rector del puerto destinadas a prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada (PSMA), al que Barbados se adhirió en 2016. Se están desarrollando nuevas mejoras del programa de recopilación de datos sobre tiburones, y ya se han redactado propuestas de reglamento para proteger a las especies vulnerables y disuadir la práctica del cercenamiento de las aletas de tiburón. Barbados apoya el uso de anzuelos circulares alineados en su pesquería de palangre para reducir la mortalidad en la pesquería de palangre de toda la gama de especies sensibles, incluidas la aguja azul y la aguja blanca, las especies de tiburones protegidas y las tortugas marinas. Con este fin, la División de Pesquerías seguirá trabajando con los pescadores para fomentar el uso de anzuelos alineados. Cabe señalar que un componente clave de una propuesta de financiación de un proyecto para mejorar la cadena de valor de los grandes pelágicos de la isla a través del Fish4ACP es aumentar la supervivencia de los peces enganchados hasta su desembarque mediante, entre otras cosas, el uso de anzuelos circulares. A partir de mediados de 2018, la División de Pesquerías se situó dentro del recién creado Ministerio de Asuntos Marítimos y Economía Azul. Si bien este nuevo arreglo presenta muchas ventajas potenciales para el desarrollo y la ordenación de la pesca, este cambio ha dado lugar a retrasos en la puesta en práctica de varios instrumentos de ordenación fundamentales descritos en informes anteriores, como el proyecto de reglamento de ordenación pesquera y el plan de ordenación de la flota palangrera. Sin embargo, estos instrumentos y la legislación complementaria directamente pertinente a las especies gestionadas por ICCAT se pondrán en práctica lo antes posible.*

## Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

### Section 1: Annual fisheries information

In 2018 a total of around 535t of the large pelagic species managed by ICCAT was landed at Barbados by the island's commercial fishing fleet. As is typical, the longliners landed the majority of the catches (90%) of the group of highly migratory species (tunas, billfishes, swordfish and sharks), while the majority of dolphinfish and wahoo (85% and 83%, respectively), were landed by other local vessels using single hook lines during flying fish (*Hirundichthys affinis*) fishing trips.

In 2018 thirty-two (32) local longliners ranging in size from 9.7m to 14.9m LOA (mean 12.8m LOA) fished during the year. No vessels greater than 24m LOA are in the Barbados fishing fleet and the lone vessel greater than 20m LOA still nominally registered remained inactive throughout the reporting period. No foreign owned vessels are registered in the Barbados fishing fleet and all Barbadian fishing vessels are home-based. No Barbadian vessel uses purse seine gear. No transshipments of ICCAT species were reported through Barbados in 2018.

Incursions of masses of *Sargassum* sp. into local fishing areas continued through 2018 resulting in depressed catches in traditional local fisheries and thereby the nation's supply of fresh fish. In this context, the 2018 total catch of flying fish (mainly *Hirundichthys affinis*), the traditional main fishery of the island, was slightly less than that of 2017 thereby ranking it as the 4<sup>th</sup> lowest for the island for the entire period for which official fish landing records were kept starting in the late 1940's. The total catch of dolphinfish, the largest portion of which is typically taken on flyingfish trips, ranked as the lowest ever reported since landings records were kept.



Although less than that of 2017, the island's 2018 catch of the group of ICCAT managed highly migratory pelagic species (373t) was still comparatively robust, representing the 7<sup>th</sup> largest catch of this species grouping reported for the island over the last twenty years. Again the productivity of the fishery was important in augmenting the decreased island's supply of fresh fish and economic value of the local fishing industry due to the depressed catches in the keystone flying fish and dolphinfish fishery.

### **Section 2: Research and statistics**

During the reporting period staffing limitations continued to hinder the dockside data collection programme. However, more samples were taken in 2018 than in 2017, resulting in the collection of length and weight measurements of a total of 654 tunas and 28 marlins.

#### **ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Requirement</b>	<b>Response</b>
<b>GENERAL</b>		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	15-Sep-19
S2	Fleet Characteristics	31-Jul-19
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	31-Jul-19
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	31-Jul-19
S5	Size samples (Task II)	31-Jul-19
S6	Catch estimated by size	This level of detailed information is not collected at present. It is hoped that proposed legislation will facilitate the collect this information.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Barbados has neither tagged nor recovered any tags.
S8	Information on tagging surveys	Not applicable. Barbados was not involved in tagging surveys during the reporting period.
S9	Information collected under conventional tagging programmes	Not applicable. Barbados did not collect any information under a tagging programme during the reporting period.
S10	Information collected under electronic tagging programmes	Not applicable. Barbados did not collect any information under a tagging programme during the reporting period.
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Barbados is examining options to comply with this recommendation.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Included in Barbados National Report.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. Barbados does not participate in fisheries in the Mediterranean.
<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for Bluefin.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for Bluefin.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for Bluefin.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for Bluefin.

No.	Requirement	Response
S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in Bluefin fishery.
<b>TROPICAL TUNA</b>		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Options for the electronic reporting of catch and effort information are being examined.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	Not applicable. Barbados does not use moored fish aggregating devices.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc.	Not applicable. Barbados does not use moored fish aggregating devices.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in purse-seine or baitboat fishing.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	Not applicable. Barbados does not use moored fish aggregating devices.
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Not applicable. Barbados does not have any vessels greater than 20 m actively fishing.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable. Barbados does not use moored fish aggregating devices.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Not applicable. Barbados did not collect scientific data in the EEZ of another CPC.
<b>SHARK</b>		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	A plan for improving data collection for sharks is being developed and the first phase of the plan should commenced from late 2018.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	Barbados did not engage in any scientific programmes for shortfin mako in particular during the reporting period.
S51	Information on blue sharks	Estimated 2018 catch reported in Task I (Nominal catch) and II (Catch and effort) data submitted July 31, 2019.
<b>OTHER BY-CATCH</b>		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Relevant information for sharks and turtles was included in this section submitted to ICCAT in 2016 National report.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Since the capture of turtles is prohibited by law in Barbados, and the law makes no allowances for accidental or incidental capture of these animals, fishermen are reticent to report capture or harming of turtles. The incidence of sea turtle interactions with the fishing gear of local vessels is believed to be very low. Nevertheless fishers will be instructed to note any incidences of sea turtle entanglements with the fishing gear in their trip reports.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Not applicable. Barbados has not implemented an observer program and Provision 1.(b) of Rec.10.10 applies in the case of Barbados vessels. In this context, Barbados is examining options to comply with Rec. 16-14.

No.	Requirement	Response
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	It is very difficult to identify “bycatch” species in the context of the generalized nature of Barbados longline fishing. In addition, and as explained earlier, it is extremely rare for any of the catch to be discarded. However, fishers will be instructed to record and report discarded catches.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable. As explained above, it is difficult to define “by-catch” in the context of local fisheries and fishers discard catches only under exceptional circumstances.

**Part II (Management implementation)**

*Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures*

**ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3**

Req	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	15-Sep-19
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	See section 4.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	15-Sep-19
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any vessel chartering arrangements.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any vessel chartering arrangements.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in port)	Not applicable. No transshipments of ICCAT species passed through Barbados ports or were authorised in Barbadian waters.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. No at sea transshipments are allowed in the waters of Barbados.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. No at sea transshipments are allowed in the waters of Barbados.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. There are no large-scale fishing vessels in the Barbados fleet and furthermore no at-sea transshipments are allowed in the waters of Barbados.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port nor were any such entries planned.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port nor were any such entries planned.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port.

<b>Req</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information required</b>	<b>Response</b>
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Barbados has no such arrangements.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. There are no fishing access agreements involving Barbados.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. There are no fishing access agreements involving Barbados.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Not applicable. No vessels greater than 20m were involved in fishing during the reporting period. See Section 5.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Not applicable. No vessels greater than 20m were involved in fishing during the reporting period. See Section 5.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	See comment in Section 4.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable. No reports received.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. No reports received.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	See Section 5.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable. Barbados has no data on non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. Barbados has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No reports received.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. No reports received.
GEN	0031	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate	Not applicable. Barbados is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.
GEN	0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Not applicable. Barbados is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.
GEN	0033	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Not applicable. Barbados is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.
GEN	0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable. Barbados has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. No such activities in Barbados.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.

<b>Req</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information required</b>	<b>Response</b>
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1008	Farming capacity plan and revisions if appropriate	Not applicable. No such activities in Barbados.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2018	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any joint fishing operations.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors (and agencies)	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in the transshipment of Bluefin tuna.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.

<b>Req</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information required</b>	<b>Response</b>
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of Blue fin tuna.
BFT	1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	31-Jul-19
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2017	31-Jul-19
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. No reports of IUU fishing received.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. The area of interest here is far beyond the range of Barbadian fishing vessels.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	See section 5.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Sample validation seals and signatures of relevant authorities under new Ministerial organisation will be submitted.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	From October, 2018.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in FAD fishing.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. No applications for permission to export swordfish were made to the Fisheries Division during the reporting period. See Section 5.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Sample validation seals and signatures of relevant authorities under new Ministerial organisation will be submitted.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.

<b>Req</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information required</b>	<b>Response</b>
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North Swordfish	15-Sep-19
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for Med-SWO	Not applicable. Barbadian does not receive landings or tranship SWO-MED.
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of Med-SWO catches	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Barbados does not tag and has not landed any tagged SWO-MED fish.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Barbados does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Barbados does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	Not applicable. No Barbadian registered vessels larger than 20m actively fished in 2018.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	Not applicable. Barbados does not fish S.SWO.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. Swordfish is not considered a by-catch locally.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable. Barbados does not fish S.SWO.
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. Barbados does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.
SWO	3020	Annual fishing plan for Mediterranean SWO	Not applicable. Barbados does not fish or plan to fish SWO-MED.
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. Barbados does not fish Mediterranean albacore.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for north Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. No Barbadian registered vessels greater than 20m fished in 2018.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for south Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. Barbados does not fish south Atlantic albacore.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. Albacore is not considered a by-catch locally.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. Barbados does not fish south Atlantic albacore.
BIL	5001	Report on the implementation of Rec. 15-05/18-04 and 16-11	15-Sep-19
SHK	7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	15-Sep-19
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	See section 5 and S38 Reporting Summary Scientific Requirements.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Encounters with seabirds in the areas where Barbados longliners fish are relatively rare. However, the use of tori lines to deter seabirds will be recommended. Barbados does not have an NPOA for seabirds.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable. Barbados does not consider or define any species of fish caught in its fisheries as by-catch and local fishers do not discard fish caught unless under exceptional circumstances.

<b>Req</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information required</b>	<b>Response</b>
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Testing the feasibility of electronic statistical reporting is part of an on-going pilot VMS tracking programme. See section 4.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable. Barbados had not lodged an objection to any of the previous year's Recommendations.

#### ***Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures***

In 2016 Barbados acceded to the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (PSMA). Regulations have been drafted to implement the PSMA which will impose stricter legal controls of all fishing related activities conducted or planned to be conducted by vessels not entitled to fly the flag of Barbados *inter alia* at first landing and trans-shipment of fish or fish products through Barbados ports.

In 2019 review and necessary amendments will be made to the draft National Plan of Action for Sharks before being offered for official endorsement. Key aspects of the plan including species identification and data collection are already being implemented. Further improvements to the data collection programme are being developed and proposed regulations to protect vulnerable species and deter shark finning have already been drafted and the process of having these legislated has begun. Barbados continues to participate in the development of a Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) for sharks for the FAO-WECAFC region.

The project on satellite tracking and electronic trip reporting for commercial local longline fishing vessels is continuing as is work with the FAO SmartForms programme to develop of a template for collecting recreational fisheries data.

In keeping with one of the recommendations in the draft Large Pelagics Fisheries Management Plan, the Barbados Fisheries Division will work with fishers to encourage the use of non-offset circle hooks to reduce mortality in the longline fishery of the range of sensitive species including blue and white marlins, protected shark species and sea turtles. A concordant plan is being developed to instruct fishers on the best practises for safely extricating these animals from longline gear to reduce injuring and increasing the animal's survival without endangering the fishers. It should be noted that a key component of Barbados' proposal for receiving funding for a project to improve the island's large pelagics value chain through the Intra-ACP Fisheries and Aquaculture Blue Growth programme for Improved Value Chains (Fish4ACP), is to increase the survivorship of hooked fish until being landed through *inter-alia* the use of circle hooks.

From the middle of 2018 the Fisheries Division was placed under the newly formed Ministry of Maritime Affairs and the Blue Economy. This new arrangement presents many potential advantages for the development and management of local fisheries. However, as a result of this change there have been further delays in actualising a number of key management instruments described in previous reports, including the draft Fisheries Management Regulations and the Plan for the Management of the Longline fleet. However, these instruments and adjunct legislation directly relevant to ICCAT managed species will be emplaced as soon as possible.

#### ***Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures***

GEN 0020 and GEN 0021: There is one fishing vessel greater than 20m LOA registered but has not actively fished in well over a decade. ICCAT will be duly notified in the event that the vessel returns to active fishing.

GEN 0023: The Fisheries Act (1993) mandates the licensing of all fishing vessels involved in sport fishing in the waters of Barbados. The legal definition in the Act for sport fishing is "fishing for the purposes of recreation, personal consumption or competition". In addition to the suite of draft fisheries regulations that apply to all persons fishing in the waters of Barbados, additional controls on sport fishing in particular will be applied via conditions attached to the issue of the sport fishing licences and additional regulations for the sport fishery.

GEN 0026, TRO 2006 and SWO 3001: This being addressed and methods of improving the traceability of fish and fish products is being developed in the upgrade of food safety legislation.



SWO 3007: A plan for the management of the swordfish fishery is included in the draft Fisheries Plan for the Management of Large Pelagic Resources, which has not been officially adopted but will be submitted to ICCAT in due course.

SHK 7005: The development of a Barbados NPOA and participation in the development of an RPOA have already been mentioned in Section 4 of this report. Legislative support specific to the respective ICCAT recommendations in relation to the management of shark species where applicable will be put in place through the new draft regulations and any adjunct legal instruments.

BYC 8001: Fishers will be instructed to report any incidences of sea turtle entanglements with the fishing gear in their trip reports. The use of circle hooks as already noted should reduce the mortality rate of any turtles caught on longline gear and in tandem with this, the Fisheries Division will be collaborating with the Barbados Sea Turtle project in a programme to advise and fishers on the best practises of safely extricating non target species including turtles from longline gear to reduce injury and mortality.

BYC 8002: Fishers will be instructed to note any incidences of sea bird entanglements with the fishing gear in their trip records. In addition the use of Tori lines to reduce such occurrences will be considered.

BYC 8003: It must be reiterated that the current longline gear used by local fishers targets all species in the range of the gear and any species is equally likely to be taken. The definition of any species as “by-catch” is difficult and not appropriate in the context of most Barbadian fisheries as it is only under extraordinary circumstances that any of the catch is deliberately discarded. Nevertheless, fishers will be required to report any catch discards in trip reporting when such systems are implemented.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF BELIZE<sup>1</sup>**  
**RAPPORT ANNUEL DU BÉLIZE**  
**INFORME ANUAL DE BELICE**

**SUMMARY**

*As a Member of two major RFMOs, including ICCAT, Belize continues to maintain a compliant fleet in all the areas where our vessels operate. Belize's fishing fleet which operated in the ICCAT area during 2018 comprised of purse seiners and longliners which were licensed to target tuna and tuna-like species. We also had 3 support vessels which operated in the area. Our fleet in previous years consisted predominantly of longliners which have fluctuated over the years. Our purse seine fleet has continued to remain between 5-7 vessels over the past 5 years. The total average number of tuna purse seine vessels from 2012-2018 is 7. Our longline fleet has declined over the past four years but saw an increase in 2017. Our average total longline fleet from 2012-2017 comprises of 13 vessels. Despite our fleet size and structure, the catches of tuna and tuna-like species and sharks have fluctuated over the past five years from approximately 20,229.11 m/t in 2014, 22,117 m/t in 2015, 17,060 m/t in 2016, 20,031.94 m/t in 2017 and 33,208.04 m/t in 2018, inclusive of tunas, billfishes and sharks. Yellowfin tuna has been predominantly the main catch for the past several years amounting to an average of 70% of the total catch between 2006-2009. However, from 2013-2018 our dominant catch has been skipjack, amounting to an average of 62% of our overall catches. Blue shark and mako shark continues to be the most common non-tuna species in our longline fishery. The compiled data including Task I and Task II for 2018 and the list of authorized vessels have been reported to ICCAT.*

**RÉSUMÉ**

*En sa qualité de membre de deux ORGP importantes, dont l'ICCAT, le Belize ne cesse de maintenir une flottille respectueuse des normes dans toutes les zones où ses navires opèrent. La flottille de pêche du Belize qui a opéré dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT en 2018 était composée de senneurs et de palangriers munis d'une licence pour cibler les thonidés et les espèces apparentées. Elle comptait également trois navires de support qui ont opéré dans la zone. Les années précédentes, notre flottille se composait principalement de palangriers dont le nombre a fluctué au fil des ans. Notre flottille de senneurs s'est maintenue entre 5 et 7 navires au cours des cinq dernières années. Le nombre total moyen de senneurs pour la période 2012-2018 est de sept. Notre flottille de pêche a diminué ces quatre dernières années, mais a connu une augmentation en 2017. Notre flottille palangrière moyenne pour la période 2012-2017 est composée de 13 navires. En dépit de la taille et de la structure de notre flottille, les prises de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées et de requins ont fluctué au cours des cinq dernières années, s'élevant à environ 20.229,11 t en 2014, 22.117 t en 2015, 17.060 t en 2016, 20.031,94 t en 2017 et 33.208,04 t en 2018, comprenant des thonidés, des istiophoridés et des requins. L'albacore a été la principale prise ces dernières années, représentant en moyenne 70% de la prise totale entre 2006 et 2009. Néanmoins, entre 2013 et 2018, notre prise dominante était le listao, représentant en moyenne 62% de nos prises globales. Le requin peau bleue et l'*Isurus* spp. demeurent les espèces non-thonières les plus communes au sein de notre pêcherie palangrière. Les données compilées incluant les données de la tâche I et de la tâche II au titre de 2018 et la liste des navires autorisés ont été déclarées à l'ICCAT.*

**RESUMEN**

*En su calidad de miembro de dos de las principales OROP, incluida ICCAT, Belice sigue manteniendo una flota que cumple las normas en todas las zonas en las que operan sus buques. La flota pesquera de Belice que operó en la zona de ICCAT durante 2018 estuvo compuesta en su mayor parte por cerqueros y palangreros que tenían licencia para dirigirse a túnidos y especies afines. También dispusimos de tres buques de apoyo que operaron en la zona. En años anteriores, nuestra flota consistió principalmente en palangreros, que han fluctuado a lo largo de los años. Nuestra flota de cerco se ha mantenido en 5-7 buques en los últimos cinco años. El número medio total de cerqueros atuneros entre 2012 y 2017 es de siete. Nuestra flota de palangre ha descendido*

<sup>1</sup> Valerie Lanza (Head Delegate), Delice Pinkard (Delegate), Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit, emails: director@bhsfu.gov.bz, sr.fishofficer@bhsfu.gov.bz

*durante los últimos cuatro años, pero aumentó en 2017. Nuestra flota media de palangre total entre 2012 y 2017 ha estado compuesta por 13 buques. A pesar del tamaño y estructura de nuestra flota, durante los cinco últimos años las capturas totales de túnidos y especies afines y tiburones han fluctuado: de aproximadamente 20.229,11 t en 2014, 22.117 t en 2015, 17.060 t en 2016, 20.031,94 t en 2017 y 33.208,04 t en 2018, incluidos los túnidos, los istiofóridos y los tiburones. El rabil ha sido la captura principal durante los últimos años respondiendo de una media del 70 % de la captura total entre 2006 y 2009. Sin embargo, en 2013-2018 la especie predominante en nuestras capturas ha sido el listado, que supuso como media el 62 % de las capturas totales. La tintorera y los marrajos siguen siendo las especies más comunes, al margen de los túnidos, en nuestra pesquería de palangre. Se comunicaron a ICCAT los datos recopilados, lo que incluye la Tarea I y Tarea II para 2018, así como la lista de buques autorizados.*

## **Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**

### ***Section 1: Annual fisheries information***

#### *1.1 Annual catch by species and gear in the ICCAT Convention area*

The tables below show the annual catch and effort data by gear and species for our fleet which operated in the area over the past 5 years (*source: Fishing logs and fishing vessel voyage reports, discharge data*).

All our catches for the past five years have remained within the quota levels set for each species. Our levels of catches in Albacore and Swordfish has declined drastically due to changes in our fleet composition as is noted in the summary above.

#### *1.2 Number of vessels by gear, size (fleet structure)*

Our fleet in 2018 consisted of 19 vessels of > 24 meters in LOA, all of which were licensed to operate exclusively in the ICCAT Area. **Table 3 and 4** shows the number of active vessels which operated within the Convention area by year, gear and size.

#### *1.3 Fishing patterns (catch by area)*

See **Table 5**.

#### *1.4 Estimated total catches of non-target, associated and dependent species*

See **Table 6**.

#### *1.5 Useful information*

The fleet which fishes on the high seas is registered by the International Merchant Marine Registry of Belize (IMMARBE) and is licensed by the Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit under the Ministry of Finance of the Government of Belize. Belize updated its fishing legislation in 2013 and implemented new subsidiary regulations, including our License Regulation, Sanction Regulation and our Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Regulation. There is also now a Fisheries Monitoring Center within the structure of the High Seas Fishing Unit. We have adopted our National Plan of Action for IUU, Sharks and Seabirds and have implemented the FAO Guidelines for Sea Turtles. We have also implemented our Observer Program and have issued an Observer Policy and Inspection Policy. We have also recently adopted a Licensing Policy and are in the process of reviewing with the aim of amending our NPOA-IUU.

### ***Section 2: Research and statistics***

#### *2.1 Summary of observer and port sampling programmes*

Belize's national observer program which is facilitated by Capricorn Fisheries located in South Africa was implemented in May 2014. In late 2015 we deployed the first observer to one of our long line vessels and in early 2016 we deployed an observer to one of our purse seine vessel in accordance with the ICCAT recommendation. Similarly, we have developed the necessary regulations for our Inspection Program, however, this program has yet to be implemented in the ICCAT convention area. We do not currently have a port sampling program.

2.2 Research activities

We do not conduct research activities or engage in any scientific programs in the Convention Area.

2.3 Statistical data collection system in use

Fishing vessel owners/operators are required to submit data on their fishing operations based on our format for such reporting, which includes a detailed Fishing Log and Fishing Vessel Voyage Report, Log books and discharge reports. We have also finalized our project for the implementation of our electronic catch reporting system, however we have not been able to fully utilize the system as a standalone system for catch data collection.

2.4 Data coverage of catch, effort, and size data for all species

Our operational effort level is verified by VMS which is applicable for all vessels regardless of size. As a result, our VMS coverage is 100%.

The length measurements are based on a 25% ratio of the daily catches of each species and are taken and provided by the vessel operators. Where observer coverage is available this data is also taken from the observer reports, where appropriate.

2.5 Measures to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards

In 2013 Belize issued a legally binding circular regarding measures to mitigate bycatch and discards. This circular was updated in 2017 and will continue to be updated in accordance with any new measures adopted or recommended by ICCAT.

In accordance with Recommendation 11-10, Belize does not operate some artisanal fisheries, however, we do require that all data on bycatch and discards be reported in the bonded logbooks kept on board the vessels and as part of the vessel’s monthly reporting requirements.

**ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)**

No.	Requirement	Response
	<b>GENERAL - all species</b>	
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	27-August-2019
S2	Fleet Characteristics	29-July-2019
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate	29-July-2019
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	29-July-2019
S5	Size samples (Task II)	29-July-2019
S6	Catch estimated by size	29-July-2019
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	22-February-2019 Belize does not have a tagging program.
S8	Information on tagging surveys	29-July-2019
S9	Information collected under conventional tagging programmes	29-July-2019 Belize does not currently have any conventional tagging programs.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	29-July-2019
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	22-February-2019 Belize does no alternative scientific monitoring approach as we have no small-scale vessels in our fleet unable to carry observers.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	22-February-2019 Belize has no reported activities that impact pelagic sargassum and our vessels do not operate in the Sargasso Sea.

No.	Requirement	Response
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	22-February-2019 Belize does not operate a long line fishery in the Mediterranean area and as such there is no data to report on this measure.
<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>		
S15	Size sampling from farms	22-February-2019 Belize does not engage in Bluefin tuna fishery.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	22-February-2019 Belize does not engage in Bluefin tuna fishery.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	22-February-2019 Belize does not engage in Bluefin tuna fishery.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	22-February-2019 Belize does not engage in Bluefin tuna fishery.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	22-February-2019 Belize does not engage in Bluefin tuna fishery.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	22-February-2019 Belize does not engage in Bluefin tuna fishery.
S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	8-July-2019 In response to the S53 paragraph 45 reporting requirement, please note that Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery. As a result, this reporting requirement is not applicable.
<b>TROPICAL TUNA</b>		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	29-July-2019 Data from our logbooks are included in our Task I and II submissions.
S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	8-July-2019 Belize submitted its FAD Management Plan in 2017 which remains unchanged.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc.	29-July-2019 Information submitted in our ST08 submission.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	29-July-2019 Information submitted in our ST07 submission.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	29-July-2019 Information submitted in our ST01-T1FC, ST02-T1NC, ST03-T2CE, ST09-Natobprg, ST11-obsProg submissions.
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	22-February-2019 Belize does not have a sampling program for its fleet nor do we have a domestic port where transshipment of tropical tunas take place.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	29-July-2019 Information submitted in our ST08 submission.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	22-February-2019 Belize have not collected any scientific data in the EEZ of another State.

No.	Requirement	Response
<b>BILLFISH</b>		
<b>SHARK</b>		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species-specific level	22-February-2019 Belize submits species specific shark data. Shark data will be reported in our Task 1 and II submission.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	22-February-2019 Belize does not carry out any research on Shortfin Mako Sharks.
S51	Information on blue shark	22-February-2019 Belize does not carry out scientific research on blue shark.
<b>OTHER BY-CATCH</b>		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	22-February-2019 Belize has not yet developed any identification guidelines for ICCAT species, but we have included in our Sea Turtle Handling Guidelines information on the major turtle species caught in ICCAT fisheries, such as nesting areas, ecological regions, scientific names and photo, together with identifying information.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	29-July-2019 Information submitted in our ST09 submission.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	29-July-2019 Information submitted in our ST09 submission.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	22-February-2019 Belize does not operate an artisanal fleet that targets ICCAT regulated species.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	22-February-2019 This Information will be reported in our Annual Report.

**Part II (Management implementation)**

**Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures**

All our fishing vessels which are operating in the ICCAT Convention Area are compliant with ICCAT's Conservation and Management Measures as well as our National Laws and International Regulations.

**ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3**

<b>Req</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information Required</b>	<b>Response</b>
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Belize implements ICCAT CMMs through legally binding fishing vessel circulars issued in accordance with our HSFA, 2013. The ICCAT Statistical Document Program has been implemented since 2007 and our annual reports are submitted to the Secretariat in accordance with the relevant Resolutions and Recommendations. Belize has also implemented the EU's catch certification scheme. The implementation of these trade monitoring systems has been instrumental in keeping track of Belize's trade partners and the quantities of marine resources exported to these areas.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Belize submits required annual reports to ICCAT in a timely manner in accordance with relevant ICCAT Resolutions and Recommendations. The information submitted to the Secretariat is collected from our high seas fleet operating in the ICCAT area and is mandated by national legislation that are implemented through Belize High Seas Fishing Act, 2013 and fishing vessel circulars as well as domestic regulations. These legislations are implemented pursuant to relevant ICCAT Resolution and Recommendations to achieve the CMM objectives of the Commission and has jurisdiction over all ICCAT managed species, as appropriate.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	15-August-2019
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	22-February-2019 Belize is not involved in any chartering agreements.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	22-February-2019 Belize is not involved in any chartering agreements.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	28-August-2019
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	22-February-2019 Belize has no registered carrier vessels that carry out transshipment at sea. We are involved in the ROP and ensure that all transshipments at sea by our vessels are carried out in accordance with ICCAT requirements.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	22-February-2019 Although Belize has a carrier vessel registered on the ICCAT vessel list, this vessel is not authorized to carry out transshipment at sea.

Req	N°	Information Required	Response
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	26-March-2019
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	22-February-2019 Belize has no designated ports for the reception of foreign flagged vessels. The points of contact for port entry notification and for receiving copies of port inspection reports for our vessels calling foreign ports are as follows:  VALARIE LANZA Director for High Seas Fisheries Ministry of Finance – Government of Belize P.O. Box 1765, Suite 204 Newtown Barracks, Marina Towers, Belize City, Belize Tel: 501-223-4918 Email: director@bhsfu.gov.bz
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	22-February-2019 Belize currently has no active designated port into which foreign vessels may request entry.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	22-February-2019 Belize does not have an active port and as such we do not receive foreign flagged vessels into our ports.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	22-February-2019 Belize has no active designated ports, as a result we do not grant port access to foreign fishing vessels.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	22-February-2019 Belize has no active designated ports, as a result we do not grant port access to foreign fishing vessels.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	22-February-2019 Belize has no active designated ports, as a result we do not grant port access to foreign fishing vessels and as such have not carried out any port inspections.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	22-February-2019 Belize does not carry out port inspections nor have we been notified of any infringement detected during inspection of our vessel at other ports.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	22-February-2019 Belize has not engaged in any bilateral arrangements for port inspections.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	22-February-2019 Belize has not entered into any access agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	22-February-2019 Belize has not entered into any access agreements.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	22-February-2019 Data on all vessels greater than 20 meters have been submitted to the Secretariat and at the time of any changes within the 45-day period of authorization as required in accordance with Rec. 13-13/14-10.



<b>Req</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information Required</b>	<b>Response</b>
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	28-August-2019
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	This Administration while being the focal point for all ICCAT related issues is not responsible for recreational and sport fishing in Belize. Our Coastal Zone Management Authority and Institute has this mandate. We are in contact with this administration to ascertain the extent of Belize's recreational fisheries and how it is managed and what data are collected. However, this initiative also requires communication and contact with our game fishing associations and as such the production of all relevant information on Belize's recreational fisheries cannot be submitted before the required deadline. Nonetheless we will ensure that this data is provided to the Secretariat as soon as it is available.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	22-February-2019 We do not have any information on presumed IUU activities carried out by fishing vessels 12 meters or greater.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	22-February-2019 We have not received any notification of alleged IUU activities carried out by any of our vessels.
GEN	0026	Trade measures submission of import and landing data	22-February-2019 Belize does not import tuna and tuna-like species through our ports.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	22-February-2019 Belize has no report on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	22-February-2019 Nothing to report as a result of the above response.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	22-February-2019 Belize has no information to report on vessel sightings.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	22-February-2019 Belize has received no notification of any sightings of our vessels.
GEN	0031	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate	Belize does not participate in the voluntary Exchange of inspection personnel program for fisheries managed by ICCAT.
GEN	0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	
GEN	0033	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for Exchange of inspection personnel	
GEN	0034	Request for removal of vessel from IUU List	22-February-2019 Belize has no vessel appearing on the final IUU list.
<b>SPECIES SPECIFIC</b>			
<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>			
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	20-February-2019 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report.

<b>Req</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information Required</b>	<b>Response</b>
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	20-February-2019 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	20-February-2019 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	20-February-2019 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	20-February-2019 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2018	20-February-2019 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	20-February-2019 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	20-February-2019 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04/17-07, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 14-04/17-07	20-February-2019 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2017	20-February-2019 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	20-February-2019 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	20-February-2019 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	20-February-2019 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	20-February-2019 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	20-February-2019 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	20-February-2019 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	20-February-2019 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	20-February-2019 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	20-February-2019 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report.

<b>Req</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information Required</b>	<b>Response</b>
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	20-February-2019 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	20-February-2019 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	20-February-2019 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	20-February-2019 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 g/115 cm	20-February-2019 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	20-February-2019 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	20-February-2019 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	20-February-2019 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	20-February-2019 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	20-February-2019 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	20-February-2019 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	20-February-2019 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report.
BFT	1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	20-February-2019 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report.
<b>TROPICAL SPECIES</b>			
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	24-July-2019 Belize reports to the Secretariat its listing of fishing vessels allowed to fish tropical tunas in the Convention area and all subsequent changes made thereto in accordance with Rec. 16/01.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	29-July-2019
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	24-July-2019 Pursuant to Rec.16/01 we have received no notification of possible infractions committed by our vessels.
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	22-February-2019 Belize does not operate a FAD fishery in the Gulf of Guinea. Nonetheless a legally binding circular was issued to our vessels advising of the area/time closure. During this time no vessels are allowed to operate in this area.

<b>Req</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information Required</b>	<b>Response</b>
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	22-February-2019 Belize is not an importing country of frozen bigeye tuna.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	22-February-2019 New information has been submitted to the Secretariat in regard to changes to this information.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	24-July-2019 Belize submits its quarterly catches of BET by the end of the following quarter in accordance with Rec. 16/01.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	24-July-2019 This information has been included in our FAD Management Plan which was submitted on 8 <sup>th</sup> July 2019.
<b>SWORDFISH</b>			
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	22-February-2019 Belize does not import swordfish and data under the statistical document program and amended information has already been submitted to ICCAT.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	22-February-2019 New information has been submitted to the Secretariat in regard to changes to this information.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO	24-July-2019 Belize is not engaged in the MED-SWO fisheries. As a result, we have not authorized any vessels to fish this species.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	22-February-2019 Belize does not operate a sports recreational fishery for MED-SWO.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	22-February-2019 Belize does not operate a MED-SWO fishery.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	22-February-2019 Belize does not operate a Mediterranean fishery, nor do we have ports that receive vessels involved in this fishery.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	24-July-2019 In accordance with ICCAT reporting requirement SWO 3007, please find attached Belize's revised Management Plan for Northern Swordfish.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for Med-SWO	22-February-2019 Belize does not operate a Mediterranean fishery, nor do we have ports that receive vessels involved in this fishery.
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of Med-SWO catches	22-February-2019 Belize does not have a swordfish fishery in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	22-February-2019 Belize is not engaged in the MED-SWO fishery.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	22-February-2019 Belize does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.

<b>Req</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information Required</b>	<b>Response</b>
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	22-February-2019 Belize does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	24-July-2019 CP01 vessel listing has been sent to ICCAT detailing the vessels that are authorized to fish N.Atl. SWO and this is updated at the time of any changes.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	24-July-2019 CP01 vessel listing has been sent to ICCAT detailing the vessels that are authorized to fish S.Atl. SWO and this is updated at the time of any changes.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	24-July-2019 Belize has established an onboard bycatch limit across the board for all species inclusive of Northern Swordfish. The bycatch limit established for vessels not authorized to fish this specie exclusively is 10 m/t. This quantity is accounted for in the overall quota allocation for Belize. However, we have no vessel that has reported any N. Swordfish taken as bycatch.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	24-July-2019 Belize has established an onboard bycatch limit across the board for all species inclusive of southern swordfish. The bycatch limit established for vessels not authorized to fish this specie exclusively is 10 m/t. This quantity is accounted for in the overall quota allocation for Belize. However, we have no vessel that has reported any S. Swordfish taken as bycatch.
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	22-February-2019 Belize does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
SWO	3020	Annual fishing plan for Mediterranean SWO	22-February-2019 Belize is not engaged in the MED-SWO fishery.
<b>ALBACORE</b>			
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	22-February-2019 We have not authorized any vessel to fish for Mediterranean Albacore.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for north Atlantic albacore	24-July-2019 CP01 vessel listing has been sent to ICCAT detailing the vessels that are authorized to fish N.Atl. ALB and this is updated at the time of any changes.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for south Atlantic albacore	24-July-2019 CP01 vessel listing has been sent to ICCAT detailing the vessels that are authorized to fish N.Atl. ALB and this is updated at the time of any changes.

Req	N°	Information Required	Response
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	24-July-2019 Belize has established an onboard bycatch limit across the board for all species inclusive of northern albacore. The bycatch limit established for vessels not authorized to fish this specie exclusively is 10 m/t. This quantity is accounted for in the overall quota allocation for Belize. However, we have no vessel that has reported any N. Albacore taken as bycatch.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	24-July-2019 Belize has established an onboard bycatch limit across the board for all species inclusive of southern albacore. The bycatch limit established for vessels not authorized to fish this specie exclusively is 10 m/t. This quantity is accounted for in the overall quota allocation for Belize. However, we have no vessel that has reported any S. Albacore taken as bycatch.
<b>BILLFISH</b>			
BIL	5001	Report on the implementation of Rec.15-05/18-04 and 16-11	13-September-2019
<b>SHARK</b>			
SHK	7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures.	28-August-2019
<b>OTHER SPECIES / BY-CATCH</b>			
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Belize implemented the FAO Guidelines for Sea Turtles in 2008. In 2016 Belize revised its guidelines to include visual aids on turtle identification and handling and detangling equipment and procedures. It is now mandatory for our vessels to have on board this data and all relevant equipment. The implementation of our observer program has aided in identifying the use of these measures by our vessels.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	28-August-2019
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	In 2013 Belize issued a legally binding circular regarding measures to mitigate bycatch and discards. This circular was updated in 2017 and will continue to be updated in accordance with any new measures adopted or recommended by ICCAT. Also reported in our Annual Scientific Report.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>			
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	22-February-2019 Belize has not implemented a pilot electronic statistical document system.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	22-February-2019 Belize has not lodged any objection to any adopted ICCAT Recommendation.

***Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures***

Belize has taken the following measures to ensure compliance with ICCAT conservation.

1. Belize adopted a revised High Seas Fisheries Act in 2013 which allows for all conservation and management measures to be implemented through legally binding circulars. We are currently in the process of reviewing this Act with intention for further amendments during the next two years.
2. In addition to the adoption of an amended Act, we also adopted in 2014, Licensing, Sanction and Monitoring Control and Surveillance Regulations.
3. In 2014 we also adopted a National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing. We are also currently in the process of reviewing this Plan for future amendment.
4. Belize also adopted a Fleet Policy in 2014 as a measure to effectively manage our fleet's expansion. This Policy was amended in June 2018.
5. Belize launched its Fisheries Monitoring Centre in 2014 which operates under the structure of the BHSFU.
6. Belize adopted its National Plan of Action for the Conservation of Sharks on the High Seas and are currently working on a revised plan to further incorporate our domestic fisheries.
7. In 2015 we adopted our National Inspection Plan for our High Seas Fleet. This plan has been revised in 2018.
8. In 2016, Belize adopted its National Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Long Line Fisheries.
9. In May 2016, we issued Sea Turtle Handling Guidelines to all vessel owners and operators.
10. Belize implemented its observer program in 2014. However, this has been outsourced and is managed by Capricorn Fisheries.
11. Belize adopted an Observer Policy for the implementation of a National Observer Program.
12. Belize adopted a Licensing Policy in 2018.

***Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures***

As a small developing country with a distant water fishing fleet, Belize has been able to ensure satisfactory compliance with majority of the important measures adopted by the Commission. However, there are a few measures that have posed significant challenges in fully implementing. This is as a result of several factors, including but not limited to, evolving fleet size, restrictions in human and institutional capacity and changes in our management and government regime and interagency communication and collaboration. Nonetheless, the adoption of our amended Act and subsidiary Regulations has allowed us to easily adopt and implement relevant conservation and management measures. Despite our minor limitations with compliance obligations, the Government of Belize is fully committed and invested in making certain that the relevant steps are taken to ensure compliance with all relevant and important conservation and management measures to which we are obligated.

**Table 1.** Annual Catch and Effort Statistics for our Long Line Vessels for Major Tuna Species only.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Effort (Hooks)</i>	<i>N. ALB</i>	<i>S. ALB</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>N. SWD</i>	<i>S. SWD</i>	<i>Total</i>
2014	153015	79.199	98.362	34.886	162.634	75.613	45.292	495.986
2015	1278280	.741		7.217	220.171	8.4	103.55	340.08
2016	2661446	398.510	122.866	39.4	474.497	29.517	149.601	1214.391
2017	4688510	448.439	219.031	378.478	594.351	59.082	166.011	1865.392
2018	5470768	385.14	310.517	622.625	353.145	145.319	115.216	1931.962

**Table 2.** Annual Catch and Effort Statistics for our Purse Seine Vessels for Major Tuna Species only.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Effort (Fishing Days)</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>FRI</i>	<i>N.ALB</i>	<i>S.ALB</i>	<i>Total</i>
2014	776	7034.30	1339.00	10779.3	36.00	NIL	NIL	19,188.60
2015	1238	7124.64	1657.11	12598.825	266	NIL	NIL	21,646.575
2016		5620.47	1289.57	7893.768	824	NIL	NIL	15,627.808
2017		5791.2	1366.1	9957.597				17,114.897
2018		8120.80	1782	20747.70	552.111	NIL	NIL	31,202.611

**Table 3.** Authorized Long Line Vessels.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Base Port</i>	<i>LOA</i>		<i>GT</i>	
		20-29	30<	50-299	300<
2014	TTO	10		10	
	EU-ESP	1	1	1	1
	GHA		1	1	
	URY	1	2	2	1
2015	GHA		3	3	
	NAM		1	1	
2016	SUR	2		2	
	NAM		2		2
	SEN		1		1
2017	EU-ESP	1		1	
	CIV		1		1
	SEN		1		1
	NAM		1		1
	SUR	8		8	
2018	SEN		2		2
	NAM		1		1
	SUR	8		8	
	CPV	1		1	

**Table 4.** Authorized Purse Seine Vessels.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Base Port</i>	<i>LOA</i>		<i>GT</i>	
		20-29	30<	50-299	300<
2014	GHA		6		6
	CIV		1		1
2015	CIV		5		5
	GHA		2		2
2016	CIV		4		4
	GHA		2		2
2017	CIV		5		5
	GHA		2		2
2018	CIV		5		5
	GHA		2		2

**Table 5.** Area of Operation of Vessels.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quadrant</i>	<i>Latitude Positions</i>	<i>Longitude Positions</i>
2014	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 20W-65W
	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 20W-65W
2015	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 00W-25W
	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 00W-25W
2016	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 00W-25W
	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 00W-25W
2017	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 05W-80W
	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 05W-60W
2018	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 05W-80W
	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 05W-60W



**Table 6.** Catches of non-target, associated and dependent species in m/t.

<i>Year</i>	<i>BSH</i>	<i>MAK</i>	<i>SAI</i>	<i>BUM</i>	<i>BLM</i>	<i>WAH</i>	<i>BON</i>
2014	562.50	2.701	2.927	8.473	6.615		
2015	109.705	15.287		4.716	.463		
2016	173.111	14.479	10.851	13.121			
2017	401.454	43.497	18.953	1.080			
2018	538.229	26.625	62.012			28.567	9.717

**ANNUAL REPORT OF BRAZIL<sup>1</sup>**  
**RAPPORT ANNUEL DU BRÉSIL**  
**INFORME ANUAL DE BRASIL**

SUMMARY

*In 2018, the Brazilian fleet fishing for tunas and tuna-like fish consisted of 434 fishing boats, including about 300 artisanal and small-scale. The Brazilian catch of tunas and tuna-like fish, including marlins, sharks and other species of less importance (e.g. wahoo, dolphinfish, etc.) was 50,435.1 t (live weight), slightly lower than catches recorded in 2017, when 54,511.1 t were landed. Most of the catches were done by handline fishery (23,618.5 t; 46.8%), in associated schools, targeting tropical tunas, mainly YFT (15,159.1 t). The baitboat fishery accounted for the second largest catch in 2018, representing 31.5% (15,880.4 t) of the total tuna and tuna like-fish caught this year, with SKJ being the most abundant species (14,885.9 t). Longline catches reached 8,497.5 t, representing 16.8% of the total, being made mainly of BSH (2,867.9 t), SWO (2,686.87 t), BET (1,096.15 t), and YFT (831 t). About 51% of all Brazilian catches of tunas and tuna-like fish came from artisanal and small-scale boats (10 to 20 m LOA), based predominantly in the southeast and northeast region and targeting YFT, BET, SKJ, DOL, plus a variety of small tuna species, with various fishing gears, including mainly handline, trolling and other surface gears. Thanks to the support provided by the Secretary of Aquaculture and Fisheries (SAP) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA) to the Scientific Subcommittee of the Standing Committee for the Management of the Tuna Fisheries in Brazil, several scientific activities were reestablished in 2018, such as the collection of biological data, including size distribution of the fish caught and research on the bycatch of seabirds and sea turtles in the longline fishery, including the development of measures to avoid their catches.*

RÉSUMÉ

*En 2018, la flottille de pêche thonière du Brésil ciblant les thonidés et les espèces apparentées se composait de 434 navires de pêche, dont environ 300 navires artisanaux et de petite dimension. La prise brésilienne de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées, incluant les makaires, les requins et d'autres espèces d'importance secondaire (par ex. thazard bâtard, coryphène commune, etc.) s'élevait à 50.435,1 t (poids vif), chiffre légèrement inférieur à celui des captures enregistrées en 2017 où 54.511,1 t avaient été débarquées. La plupart des captures ont été effectuées par la pêcherie opérant à la ligne à main (23.618,5 t, 46,8%), dans des bancs associés, ciblant les thonidés tropicaux, principalement l'albacore (15.159,1 t). La pêcherie de canneurs représentait la deuxième plus grande prise en 2018, constituant 31,5% (15.880,4 t) du total des thonidés et des espèces apparentées capturés cette année, le listao étant l'espèce la plus abondante (14.885,9 t). Les captures palangrières ont atteint 8.497,5 t, soit 16,8% du total, constituées principalement de requin peau bleue (2.867,9 t), d'espadon (2.686,87 t), de thon obèse (1.096,15 t) et d'albacore (831 t). Environ 51% de toutes les prises brésiliennes de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées provenaient de navires artisanaux et de petite dimension (10 à 20 m de longueur hors-tout), ayant pour la plupart leurs ports d'attache dans la région du Sud-Est et du Nord-Est et ciblant l'albacore, le thon obèse, le listao, la coryphène commune et plusieurs espèces de petits thonidés, avec divers engins de pêche, notamment la ligne à main, la ligne traînante et d'autres engins de surface. L'appui fourni par le Secrétaire de l'aquaculture et de la pêche (SAP) du Ministère de l'agriculture, de l'élevage et de l'approvisionnement (MAPA) au Sous-comité scientifique du Comité permanent pour la gestion de la pêche thonière au Brésil a permis le rétablissement de plusieurs activités scientifiques en 2018, telles que la collecte de données biologiques, notamment la distribution des tailles des poissons capturés et la recherche sur les prises accessoires d'oiseaux de mer et de tortues marines dans la pêcherie palangrière, notamment l'élaboration de mesures pour éviter leur prise.*

<sup>1</sup> Paulo Travassos, Bruno Mourato, Thaiz Reis and Fábio Hazin, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA), Secretariat of Aquaculture and Fisheries (SAP) - SAS- QD 02, Bl D, Siderbras Building - Brasília-DF, Zip code: 70297-400.

## RESUMEN

*En 2018, la flota pesquera brasileña dirigida a los túnidos y especies afines estaba compuesta por aproximadamente 434 buques pesqueros, lo que incluye aproximadamente 300 barcos pesqueros artesanales y de pequeña escala. La captura brasileña de túnidos y especies afines, incluidos istiofóridos, tiburones y otras especies de menor importancia (por ejemplo, peto y dorado) ascendió a 50.435,1 t (peso en vivo), una cifra similar a la de las capturas de 2017, año en el que desembarcaron aproximadamente 54.511,1 t. La mayoría de las capturas fueron realizadas por pesquerías de liña de mano (23.618,5 t; 46,8%) en asociación con bancos, y se dirigieron a los túnidos tropicales, sobre todo rabil (15.159,1 t). La pesquería de cebo vivo respondió de la segunda captura más grande en 2018, representando el 31,5 % (15.880,4 t) del total de túnidos y especies afines capturados este año, mientras que el listado es la especie capturada más abundante (14.885,9 t). Las capturas de palangre llegaron a 8.497,5 t, lo que representa el 16,8% del total, y estuvieron compuestas sobre todo por BSH (2.867,9 t), SWO (2.686,87 t), BET (1.096,15 t) y YFT (831 t). Aproximadamente el 51% de las capturas brasileñas de túnidos y especies afines procedieron de 300 barcos de pesca artesanal de pequeña escala (10 a 20 m de eslora total), con base predominantemente en la región sureste y nordeste, y que se dirigían al rabil, patudo, listado y dorado, con diferentes artes de pesca que incluyen liña de mano, curricán y otros artes de superficie. El apoyo brindado por la Secretaría de acuicultura y pesca (SAP) del Ministerio de agricultura, ganadería y abastecimiento (MAPA) al Subcomité científico del Comité permanente de ordenación de las pesquerías de túnidos de Brasil, permitió que en 2018 se restablecieran varias actividades científicas, como la recopilación de datos biológicos, lo que incluye la distribución por tallas de los peces capturados y la investigación de la captura fortuita de aves y tortugas marinas en la pesquería de palangre, lo que incluye el desarrollo de medidas para evitar dichas capturas.*

**Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)****Section 1: Annual fisheries information***Tuna fleet and ports*

In 2018, the Brazilian tuna longline fleet consisted of 55 boats based in Rio Grande- RS (12), Itajaí- SC (8), Recife- PE (5); and Natal- RN (30). The length (LOA) of these fishing boats ranged from 13 m to 28m, with 72% having more than 20m. The baitboat fleet consisted of 31 vessels, confirming the decreasing trend observed in previous years, when 44 (2015) and 35 (2016) boats operated in this fishery. This fleet is based in the ports of Rio Grande- RS (7), Itajaí- SC (18), and Rio de Janeiro- RJ (10). The great majority of these boats have more than 20 m LOA, with only six having less than that length.

Another fishery, composed of about 48 boats using a surface longline (and others fishing gears, as trolling and handline) operated in the central coast of Brazil targeting dolphin fish and small tunas. Besides this fleet, a new fishing activity has developed in the past 6 years, in the northeast coast of Brazil, targeting tropical tunas, with artisanal and small-scale boats. In this new fishery, called “fishing in associated school”, the hull of the boat attracts tuna schools that are then caught using hand line as a fishing gear. In 2018, there were about 300 artisanal and small-scale fishing boats in this activity.

*Total catch and species composition*

The total landings of tunas and tuna-like fish in Brazil in 2018, including billfish, sharks and other species of less importance (e.g. wahoo, dolphinfish, etc.) was 50,435.1 t (live weight) (**Table 1**), showing a decrease of 7% from 2017, when 54,511.1 t were landed. The main species caught were SKJ (19,687.42 t; 39.04%) and YFT (16,381.17 t; 32.5%), followed by BET (5,096 t; 10.1%), BSH (3,010.72 t; 5.97%) and SWO (2,798.31 t; 5.5%). Together, these species accounted for 93.1% of the total catch in 2018. Most of the catches were done by handline (23,618.5 t; 46.8%), in associated schools, targeting tropical tunas, mainly YFT, which accounted for the majority of the catches (15,159.1 t; 64.2%). The baitboat fishery accounted for the second largest catch in 2018, representing 31.5% (15,880.4 t) of the total amount of tuna and tuna like-fish caught last year, with SKJ being the most abundant species, responding for 93.7% of the fish landed, in weight. Regarding longline catches, the total amount landed was 8,497.5 t, representing 16.8% of the total, being made mainly of BSH (2,867.9 t), SWO (2,686.8 t), BET (1,096 t), and YFT (831 t). The landings of billfishes caught in the longline fishery reached 143 t, including the WHM (62.06 t), SAI (43.48 t), and BUM (37.32 t).

## Section 2: Research and statistics

Thanks to the support provided by the Secretary of Aquaculture and Fisheries (SAP) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA) to the Scientific Subcommittee of the Standing Committee for the Management of the Tuna Fisheries in Brazil, several scientific activities were reestablished in 2018, such as the collection of biological data, including size distribution of the fish caught. The financial support for the continuation of these activities is already secured for the next two years, within the scope of the PROTUNA project. Research on the bycatch of seabirds and sea turtles in the longline fishery has also continued in 2018, including the development of measures to avoid their catches in a research initiative carried out by Projeto TAMAR and Instituto Albatroz.

Brazilian scientists have been continuing to work in collaboration with scientists from other CPCs to improve ICCAT stock assessments, including research on several topics, such as, the development of joint abundance indices and stock assessment models. Additional topics have also been included, such as stock structure, spawning areas, genetics and the influence of environmental factors on distribution and catch rates of main species under ICCAT purview. These research results have been regularly presented at the inter-sessional working group meetings and regular meetings of SCRS.

### ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

	Requirement	Response
	<b>GENERAL - all species</b>	
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Until 15 September 2019
S2	Fleet Characteristics	17 July 2019
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	17 July 2019
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	17 July 2019
S5	Size samples (Task II)	No data
S6	Catch estimated by size	No data
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	No data
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	No data
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	No data
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Port sampling.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable. We don't fish pelagic sargassum.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.
	<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>	
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. We don't fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable. We don't fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. We don't fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. We don't fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. We don't fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.

S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. We don't fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.
S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Not applicable. We don't fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.
<b>TROPICAL TUNA</b>		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Base of Task II.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. We don't use FADs.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	Not applicable. We don't use FADs.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable. We don't use support vessels.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	Length frequency distribution, by species, and biological samples.
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Landed weight, by species, and length frequency distribution.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable. We don't use FADs.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Not applicable. We don't fish in the EEZ of another CPC. We respect UNCLOS.
<b>SHARK</b>		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Data are already collected on a species specific level.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	Presented to the SCRS.
S51	Information on blue shark	Presented to the SCRS.
<b>OTHER BY-CATCH</b>		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention Area	No data.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Data presented in the Ecosystem Group.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually.	Data presented in the Ecosystem Group.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No data.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No data.

**Part II (Management implementation)****Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures**

As for the reporting obligation, the related statistical information (e.g., TASKs I and II) as well as the information required by ICCAT Recommendations have been submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe. It is also important to point out that the Brazilian Government is working to implement a National Observer Program to the tuna and tuna-like fisheries, as well as an electronic online system for reporting catch and effort data (TASKs I and II). Presently, Brazilian tuna fisheries are already being monitored by scientific observers within the scope of the PROTUNA, including the main fisheries (longline and handline fisheries). The template of Section 3 is available in annex at the end of this document.

**ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3**

<b>Req</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information required</b>	<b>Response</b>
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	In 2019, the Annual Report was submitted in due time, with all necessary information, as recommended by ICCAT.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Except for some difficulties in collecting data on the size of the fish caught, Brazil has fulfilled its reporting obligations.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Sent on August 15, 2019.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Brazil does not have foreign vessels operating in the tuna fishery, at this moment.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not applicable. Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable. Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable. Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels.
GEN	0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Not applicable. Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels.

<b>Req</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information required</b>	<b>Response</b>
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Brazil has NO bilateral agreement for Port Inspection, since Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable. Brazil has NO Access agreement.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. Brazil has NO Access agreement.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	48 actives fishing boats. List submitted to ICCAT.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	Information concerning some modifications or additions have been regularly submitted to ICCAT.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Brazil follows the recreational fishing tournaments and collects catch data of marlins caught.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Nothing to declare. No record in the last years.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Nothing to declare. No record in the last years.
GEN	0026	Trade measures submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. Brazil does not import bigeye, bluefin or swordfish.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable. There is no issue of non-compliance we should report upon.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. There was no such allegation.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. There was no particular vessel sightings.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. There was no particular vessel sightings.
GEN	0031	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate	Not applicable. Brazil does not engage in any at sea inspection of vessels flying the flag of other states, neither allow the inspection of its vessels, for sovereignty.
GEN	0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Not applicable. Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels.
GEN	0033	Report on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Not applicable. Brazil does not participate in any pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel.
GEN	0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable. There is no request from Brazil to remove any vessel from the IUU vessel list.
<b>SPECIES SPECIFIC</b>			
<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>			
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2018	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
BFT	1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2018	Not applicable. There is no fishery that target BFT in Brazil. The occurrence of the species is extremely rare in the South Atlantic.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.

Req	N°	Information required	Response
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
BFT	1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
<b>TROPICAL SPECIES</b>			
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	The list of vessels authorized to fish tropical tunas (BET/ YFT/ SKJ) has been sent to ICCAT and it is regularly updated, according to the changes in the operating fishing fleet.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	The list of vessels authorized to fish tropical tunas (BET/ YFT/ SKJ) has been sent to ICCAT and it is regularly updated, according to the changes in the operating fishing fleet.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. There is no report of IUU activity by Brazilian BET/YFT/SKJ vessels.
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish in the Gulf of Guinea.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Submitted when appropriate.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs have been regularly submitted to ICCAT.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	Data were regularly submitted, in due time. A review of the 2018 values was submitted on July 17, 2019.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. Brazil does not use FADs.
<b>SWORDFISH</b>			
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Submitted when appropriate
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs have been regularly submitted to ICCAT.



<b>Req</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information required</b>	<b>Response</b>
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO	Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No change to report.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for Med-SWO	Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of Med-SWO catches	Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 0m+ for N. SWO	List of fishing boats submitted to ICCAT.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	List of fishing boats submitted to ICCAT.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable to Brazil. Brazil has quotas of both N.SWO and S.SWO and therefore no onboard by-catch limit.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Joint International Inspections not applicable to Brazil, since it has no catch of Mediterranean Swordfish.
SWO	3020	Annual fishing plan for Mediterranean SWO	Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.
<b>ALBACORE</b>			
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. Brazil is not presently fishing for North Atlantic albacore.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	List of fishing boats submitted to ICCAT.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. Brazil is not presently fishing for North Atlantic albacore.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable to Brazil. Brazil has a quota for S.ALB and thus no onboard by-catch limit.
<b>BILLFISH</b>			
BIL	5001	Report on the implementation of Rec. 15-05/18-04 and 16-11	Brazil has established the Interministerial Rule No. 12, 14 July 2005, which institutes the mandatory release of all white and blue marlins which are alive by the time of boarding and the prohibition of sale of any white and blue marlins caught.

Req	N°	Information required	Response
<b>SHARK</b>			
SHK	7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Regarding bigeye thresher shark, Brazil has established the Interministerial Rule No. 05, April 2011, which institutes the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of this species. Regarding oceanic whitetip sharks, Brazil has established Interministerial Rule No. 01, March 2013, which institutes the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of this shark. Regarding the inclusion of shark species in the Task I and II, as well as the improvement of shark data collection, Brazil has been promoting all necessary measures to fulfill this task.
<b>OTHER SPECIES / BY-CATCH</b>			
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Brazil established the Interministerial Rule No. 74, November 2017, which establishes mitigating measures to reduce bycatch and mortality of sea turtles by fishing vessels.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Brazil has established the Interministerial Rule No. 07, October 2014, which institutes the mandatory use of mitigation measures to reduce seabird by-catch by longline vessels that operate in waters under Brazilian jurisdiction, South of 20° S of latitude. Research on the by-catch of seabirds in the longline fishery has also been continued, including the development of measures to avoid their catches.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Research on the bycatch of seabirds, sea turtles, billfishes and sharks in the longline fishery has also been continued and promoted by the Brazilian government, including the test of circle hooks and fishing gears and strategies to reduce or avoid it.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>			
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. Brazil has no pilot electronic statistical document systems.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable. Brazil does not have presently no objections to ICCAT Recs.

#### Section 4: Inspection schemes and activities

In order to adequately comply with ICCAT recommendations, the Brazilian Government has implemented several rules in recent years, complementing rules already published before aiming at regulating Brazilian tuna fishery, as indicated below:

- *Interministerial Rule N° 74, 1<sup>st</sup> November 2017*, establishing mitigating measures to reduce bycatch and mortality of sea turtles by longline fishing, making mandatory the use of circle hooks by all longline fishing vessels;
- *Interministerial Rule N° 08, 10 November 2014*, establishing the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of the silky shark, *Carcharhinus falciformis*;
- *Interministerial Rule N° 07, 30 October 2014*, establishing the mandatory use of mitigation measures to reduce seabird by-catch by longline fleet that operate in waters under Brazilian jurisdiction, South of 20°S of latitude;
- *Interministerial Rule N° 01, 12 March 2013*, establishing the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of the oceanic whitetip shark, *Carcharhinus longimanus*;
- *Interministerial Rule N° 14-N, 28 November 2012*, prohibiting the discard of dead sharks whose fins have been removed. It also established a proportion between the weight of shark fins and carcass that are landed.

- *Interministerial Rule N° 05, 15 April 2011*, establishing the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of the bigeye-tresher shark, *Alopias superciliosus*.
- *Ministerial Rule Normative N° 05, of December 21, 2009*, establishing the National Regime of Certification of Catches (Regime Nacional de Certificação de Capturas- RCC), to guide companies that export fish products from Brazil to European Union, in order to comply with EU Regulation N° 1005/2008. Only fish products that receive this certification from the Government, attesting the legal origin of the catches, are allowed to be exported. Aiming at validating the forms to export and re-export tuna and tuna-like fishes, the Brazilian Government maintain a list of official agents that are authorized to validate the certifications.
- *Interministerial Rule N° 12, of July 15, 2005*, obliging the release of white (*Tetrapturus albidus*) and blue (*Makaira nigricans*) marlins that are alive by gear retrieval and prohibiting any sale of these species.

***Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures***

The main difficulties encountered in implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures were related to the artisanal nature of the majority of the catches in Brazil, since the landing sites of the boats are widespread requiring a quite significant logistic effort for their monitoring, besides the limitations to get observers onboard, differently from highly industrialized fleets that land large amounts of fish in relatively few ports and have much more space/ facilities to accommodate observers.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF CABO VERDE <sup>1</sup>**  
**RAPPORT ANNUEL DE CABO VERDE**  
**INFORME ANUAL DE CABO VERDE**

SUMMARY

*In 2017, the tuna fleet of Cabo Verde comprised three categories: the artisanal fishery with a fleet of 1,363 vessels and 4,500 fishers; the industrial fishery with a large purse seiner measuring 60 m, and finally, the coastal semi-industrial fishery with 71 small vessels measuring between 6 and 25 m and with a total of 1,092 fishers. The most exploited species included yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*), bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*), skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) and small tunas, in particular, the species *Auxis thazard*, *Auxis rochei* and *Acanthocybium solandri*. In addition, some artisanal fisheries and the sport fishery also catch billfish, i.e. marlins and swordfish, respectively. The preliminary total tuna catch in 2017 was approximately 13,901 t, taken mainly by purse seiners, in the industrial and semi industrial fisheries, and with handline in the artisanal fishery. Compared with the previous year, there has been a decrease of 53%. This may be connected with the decrease in the number of vessels operating with purse seines outside of national waters, i.e. in the region of Côte d'Ivoire and Gabon. Apart from the tuna catches taken by the local fleet, significant tuna catches have also been made by foreign fleets operating in Cabo Verde's EEZ within the framework of existing fishing agreements with third countries, i.e. those of the European Union (Spain, France and Portugal). According to the data provided to the Cabo Verde authorities, in 2017, 45 vessels held licences, and took nearly 10,000 t of catches. In this foreign fishery, the most common fishing gears used were purse seine (PS) (21 vessels), baitboats (BB) (8 vessels) and longliners (LL) (16 vessels). Given the improvements in the chilling and conservation infrastructure, and the increase in processing capacity, foreign fleets are experiencing strong development in the Atlantic and are increasing their landings and transshipments of tuna and shark in Cabo Verde. The INDP is the body responsible for research activities and regular monitoring of statistical data, through a sampling plan for the artisanal fishery and comprehensive collection (census) in the industrial and semi-industrial fisheries. Information on fleet licenses, catch certificates, product quality are completed with the collaboration of other institutions such as the General Directorate of Marine Resources, Customs and fish processing and conservation plants.*

RÉSUMÉ

*En 2017, la flotille thonière capverdienne se composait de trois catégories, la pêche artisanale avec une flotte de 1.363 bateaux et 4.500 pêcheurs ; la pêche industrielle, composée d'un grand senneur de 60 mètres et finalement la semi industrielle côtière composée de soixante-et-onze petites barques comprises entre 6 et 25 mètres et avec un total de 1.092 pêcheurs. Parmi les espèces les plus exploitées figurent l'albacore (*Thunnus albacares*), le thon obèse (*Thunnus obesus*), le listao (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) et les petits thonidés, notamment les espèces *Auxis thazard*, *Auxis rochei* et *Acanthocybium solandri*. Par ailleurs, certaines pêcheries artisanales et la pêche sportive capturent aussi les poissons porte-épée (marlins et espadon) respectivement. La capture totale préliminaire des thonidés en 2017 a été d'environ 13.901 tonnes, capturés principalement par les senneurs, dans la pêche industrielle et semi industrielle et à la ligne à main, dans la pêche artisanale. Par rapport à l'année précédente, il y a eu une diminution de 53%. Cela peut être lié à la diminution du nombre de navires opérant avec les senneurs hors des eaux nationales, à savoir dans la région de la côte d'Ivoire et du Gabon. A part des captures de thon effectuées par la flotte locale, d'importantes captures de thon sont aussi faites par des flottes étrangères qui opèrent dans la ZEE du Cabo Verde dans le cadre des accords de pêche existant avec des pays tiers, à savoir ceux de l'Union européenne (Espagne, France et Portugal). Selon les données fournies aux autorités du Cabo Verde, en 2017, 45 barques titulaires de licences ont effectué des captures pour près de 10.000 tonnes. Dans cette pêcherie étrangère, les plus importants engins de pêche sont notamment la senne (PS) 21 barques, les canneurs (BB) 8 et les palangres (LL) avec 16 barques. Compte tenu des améliorations de l'infrastructure du froid et de la conservation, de l'expansion de la capacité de transformation, les flottes*

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<sup>1</sup> Monteiro Carlos Alberto.

*étrangères qui se développent fortement dans l'Atlantique augmentent leurs débarquements et transbordements de thonidés et requins au Cabo Verde. L'INDP est l'entité responsable des activités de recherche et du suivi régulier des données statistiques, par la biais d'un plan d'échantillonnage pour la pêche artisanale et une collecte exhaustive (recensement) au niveau de la pêche industrielle et semi-industrielle. Les informations sur les licences des flottes, certificats de captures, qualité du produit sont complétées avec la collaboration d'autres institutions telles que la Direction Générale des Ressources Marines, la douane et les usines de transformation et de conservation des poissons.*

#### RESUMEN

*En 2017, la flota atunera de Cabo Verde estuvo compuesta por tres categorías, la pesca artesanal con una flota de 1.363 barcos y 4.500 pescadores; la pesca industrial, compuesta por un gran cerquero de 60 m, y finalmente la pesca costera semiindustrial compuesta por 71 pequeñas embarcaciones de entre 6 y 25 m con un total de 1.092 pescadores. Entre las especies más explotadas se encuentran el rabil (*Thunnus albacares*), el patudo (*Thunnus obesus*), el listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) y los pequeños túnidos (entre los que se encuentran las especies *Auxis thazard*, *Auxis rochei* y *Acanthocybium solandri*). Además, algunas pesquerías artesanales y la pesca deportiva capturan también peces de pico (marlines y pez espada), respectivamente. La captura total preliminar de túnidos en 2011 ascendió a aproximadamente 13.901 t, pescadas sobre todo con cerco en el marco de la pesca industrial y semiindustrial y con liña de mano en la pesca artesanal. En comparación con el año anterior, hubo una disminución del 53%. Esto puede estar relacionado con la disminución del número de buques que operan con cerco fuera de las aguas nacionales, a saber, en la región de Côte d'Ivoire y Gabón. Además de las capturas de túnidos efectuadas por la flota local, también realizan importantes capturas de atún las flotas extranjeras que operan en la zona económica exclusiva de Cabo Verde en virtud de los acuerdos de pesca vigentes con terceros países, a saber, los de la Unión Europea (España, Francia y Portugal). Según los datos facilitados a las autoridades de Cabo Verde, en 2017, 45 embarcaciones tenían licencia y realizaron capturas cercanas a las 10.000 t. En esta pesquería extranjera los artes de pesca más importantes son el cerco (PS) de 21 barcos, los barcos de cebo vivo (BB), con ocho unidades y los palangres (LL) con 16 unidades. Habida cuenta de las mejoras en la infraestructura de refrigeración y conservación y la ampliación de la capacidad de procesamiento, las flotas extranjeras que se desarrollan con fuerza en el Atlántico están aumentando sus desembarques y transbordos de túnidos y tiburones en Cabo Verde. El INDP es la entidad responsable de las actividades de investigación y del seguimiento periódico de los datos estadísticos, mediante un plan de muestreo para la pesca artesanal y una recopilación exhaustiva (censo) a nivel de la pesca industrial y semiindustrial. La información sobre las licencias de la flota, los certificados de captura y la calidad de los productos se completa con la colaboración de otras instituciones como la Dirección General de Recursos Marinos, las aduanas y las plantas de procesamiento y conservación de pescado.*

#### **I ère Partie (Information sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques)**

Cabo Verde c'est un archipel de dix îles, dont une non habitée. Les ressources halieutiques sont parmi les principales richesses naturelles. Malgré le niveau relativement faible de son utilisation globale, certaines ressources seraient déjà en pleine exploitation.

Le poisson apparaît comme un élément important dans le régime alimentaire de la population, et pour être une source de protéines, à faible coût, exige que leur exploitation se fait d'une manière durable, pour perpétuer dans le temps la disponibilité de cette ressource pour tout la société. En plus de la création d'emplois, la pêche contribue à la réduction de l'exode rural, à l'équilibre de la balance des paiements et la sécurité alimentaire. Encore, les ressources marines ont un grand potentiel pour générer de la richesse par leur réévaluation.

Le sous-secteur de la pêche artisanale, est composé de 4500 personnes de manière directe (3717 pêcheurs et 987 vendeuses de poisson), selon le recensement général de la Flotte de la pêche artisanale et industrielle / semi-industrielle de l'INDP en 2011. La même source indique l'existence 1092 pêcheurs qui pêchent dans la pêche industriel/semi-industriel, pour un total de 5796 emplois directs.

La capture totale préliminaire des thonidés en 2017 a été environ 13.901 tonnes, capturés principalement avec le senneur, dans la pêche industrielle et semi industrielle et avec la ligne à main, dans la pêche artisanale.

Dans la ZEE du Cabo Verde il y a un nombre important d'espèces de requins pélagiques et de profondeur, ce qui rend les îles un point important dans l'écologie de ces espèces, y compris leur route migratoire. La pêche est toujours sur une petite échelle, et les prises sont beaucoup occasionnels. Il n'y a pas de pêche que ciblé les ressources des requins, principalement en raison de l'absence d'une flotte spécialisée, des coûts d'exploitation élevés, d'autre part, la population n'a pas l'habitude de leur consommer.

La pêche des requins est pratiquée principalement par la flotte palangrière de l'UE (Espagne et Portugal) dans le cadre des accords de pêche avec le Cap-Vert. Les captures de requins par la flotte de l'UE dans la ZEE du Cabo Verde a augmenté ces dernières années, et les données de capture et biologiques sont envoyés à l'ICCAT par les pays de pavillon qui la pêche dans les eaux du Cabo Verde. Les espèces les plus importantes dans cette pêcherie sont les requin bleu (*Prionace glauca*), et le requin taupe bleu (*Isurus oxyrinchus*). Les istiophoridés et l'espadon, font toujours partie des captures déclarées de l'UE (2% et 13% respectivement). Dans la pêche sportive, ils ne sont pas encore créés des conditions pour la collecte des données.

## **Chapitre I : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries**

### *1.1 Captures de la flotte de Cabo Verde*

La flotte du thon au Cap Vert cible les thons tropicaux - *Thunnus albacares* (YFT), *Katsuwonus pelamis* (SKJ), *Thunnus obesus* (BET), *Euthynnus alleteratus* (LTA), *Auxis thazard* (FRI) et *Acanthocybium solandri* (WAH), exploités par la flotte industrielle ou semi industrielle et par la flotte artisanale, au dehors de la ZEE du Cap Vert et dans les monts sous-marins et les *pentas* sous-marines, autour des îles.

#### 1.1.1 Captures de la flotte du Cabo Verde

La capture totale préliminaire des thonidés en 2017 a été environ 13.901 tonnes (**Figure 1**) capturés principalement avec le senneur, dans la pêche industrielle et semi industrielle et avec la ligne à main, dans la pêche artisanale.

Par rapport à l'année précédente, il y a eu une diminution de 53%. Cela peut être lié à la diminution du nombre des senneurs espagnols portant le drapeau cap-verdien opérant dans le golfe de Guinée, à savoir dans la ZEE du Côte d'Ivoire et Gabon.

A part des captures de thon effectuées par la flotte locale, d'importantes captures de thon sont aussi fait par des flottes étrangères qu'opère dans la ZEE du Cap-Vert dans le cadre des accords de pêche existants avec des pays tiers, à savoir ceux de l'Union européenne (Espagne, France et Portugal). Selon les données fournies aux autorités du Cabo Verde, en 2017, 45 barque on était licences, et ont effectué des captures près de 10.000 tonnes (**Figure 2**).

### *1.2 Flotte et engins*

En 2017, la flottille thonière capverdienne est composée en trois catégories, la pêche artisanale avec une flotte de 1363 bateaux et 4500 pêcheurs ; la pêche industrielle, composée d'un grand senneur de 60 mètre et finalement la semi industrielle côtière composée de soixante-onze petits barques comprise entre 8 et 25 (m) et avec un total de 1092 pêcheurs. Les engins de pêche les plus utilisés au niveaux artisanal est essentiellement la ligne à main, tandis que pour la pêche semi-industrielle et industrielle, ainsi que la ligne à main, les senneurs (HS et PS) sont également utilisés.

### *1.3 Flotte étrangère*

Dans la ZEE du Cap-Vert, opère aussi, la flotte étrangère autorisée, sur la base d'accords ou de contrats de pêche. Les navires appartiennent surtout aux pays de l'Union Européenne et des pays asiatiques. Les demandes de licence des navires étrangers, indiquent, généralement, comme espèces cibles, les thons. En tous cas, les principales espèces pêchées, continuent à être des requins, l'espadon, et les thonidés, selon les captures déclarées par quelques embarcations de l'Union européenne.

A part des captures de thon effectuées par la flotte locale, d'importantes captures de thon sont aussi fait par des flottes étrangères qu'opère dans la ZEE du Cap-Vert dans le cadre des accords de pêche existants avec des pays tiers, à savoir ceux de l'Union européenne (Espagne, France et Portugal). Selon les données fournies aux autorités du Cabo Verde, en 2017, 45 barques on était licences, et ont effectué des captures près de 10.000 tonnes.

Il est important de noter qu'au cours des dernières années, les débarquements et les transbordements de flottes étrangères ont augmenté grâce à l'amélioration des infrastructures de conservation et à la logistique de transbordement. Ces flottes étrangères, débarques et transbordées principalement les thons et requins. Le **Figure 3** présente les transbordements sur les trois dernières années.

## **Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques**

Les ressources marines sont stratégiques pour le pays, une raison suffisante, pour que les stocks visés soient gérés en conformité avec les principes de la durabilité et de la responsabilité, en accord avec le rôle qu'elles jouent dans la sécurité alimentaire, dans la création d'emplois, dans la balance des paiements et à la réduction de la pauvreté.

La responsabilité de toutes les questions relatives aux espèces de grands migrateurs au Cap-Vert, est partagée entre la Direction Générale des Ressources Marins et l'Institut National de Développement des Pêches, les deux institutions appartenant au Ministère de l'Economie et de l'Emploie.

Toutes les lignes directrices relatives aux mesures de gestion et aux activités de recherche pour une pêche responsable au Cap-Vert incombent à la direction générale des ressources marines (DGRM) et à l'institut national de développement de la pêche (INDP), dont l'objectif principal est de réévaluer, et proposer des mesures correctives dans le plan de gestion pour l'exploration des ressources marines tous les deux ans.

Les collectes de données biologiques et statistiques des principales espèces, se font dans les ports de débarquement et sur les marchés, par les enquêteurs de l'INDP, suivi de la digitalisation, du traitement et de l'analyse. Les données compilées, y compris les données de Tâche I et de Tâche II, ainsi que le nombre de navires de pêche, ont été régulièrement soumis au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT, en contribuant ainsi à la mise à jour des statistiques et des évaluations des stocks de l'ICCAT.

### **ANNEXE DE LA IÈRE PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIQUE)**

<b>N°</b>	<b>Exigence</b>	<b>Réponse</b>
	<b>GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces</b>	
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	01-10-2018
S2	Caractéristiques de la flottille	27-09-2018
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (tâche I), rejets compris le cas échéant	27/07/2018
S4	Prise & effort (Tâche II)	27/07/2018
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	27/07/2018
S6	Prise estimée par taille	Non applicable. Cap Vert ne dispose de Prise estimée par taille.
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Au total, depuis le début du projet AOTTP, 132 marque conventionnel ont été récupéré par la flottes Capverdienne.
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	Non applicable. Cap Vert ne dispose pas des programmes nationaux d'observateurs.  Les enquêtes statistiques et échantillonnage de taille sont fait au port de débarquement.
S11	Informations sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Le Cap-Vert examine la création d'un cadre juridique pour les observateurs scientifiques.
S12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Non applicable. Cap Vert ne dispose de pas des information sur le Sargassum pélagique.

N°	Exigence	Réponse
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries pélagiques à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Le Cap Vert n'a pas autorisé la pêche à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure.
	<b>THON ROUGE</b>	
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Non applicable, le Cabo Verde ne dispose pas de flotte pour cette pêcherie. Par contre, ces espèces ne sont pas présentes dans les eaux du Cap-Vert.
S17	Les résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente durant la mise en cage (couvrant 100 % de toutes les opérations de mise en cage)	Non applicable, le Cabo Verde ne dispose pas de flotte pour cette pêcherie. Par contre, ces espèces ne sont pas présentes dans les eaux du Cap-Vert.
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Non applicable, le Cabo Verde ne dispose pas de flotte pour cette pêcherie. Par contre, ces espèces ne sont pas présentes dans les eaux du Cap-Vert.
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable, le Cabo Verde ne dispose pas de flotte pour cette pêcherie. Par contre, ces espèces ne sont pas présentes dans les eaux du Cap-Vert.
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable, le Cabo Verde ne dispose pas de flotte pour cette pêcherie. Par contre, ces espèces ne sont pas présentes dans les eaux du Cap-Vert.
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable, le Cabo Verde ne dispose pas de flotte pour cette pêcherie. Par contre, ces espèces ne sont pas présentes dans les eaux du Cap-Vert.
	<b>THONIDÉS TROPICAUX</b>	
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/listao, rejets compris	Oui, pour thon obèse/d'albacore/listao. (Pas de rejet).
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact)	Non applicable, le Cabo Verde n'a pas encore un plan de gestion de DCPs océaniques.
S44	Le nombre de DCP réellement déployés sur une base mensuelle par rectangles statistiques de 1°x1°, par type de DCP, etc.	Oui, le Cabo Verde a un bateau qui utilise DCP.
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par quadrillage de 1°, mois et État du pavillon et associé à PS/BB	Oui pour un navire de support.
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs, y compris les niveaux de couverture	Non applicable. Nous n'avons pas encore d'observateurs à bord.
S47	Données et information recueillies du programme d'échantillonnage au port	Oui donne de taille pour les thonidés (Albacora, Gaiado, Patudo, Melva).
S48	Exploration des données historiques sur l'emploi et le nombre de DCP déployés	Non applicable, Le Cap-Vert n'a pas de données historiques sur l'emploi et le nombre de DCP déployés.
S49	Données scientifiques recueillies dans la ZEE d'une autre CPC	Le Cabo Verde ne recueille pas de données scientifiques dans la ZEE d'une autre CPC.



N°	Exigence	Réponse
	<b>ISTIOPHORIDÉS</b>	
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés	Non applicable, le Cabo Verde ne dispose pas des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés.
	<b>REQUINS</b>	
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Non applicable, le Cabo Verde ne dispose pas de flotte pour cette pêcherie. Cette activité de pêche est pratiquée par la flottille étrangère dans le cadre des accords de pêche internationaux entre Cabo Verde et les pays étrangers UE et Japon.
S50	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taureau bleu	Non applicable, Cap Vert n'a effectué aucune étude sur l'espèce de requins peau bleue.
S51	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	Non applicable, Cabo Verde n'a effectué aucune étude sur l'espèce de requins peau bleue.
	<b>AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES</b>	
S37	Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Oui, le Cabo Verde dispose d'un guide d'identification des principales espèces de raies et de requins de l'Atlantique tropical oriental, tortues, oiseaux de mer et des cétacés. Les inspecteurs et les utilisent pour recueillir des données.
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	La capture accidentelle des tortues marines par les filets de pêche de notre flotte nationale est négligeable.
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Non applicable, Cap Vert n'a aucune donnée sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer. La capture accidentelle d'oiseaux de mer par la flotte nationale est négligeable.
S41	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	Non applicable, en 2018 Cabo Verde n'a effectué aucune étude sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs.
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Pas de données disponibles, Les accords et contrats de pêche du Cabo Verde prévoient des mesures de conservation visant à réduire les niveaux de capture accessoire.

## II<sup>e</sup> Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

### Chapitre 3 : *Respect des exigences de déclarations dans le cadre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT*

#### RAPPORT ANNUEL, II<sup>e</sup> PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Exig	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	Dans le rapport national, dont la rédaction est coordonnée par l'INDP, le Cabo Verde cherche à répondre à ses obligations envers l'ICCAT en matière de déclaration, en organisant la récolte, le traitement et l'analyse des données. Les données sont déclarées régulièrement et le Rapport précise les actions engagées.

<b>Exig</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information requise</b>	<b>Réponse</b>
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Les déclarations transmises par Cabo Verde sont relatives à toutes les pêcheries y compris les espèces de requins.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Soumission le 02/08/2018.
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Le Cap-Vert n'a qu'un seul bateau affrète (EGALABUR).
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Le Cap-Vert n'a qu'un seul bateau affrète (EGALABUR). Aucune date de finalisation n'a été proposée au Cap-Vert par le propriétaire du navire.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement (en mer et au port)	Non applicable, Aucune activité de pêche de l'ICCAT n'a été rapportée. En outre, le Cap-Vert interdit le transbordement en mer.
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable, Aucune activité de pêche de l'ICCAT n'a été rapportée. En outre, le Cap-Vert interdit le transbordement en mer.
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Non applicable, Aucune activité de pêche de l'ICCAT n'a été rapportée.
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements à des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures.	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'autorise pas le transbordement en mer.
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port et points de contact pour la réception des copies des rapports d'inspection au port	DIREÇÃO GERAL DOS RECURSOS MARINHOS – DGRM.  Tel./Fax N° (238) 2613758 Mindelo São Vicente C.P. n°34 - Cabo Verde
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	MINDELO Cape Verde CVMDL
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	72 heures
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	Les transferts effectués dans les ports sont contrôlés par les inspecteurs des pêches. en annexe de ce rapport annuel, nous joignons quelques copies des inspections effectuées dans les ports par les autorités de la pêche du Cap-Vert.
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état d'infractions apparentes	Non applicable. Pas de présomptions d'infractions.
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	En cas d'infraction, l'inspecteur procède à une notification et procède à une enquête auprès des autorités maritimes et de la pêche.
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Non applicable. Pas de présomptions d'infractions.

<b>Exig</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information requise</b>	<b>Réponse</b>
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	Le Cap-Vert établit dans le cadre d'accords de pêche avec des pays tiers la garantie de l'autorisation de leurs téléspectateurs d'accéder aux opérations de pêche menées dans les ports cap-verdiens.
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Le Cap-Vert établit dans le cadre d'accords de pêche avec des pays tiers la garantie de l'autorisation de leurs téléspectateurs d'accéder aux opérations de pêche menées dans les ports cap-verdiens.
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Dans le cadre de l'accord d'accès entre Cabo Verde et l'Union Européenne 8 canneurs, 21 senneurs et 16 palangriers ont opéré dans la pêcherie de thonidés et espèces apparentées. Il s'agit de navires battant pavillon de l'Espagne, de la France et du Portugal. Pour le Sénégal, 2 navires ont été licenciés en 2018.
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	En 2018, le Cap-Vert n'avait qu'un seul plus grand senneur > 20 m : EGALABUR / AT000CPV00036, autoriser à pêcher en 2019.
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Cabo Verde a procédé à la soumission de la liste de ses navires habilités à pêcher des thonidés, en vue de son enregistrement dans le Registre ICCAT. Chacun de ces navires détient une licence de pêche qui les autorise à pêcher les thonidés et espèces apparentés et sont munis de balises VMS pour suivre ses activités.
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Le Cap-Vert a une législation qui régleme toutes les activités de pêche sportive, avec une limitation du nombre de spécimens et des tailles minimales. Les poissons sont remis à l'eau et la commercialisation est interdite.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	En 2018, Il n'y a pas de bateaux enregistrés impliqués dans la pêche IUU.
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas eu des constatations de pêche IUU.
GEN	0026	Soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement des mesures commerciales	Les thonidés qui sont importés, comme tout autres produits de poisson sont soumis à inspection par l'Autorité Compétente des Produits de la Pêche.
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	Non applicable. Aucun cas de non-application des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT n'a été identifié.
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Non applicable, il n'y a pas aucune enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application en 2017.
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Cap-Vert n'a aucun observateur scientifique.
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Cap-Vert n'a aucun observateur scientifique.
		<b>SPÉCIFIQUES AUX ESPÈCES</b>	
		<b>THON ROUGE</b>	
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Non applicable. Cabo Verde ne dispose de fermes de thon rouge.

<b>Exig</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information requise</b>	<b>Réponse</b>
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Non applicable. Cabo Verde ne fait pas d'élevage de thon rouge.
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	Non applicable (thon rouge, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable (thon rouge, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité pour 2017	Non applicable (thon rouge, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	Non applicable (thon rouge, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêche ou des quotas individuels	Non applicable (thon rouge, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec.14-04/17/97 comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec.14-04/17/07	Non applicable (thon rouge, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2017	Non applicable (thon rouge, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable (thon rouge, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non applicable (thon rouge, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Non applicable (thon rouge, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Non applicable (thon rouge, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
BFT	1016	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Non applicable (thon rouge, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable (thon rouge, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable (thon rouge, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non applicable (thon rouge, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	Non applicable (thon rouge, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	Non applicable (thon rouge, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Non applicable (thon rouge, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable (thon rouge, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	Non applicable (thon rouge, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Non applicable (thon rouge, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	Non applicable (thon rouge, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Non applicable (thon rouge, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).

<b>Exig</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information requise</b>	<b>Réponse</b>
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Non applicable (thon rouge, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Non applicable (thon rouge, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Non applicable (thon rouge, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	Non applicable (thon rouge, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
BFT	1033	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Non applicable (thon rouge, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
<b>ESPÈCES TROPICALES</b>			
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao et modification ultérieure	Le Cap-Vert n'a qu'un seul navire autorisé à pêcher l'obèse/d'albacore/de listao « EGALABUR / AT000CPV00036).
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Le Cap-Vert n'a qu'un seul navire autorisé à pêcher l'obèse/d'albacore/de listao « EGALABUR / AT000CPV00036).
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Ne s'applique pas pendant combien de temps aux enquêtes sur les activités de pêche INN menées par les navires BET / YFT / SKJ.
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Non applicable. Le Cap Vert n'a pas encore introduit de saison de fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao.
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'importe pas du thon obèse congelé
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Les données n'étaient pas disponibles au moment de la rédaction de ce rapport.
TRO	2009	Prises trimestrielles de thon obèse	Données envoyées à ICCAT à la date du 26/09/2018 : 1er Trim & 2nd Trim.
TRO	2010	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (cf. aussi exigence S25)	Non applicable, le Cap-Vert n'a pas encore un plan de gestion DCPS.
TRO	2011	Plan de gestion de la pêche de thonidés tropicaux	La loi capverdienne établit un plan de pêche biannuel avec des mesures de gestion et de conservation conformes aux directives et aux exigences de l'ICCAT pour les thonidés tropical.
<b>ESPADON</b>			
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable (Espadon, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	En 2017, le Cap-Vert n'avait pas de flotte et pas de quota d'espadon.
SWO	3003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	En 2017, le Cap-Vert n'avait pas de flotte et pas de quota d'espadon.
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	En 2017, le Cap-Vert n'avait pas de flotte et pas de quota d'espadon.

<b>Exig</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information requise</b>	<b>Réponse</b>
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	En 2018, le Cap-Vert n'avait pas de flotte et pas de quota d'espadon.
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable (Espadon, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non applicable (Espadon, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
SWO	3010	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Non applicable (Espadon, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
SWO	3011	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Non applicable (Espadon, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
SWO	3012	Résumé de la mise en oeuvre du programme de marquage	Non applicable (Espadon, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
SWO	3013	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable (Espadon, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
SWO	3014	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable (Espadon, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
SWO	3015	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	En 2017, le Cap-Vert n'avait pas de flotte et pas de quota d'espadon.
SWO	3016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	En 2017, le Cap-Vert n'avait pas de flotte et pas de quota d'espadon.
SWO	3017	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non applicable (Espadon, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
SWO	3018	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non applicable (Espadon, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
SWO	3019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non applicable (Espadon, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
SWO	3020	Plan de pêche annuel de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable (Espadon, ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
<b>GERMON</b>			
ALB	4003	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Non applicable (germon de la Méditerranée ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
ALB	4004	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Le Cap-Vert n'a qu'un seul navire autorisé à pêcher le germon « EGALABUR / AT000CPV00036).
ALB	4005	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Le Cap-Vert n'a qu'un seul navire autorisé à pêcher le germon « EGALABUR / AT000CPV00036).
ALB	4006	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Le Cap-Vert n'a qu'un seul navire autorisé à pêcher le germon « EGALABUR / AT000CPV00036)
ALB	4007	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non applicable (germon de la Méditerranée ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne).
<b>ISTIOPHORIDÉS</b>			
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas encore des mesures visant à réduire la mortalité des tortues de mer dans les opérations de pêche.

<b>Exig</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information requise</b>	<b>Réponse</b>
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre la Rec. 15-05 en œuvre par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance	Non applicable. Il n’y a pas de réglementation à ce propos.
BIL	5003	Description de programmes de collecte de données et de mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Rec. 16-11	Non applicable. Il n’y a pas de réglementation à ce propos.
<b>REQUINS</b>			
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n’entrent pas sur le marché international	La capture des requins-marteau au Cabo Verde a été interdite dans toute la ZEE national et le débarquement, le transbordement et la vente sont pareillement interdites.
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n’entrent pas sur le marché international	Non applicable. Il n’y a pas encore aucune mesure envers les requins soyeux.
SHK	7003	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour contrôler les prises au niveau national et pour conserver et gérer le requin-taube bleu	Non applicable. Il n’y a pas encore aucune mesure envers les requins-taube bleu.
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	Non applicable. Il n’y a pas encore des mesures envers le requin soyeux.
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT, avant la tenue de la réunion annuelle de 2017, les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 et 15-06)	Les mesures prises pour la conservation et la gestion des requins ont été publiés dans le Plan Bisannuel d’Exécution des Ressources de la Pêche (2016-2017). Ces mesures vont à l’encontre de l’utilisation intégrale des requins capturés, l’interdiction de couper les ailerons à bord des navires et l’interdiction de pêcher les espèces menacés suivantes : Requin baleine, Requin Blanc, Requin marteau, Requin océanique, Requin pèlerin, Requin-taube commun et Requin-renard à gros yeux. Programme de conservation de requin L’étude élaboré en 2010 – “Avis scientifique sur la conservation des requins pélagiques associé aux activités de pêche dans le cadre de l'accord de pêche durable UE-CV” , indiqué que le stock de requin bleu de la ZEE de Cabo Verde n’était pas menacé.

Exig	N°	Information requise	Réponse
			- Le suivi de Cette pêcherie a été contrôlé afin de garantir une exploitation durable de cette pêcherie et, si nécessaire, des mesures de gestion supplémentaires sont prises en cas de dépassement du tonnage de référence. Feuille de contrôle des requins soumise le 26/06/2018.
SHK	7006	Rapport sur les mesures prises au niveau national pour contrôler les prises et conserver et gérer le requin peau bleue	Non applicable (requin peau bleue) ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne). Cette espèce est capturée principalement par la flotte étrangère que opèrent au Cabo Verde dans le cadre des accords de pêche.
SHK	7007	Volume de requin-taube bleu capturé et retenu à bord ainsi que rejets morts au cours des six premiers mois de 2018	Non applicable (requin peau bleue) ne fait pas Object de pêcheries capverdienne). Cette espèce est capturée principalement par la flotte étrangère que opèrent au Cabo Verde dans le cadre des accords de pêche.
<b>AUTRES ESPÈCES/PRISES ACCESSOIRES</b>			
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas encore des mesures visant à réduire la mortalité des tortues de mer dans les opérations de pêche.
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas encore le Plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer ni mesures d'atténuation.
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas pris des mesures pour atténuer les prises accessoires.
<b>DIVERS</b>			
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas encore des programmes de documents statistiques électroniques.
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Le Cap-Vert n'a formulé aucune objection concernant les lignes directrices et les recommandations de l'ICCAT.

#### **Chapitre 4 : Mise en œuvre d'autres mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT**

Les mesures de gestion et conservation de l'ICCAT ont été respectées. À travers du Plan de Gestion des Pêches est maintenu la réservation de la région à l'intérieure des 3 milles nautiques, exclusive pour l'activité de pêche artisanale et l'interdiction à la flotte étrangère de toute activité de pêche à l'intérieure des 12 milles nautiques. Les mesures de gestion adoptées pour le requin, sont les suivantes :

- Interdiction aux navires, tout au long de la ZEE de Cabo Verde, le prélèvement des ailerons à bord des navires, de retenir à bord, de transborder ou débarquer les ailerons de requins.
- Interdiction de la pêche de *Rhincodon typus* (requin baleine), *Carcharodon carcharias* (grand requin blanc), Requin marteau, Requin pèlerin, Requin océanique Requin-taube commun et Requin renard à gros yeux ; Définition du nombre maximal de licences de pêche accordées chaque année par le pays ; la mise en œuvre des mécanismes pour surveiller la pêche.



#### 4.1 Schéma d'inspection

En suivi, de contrôle et de surveillance des navires et la gestion du processus de certification des captures de pêche, le pays a mis en place une institution autonome et indépendante née du pouvoir politique, l'Autorité Compétente pour les Produits de la Pêche (UNITÉ D'INSPECTION ET D'ASSURANCE DE LA QUALITÉ (UIGQ) DU MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉCONOMIE MARITIME, afin d'être une meilleure séparation des pouvoirs et, également, une meilleure transparence dans l'inspection et la surveillance des produits de la pêche, et il a transféré toutes les compétences dans le domaine, qui étaient en la Direction Générale des Ressources Marines. En termes d'activité d'inspection, en 2017 un total de 85 inspections a été effectuées dans le port de Mindelo par des inspecteurs des pêches dans un total de 7 pays différents. (Copies de rapport d'inspection au porto en annexe).

En termes préventives les suivantes de mesures de gestion et de conservation ont été prise par l'Autorité Compétente pour les Produits de la Pêche (UNITÉ D'INSPECTION ET D'ASSURANCE DE LA QUALITÉ (UIGQ) :

- Renforcement du système d'inspection au port de débarquement, avec le contrôle des documents de tous les navires qui débarquent dans les ports nationaux, (Licence, documentation navire, contrôle par le Vessel Monitoring Système (VMS) ;
- Application et suivi les recommandations de l'ICCAT concernant le régime d'inspection dans le port, pour la surveillance et l'inspection des navires débarquant dans le port de Mindelo ;
- Renforcement de la coopération entre les institutions à contrôler strictement chaque processus, y compris l'échange d'informations et de documents.
- L'approbation aux fins de ratification, les Mesures de l'Etat du Port et la soumission à la FAO ;
- Cabo Verde a aussi élaboré et mis en mise en œuvre en plan national de lutte contre la pêche INN.

##### 4.1.1 En termes juridiques

La conformité à cocher rigoureuse avec l'application de la loi 48/2009 instituant un régime de certification des captures dans le système pour prévenir, contrecarrer et éliminer la pêche non réglementée et non déclarée, ci-après INN ; et toute la législation nationale de la pêche est en cours de révision.

##### 4.1.2 Sur le plan opérationnel

- Renforcement des dispositions d'inspection et de contrôle des navires, selon les mesures des États du Port (inscription obligatoire de l'avis de livraison au port de débarquement et / ou de transbordement, vérification des licences de pêche, la vérification du quotidien de la pêche et toute la documentation qui est jugé nécessaire pour déterminer la légalité des captures);
- Renforcement de la system du Certificat de Capture pour tous les produits qui sont destinés à l'exportation ;
- Plusieurs missions de patrouilles et de la surveillance maritime fait par des unités navales ;
- Missions de patrouilles aériennes ;
- Contrôle par VMS ; et Renforcement de la system de registre national d'immatriculation des navires de pêche.

##### 4.1.3 Dans la sous-région

Coopération et participation à des opérations de surveillance conjointes avec la supervision des Etats voisins et collaboration dans l'élaboration de le Dashboard subrégional.

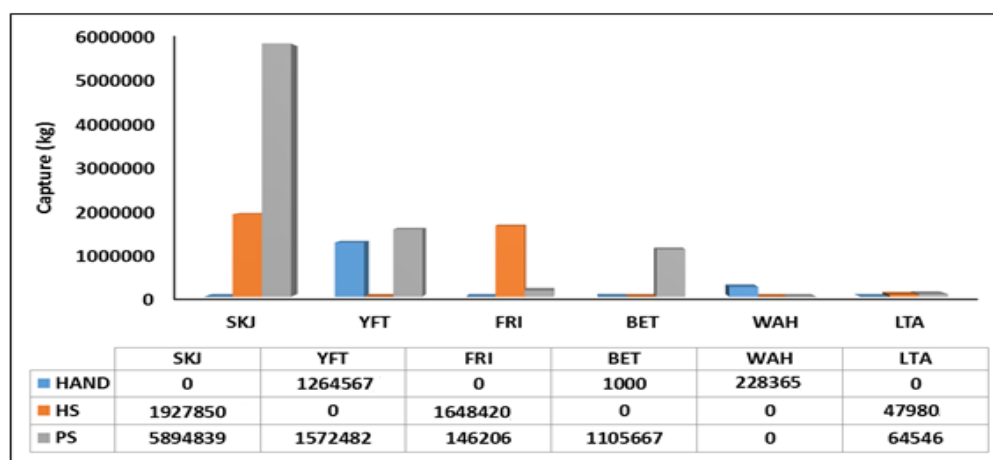
### Chapitre 5 : Difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre et dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

Cabo Verde s'oriente vers une gestion durable des ressources halieutiques et parmi les mesures prises il est de souligner l'adoption d'un système de gestion basé sur trois piliers, à savoir, la Recherche, la Surveillance et l'Administration. La Recherche a la mission d'étudier et suivre les stocks des espèces exploitées et proposer des recommandations pour maintenir les stocks à niveau soutenable. L'Administration a pour rôle coordonner le système de gestion et produire la réglementation et la Surveillance veille pour l'application respectueuse des lois et des règlements.

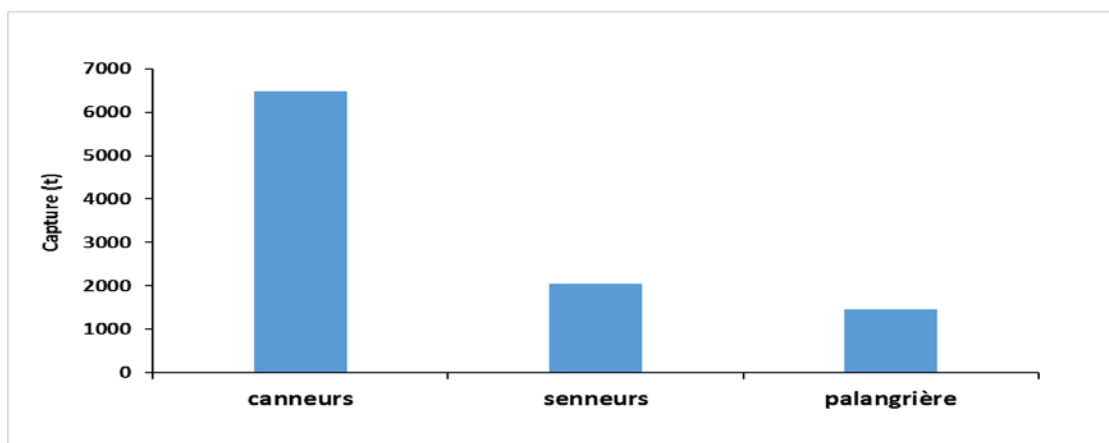
Le principal problème auquel se confronte notre système dans son développement est la disponibilité insuffisante des ressources financières pour tous les frais de fonctionnement. Du point de vue géographique, Cabo Verde est un archipel et la dispersion territoriale fait augmenter tous les coûts et les budgets institutionnels nécessitent de moyens considérables, difficiles à mobiliser pour les pays à faible ressources économique comme le nôtre.

La mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT exige un suivi permanent et il serait utile d'avoir un accompagnement de l'ICCAT par le biais d'actions de formation en ce qui concerne les différentes obligations en matière de déclaration de données à l'ICCAT. Les principaux problèmes rencontrés sont les suivants :

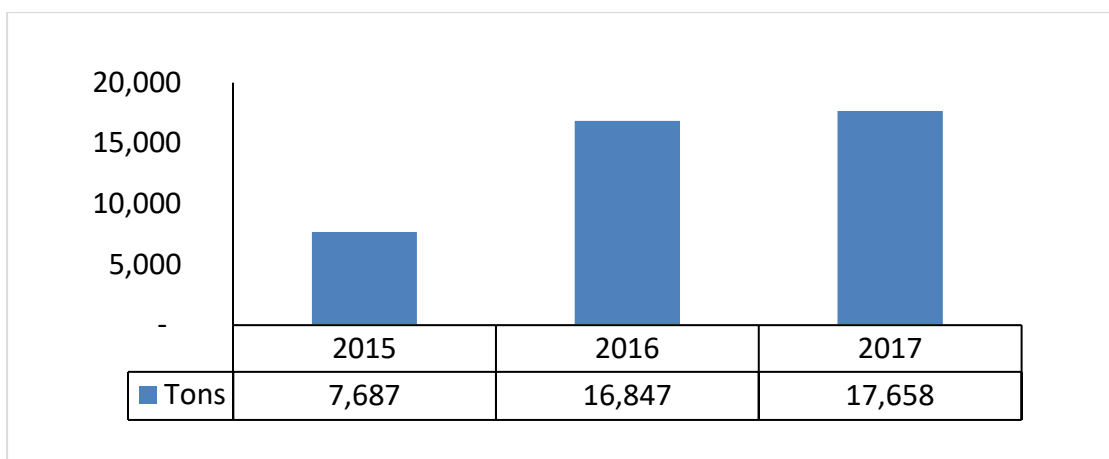
- Ressources financières sont limitée pour soutenir et améliorer la collecte de données, ainsi que pour renforcer le plan d'échantillonnage des données biologiques.
- Le système de surveillance a des difficultés en matière de moyens financiers et opérationnels.
- Malgré les efforts déployés, les inspecteurs de la pêche ont encore besoin d'une formation technique plus poussée, de l'identification des espèces principalement les thonidés et les requins congelés débarqués par la flotte étrangère au Cap-Vert ;
- L'absence d'un outil informatique, en particulier de logiciels spécifiques pour soutenir le traitement et le traitement des données, afin d'améliorer les capacités de réponse à la production en temps voulu de statistiques sur les pêches pour la CIPAC.
- Le soutien technique et financier de l'ICCAT serait très important et bienvenue pour soutenir et améliorer les programmes statistiques et le plan d'échantillonnage biologique en raison de l'augmentation des débarquements locaux et des navires étrangers, qu'a par de débarquement, font aussi du transbordement des espèces de l'ICCAT au Cap-Vert.



**Figure 1.** Capture des thonidés par espèce et type d'engin de flotte Capverdienne en 2017.



**Figure 2.** Capture des thonidés dans la ZEE Capverdienne par des flottes étrangères selon le type de navire en 2017.



**Figure 3.** Transbordements des navires de l'union européenne sur les trois dernières années.



Ministério da Economia e Emprego

RELATÓRIO DE INSPEÇÃO EM PORTO (ICCAT port inspection report) [REC 12-07]

1. N.º do relatório (Inspection report no.) 46 2. Estado do porto (Port State) CPV  
 3. Autoridade de Inspeção (Inspecting authority) Serviço de Inspeção e Garantia de Qualidade - SIQG

4. Inspetor Chefe de Equipa (Name of principal inspector)  
 N.º de inspetor (ID) \_\_\_\_\_  
 CPV Helder Pires  
 Porto de Inspeção (Port of inspection) Porto Grande de Mindelo  
 5. Porto de Inspeção (Port of inspection) CPV  
 6. Início da inspeção (Commencement of inspection) 11/08/17 08:20  
 7. Fim da inspeção (Completion of inspection) 11/08/17 17:00  
 8. Pré- notificação foi recebida (Advanced notification received) sim  
 9. Objetivo da entrada em porto (Purpose(s))  LAN  TRX  PRO  
 OTH

10. Porto, Estado do porto e data da última aportagem (Port and State and date of last port call) Porto Grande de Mindelo Cabo Verde 28/06/17  
 11. Nome do navio (Vessel name) Navio Salomon  
 12. Estado de pavilhão (Flag State) Espanha  
 13. Tipo de navio (Type of vessel) comprador  
 14. Indicativo internacional de chamada rádio (International Radio Call Sign) EHTD5  
 15. Referência do certificado de registo (Certificate of registry ID) Espanha  
 País (State) Espanha ESP00021624  
 16. N.º IMO (IMO ship ID, if available) 8903600  
 17. Matrícula (External ID, if available) 3ª FE-1-3068  
 18. Porto de registo (Port of registry) Lyso  
 19. Proprietário do navio (Vessel owner(s)) Piscader y comprador ESPANA, S.L  
 20. Armador, se conhecido e diferente do proprietário (Vessel beneficial owner(s), if known and different from vessel owner) \_\_\_\_\_  
 21. Fretador do navio, se diferente do proprietário (Vessel operator(s), if known different from vessel owner) \_\_\_\_\_  
 22. Nome e nacionalidade do responsável pelo governo do navio (Vessel master name and nationality) \_\_\_\_\_  
 23. Nome e nacionalidade do responsável pela pesca (Fishing master name and nationality) \_\_\_\_\_

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 ICCAT REC 12-07 1/4  
 ICCAT REC 12-07 1/4

24. Transitário (Vessel agent)

Sim

Agência Linnayr

ELB

25. VMS Sim Tipo (Type) ELB

26. Situação na ICCAT, incluindo qualquer (lista de navios INN (Status in ICCAT, including any IUU vessel listing)

Identificador do navio (Vessel Identifier)	ORGP (RFMO)	Situação do Estado de pavilhão (Flag State status)	Navio autorizado (Vessel on authorized vessel list)	Navio na lista de navios INN (Vessel on IUU vessel list)
<u>ATEADES10082</u>	<u>ICCAT</u>	<u>Paraguai</u>	<u>Sim</u>	<u>Não</u>

27. Autorizações de pesca relevantes (Relevant fishing authorization(s))

Identificador do navio (Vessel Identifier)	Emitido por (Issued by)	Validade (Validity)	Áreas de pesca (Fishing areas)	Espécies (Species)	Arte (Gear)
<u>Navio M: 216244603031082</u>	<u>Espartero</u>	<u>29/03/2018</u>	<u>Artemisa - Paraguai</u>	<u>Tubarão</u>	<u>LL</u>
<u>Navio M: 391416117</u>	<u>Espartero</u>	<u>01/01/17 a 31/12/17</u>	<u>Artemisa - Paraguai</u>	<u>Paricá</u>	<u>LL</u>
<u>Navio M: 391416117</u>	<u>Espartero</u>	<u>01/01/17 a 31/12/17</u>	<u>Artemisa - Paraguai</u>	<u>Paricá</u>	<u>LL</u>
<u>Navio M: 391416117</u>	<u>Espartero</u>	<u>01/01/17 a 31/12/17</u>	<u>Artemisa - Paraguai</u>	<u>Paricá</u>	<u>LL</u>
<u>Navio M: 391416117</u>	<u>Espartero</u>	<u>01/01/17 a 31/12/17</u>	<u>Artemisa - Paraguai</u>	<u>Paricá</u>	<u>LL</u>

28. Autorizações de transbordo relevantes (Relevant transshipment authorization(s))

Identificador do navio (Vessel Identifier)	Emitido por (Issued by)	Validade (Validity)	Áreas de pesca (Fishing areas)	Espécies (Species)	Arte (Gear)
<u>Navio M: 391416117</u>	<u>Espartero</u>	<u>01/01/17 a 31/12/17</u>	<u>Artemisa - Paraguai</u>	<u>Paricá</u>	<u>LL</u>
<u>Navio M: 391416117</u>	<u>Espartero</u>	<u>01/01/17 a 31/12/17</u>	<u>Artemisa - Paraguai</u>	<u>Paricá</u>	<u>LL</u>
<u>Navio M: 391416117</u>	<u>Espartero</u>	<u>01/01/17 a 31/12/17</u>	<u>Artemisa - Paraguai</u>	<u>Paricá</u>	<u>LL</u>
<u>Navio M: 391416117</u>	<u>Espartero</u>	<u>01/01/17 a 31/12/17</u>	<u>Artemisa - Paraguai</u>	<u>Paricá</u>	<u>LL</u>
<u>Navio M: 391416117</u>	<u>Espartero</u>	<u>01/01/17 a 31/12/17</u>	<u>Artemisa - Paraguai</u>	<u>Paricá</u>	<u>LL</u>

28. Autorizações de transbordo relevantes (Relevant transshipment authorization(s))

Identificador do navio (Vessel Identifier)	Emitido por (Issued by)	Validade (Validity)
<u>Navio M: 391416117</u>	<u>Espartero</u>	<u>01/01/17 a 31/12/17</u>
<u>Navio M: 391416117</u>	<u>Espartero</u>	<u>01/01/17 a 31/12/17</u>
<u>Navio M: 391416117</u>	<u>Espartero</u>	<u>01/01/17 a 31/12/17</u>
<u>Navio M: 391416117</u>	<u>Espartero</u>	<u>01/01/17 a 31/12/17</u>
<u>Navio M: 391416117</u>	<u>Espartero</u>	<u>01/01/17 a 31/12/17</u>

29. Informação do navio transbordador (dador) (Transshipment information concerning donor vessels) (kg)

Identificador do navio (Vessel Identifier)	Estado de pavilhão (Flag State)	N.º IMO (ID no.)	Espécies (Species)	Apresentação (Product form)	Área de pesca (Catch area)	Quantidade (Quantity)
<u>Navio M: 391416117</u>	<u>Paraguai</u>	<u>391416117</u>	<u>Paricá</u>	<u>Paricá</u>	<u>Artemisa - Paraguai</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Navio M: 391416117</u>	<u>Paraguai</u>	<u>391416117</u>	<u>Paricá</u>	<u>Paricá</u>	<u>Artemisa - Paraguai</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Navio M: 391416117</u>	<u>Paraguai</u>	<u>391416117</u>	<u>Paricá</u>	<u>Paricá</u>	<u>Artemisa - Paraguai</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Navio M: 391416117</u>	<u>Paraguai</u>	<u>391416117</u>	<u>Paricá</u>	<u>Paricá</u>	<u>Artemisa - Paraguai</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Navio M: 391416117</u>	<u>Paraguai</u>	<u>391416117</u>	<u>Paricá</u>	<u>Paricá</u>	<u>Artemisa - Paraguai</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Navio M: 391416117</u>	<u>Paraguai</u>	<u>391416117</u>	<u>Paricá</u>	<u>Paricá</u>	<u>Artemisa - Paraguai</u>	<u>0</u>



30. Estimativa das quantidades descarregadas (Evaluation of offloaded catch (quantity)) (kg)

Espécies (Species)	Apresentação (Product form)	Área de pesca (Catch area)	Quantidade declarada (Declared quantity)	Quantidade descarregada (Off loaded quantity)	Diferença entre a quantidade declarada e a inspecionada (Difference between quantity declared and quantity determined, if any)
SWO	Penf/ceb	34.3.1	1.600kg	1.600kg	0kg
SMA	"	34.3.2	14.000kg	14.000kg	0kg
BSH	"	34.1.2.2	45.000kg	51.000kg	-6000kg
<i>60.000kg 66.000kg -6000kg</i>					

31. Quantidades mantidas a bordo (Catch retained onboard (quantity)) (kg)

Espécies (Species)	Apresentação (Product form)	Área de pesca (Catch area)	Quantidade declarada (Declared quantity)	Quantidade descarregada (Off loaded quantity)	Diferença entre a quantidade declarada e a inspecionada (Difference between quantity declared and quantity determined, if any)
<i>60.000kg 66.000kg -6000kg</i>					

32. Análise do diário de pesca e outros documentos (Examination of logbook(s) and other documentation)

*Sim*  
 Observações (Comments): *licença de pesca, minutos de captura, resumo*

33. Conformidade com as obrigações aplicáveis de documentação de capturas (Compliance with applicable catch documentation scheme(s))  
*Sim*

Observações (Comments):

34. Conformidade com as obrigações aplicáveis aos documentos estatísticos (Compliance with applicable statistical document scheme(s))  
*Sim*

Observações (Comments):

35. Tipo de arte usada (Type of gear used)  
*lençolim*

36. Arte inspecionada (Gear examined)  
*Não*

Observações (Comments):

37. Infracções detetadas pelos Inspectores (Findings by inspector(s))

38. Infracções detetadas e referência ao(s) diploma(s) legal(is) (Apparent infringement(s) noted including reference to relevant legal instrument(s))

39. Observações do responsável pelo governo do navio (Comments by the master)

40. Medidas tomadas (Action taken)

41. Assinatura do responsável pelo governo do navio (Master's signature)

A assinatura do responsável pelo governo do navio apenas confirma a receção de uma cópia do relatório de inspeção  
(The Master's signature serves only as acknowledgment of receipt of a copy of the inspection report)

**RIQUE NEVES SALMON**  
Capitão / 17.897  
12-9-2018

42. Assinatura do Inspetor Chefe de Equipa (Inspector's signature)

Helena Pires



**Ministério da Economia e Emprego**

**RELATÓRIO DE INSPEÇÃO EM PORTO (ICCAT port inspection report) [REC 12-07]**

1. N.º do relatório (Inspection report no.) 18 2. Estado do porto (Port State) CPV

3. Autoridade de inspeção (Inspecting authority) Serviço de Inspeção e Garantia de Qualidade - SIGQ

4. Inspetor Chefe de Equipa (Name of principal inspector)  
 N.º de Inspetor (ID) \_\_\_\_\_ Nome Helén Pires

5. Porto de Inspeção (Port of inspection) CPV Porto Grande de Mindelo

6. Início da inspeção (Commencement of inspection) 14/08/17 13:52

7. Fim da inspeção (Completion of inspection) 14/08/17 22:00

8. Prénotificação foi recebida (Advanced notification received) Sim

9. Objetivo da entrada em porto (Purpose(s))  LAN  TRX  PRO  OTH

10. Porto, Estado do porto e data da última aporragem (Port and State and date of last port call)  
Avulso Moldova 14/07/17

11. Nome do navio (Vessel name) Pitágo

12. Estado de pavilhão (Flag State) Belge

13. Tipo de navio (Type of vessel) Longliner

14. Indicativo internacional de chamada rádio (International Radio Call Sign) V3PK7

15. Referência do certificado de registo (Certificate of registry ID)  
 País (State) Belge 01011788

16. N.º IMO (IMO ship ID, if available) 8900892

17. Matrícula (External ID, if available) Belgy

18. Porto de registo (Port of registry) Bluefin S.A

19. Proprietário do navio (Vessel owner(s))

20. Armador, se conhecido e diferente do proprietário (Vessel beneficial owner(s), if known and different from vessel owner)

21. Fretador do navio, se diferente do proprietário (Vessel operator(s), if known different from vessel owner)

22. Nome e nacionalidade do responsável pelo governo do navio (Vessel master name and nationality)  
Alim Pires Gomes Esponhês

23. Nome e nacionalidade do responsável pela pesca (Fishing master name and nationality)



24. Transtário (Vessel agent)

*Agencia bimage  
Polo Star*

25. VMS

*Sim*

Tipo (Type)

*Polo Star*

26. Situação na ICCAT, incluindo qualquer lista de navios INN (Status in ICCAT, including any IUU vessel listing)

Identificador do navio (Vessel Identifier)	ORGP (RFMO)	Situação do Estado de pavilhão (Flag State status)	Navio autorizado (Vessel on authorized vessel list)	Navio na lista de navios INN (Vessel on IUU vessel list)
<i>AT00012200070</i>	<i>ICCAT</i>	<i>Non-Flag</i>	<i>Sim</i>	<i>Non</i>

27. Autorizações de pesca relevantes (Relevant fishing authorization(s))

Identificador do navio (Vessel Identifier)	Emitido por (Issued by)	Validade (Validity)	Áreas de pesca (Fishing area(s))	Espécies (Species)	Arte (Gear)
<i>GHSTN-03-2017</i>	<i>Nelby</i>	<i>25/03/19 a 24/03/2018</i>	<i>Oceano Atlântico</i>	<i>Toninha e Ahus</i>	<i>LL</i>

28. Autorizações de transbordo relevantes (Relevant transshipment authorization(s))

Identificador do navio (Vessel Identifier)	Emitido por (Issued by)	Validade (Validity)	Áreas de pesca (Fishing area(s))	Espécies (Species)	Arte (Gear)

28. Autorizações de transbordo relevantes (Relevant transshipment authorization(s))

Identificador do navio (Vessel Identifier)	Emitido por (Issued by)	Validade (Validity)

29. Informação do navio transportador (dador) (Transshipment information concerning donor vessels) (kg)

Identificador do navio (Vessel Identifier)	Estado de pavilhão (Flag State)	N.º IMO (ID no.)	Espécies (Species)	Apresentação (Product form)	Área de pesca (Catch area)	Quantidade (Quantity)

30. Estimativa das quantidades descarregadas (Evaluation of offloaded catch (quantity)) (kg)

Espécies (Species)	Apresentação (Product form)	Área de pesca (Catch area)	Quantidade declarada (Declared quantity)	Quantidade descarregada (Off loaded quantity)	Diferença entre a quantidade declarada e a inspeccionada (Difference between quantity declared and quantity determined, if any)
SWO	congelado	JCCAT	5232kg	5232kg	0kg
SMA	"	"	584kg	584kg	0kg
BSH	"	"	21500kg	23800kg	-2300kg
DET	"	"	1281g	1281g	0kg
SAT	"	"	393kg	393kg	0kg
LEC	"	"	45kg	45kg	0kg
SAG	"	"	2kg	2kg	0kg
MCS	"	"	90	90kg	0kg

27.954kg 30.254kg -2300kg

31. Quantidades mantidas a bordo (Catch retained onboard (quantity)) (kg)

Espécies (Species)	Apresentação (Product form)	Área de pesca (Catch area)	Quantidade declarada (Declared quantity)	Quantidade descarregada (Off loaded quantity)	Diferença entre a quantidade declarada e a inspeccionada (Difference between quantity declared and quantity determined, if any)

32. Análise do diário de pesca e outros documentos (Examination of logbook(s) and other documentation)

Sim análise de logbook, licença de pesca, mapas, mapas de navegação, manuais de bordo, certificação de captura

33. Conformidade com as obrigações aplicáveis de documentação de capturas (Compliance with applicable catch documentation scheme(s))

Sim

34. Conformidade com as obrigações aplicáveis aos documentos estatísticos (Compliance with applicable statistical document scheme(s))

Sim

Observações (Comments)

35. Tipo de arte usada (Type of gear used) longline

36. Arte inspeccionada (Gear examined)

Nu

Observações (Comments)

37. Infrações detetadas pelos Inspectores (Findings by inspector(s))

*[Handwritten signature]*

38. Infrações detetadas e referência ao(s) diploma(s) legal(is) (Apparent infringement(s) noted including reference to relevant legal instrument(s))

*[Handwritten signature]*

39. Observações do responsável pelo governo do navio (Comments by the master)

*[Handwritten signature]*

40. Medidas tomadas (Action taken)

*[Handwritten signature]*

41. Assinatura do responsável pelo governo do navio (Master's signature)

A assinatura do responsável pelo governo do navio aqui confirma a recepção de uma cópia do relatório de inspeção  
(The Master's signature serves only as evidence of receipt of a copy of the inspection report)

42. Assinatura do Inspetor Chefe de Equipa (Inspector's signature)

*[Handwritten signature]*





**Ministério da Economia  
e Emprego**

**RELATÓRIO DE INSPEÇÃO EM PORTO (ICCAT port inspection report) [REC-12-07]**

1. N.º do relatório (Inspection report no.) 50 2. Estado do porto (Port State) CPV  
 3. Autoridade de inspeção (Inspecting authority) Serviço de Inspeção e Garantia de Qualidade - SIGQ

4. Inspetor Chefe de Equipa (Name of principal inspector)  
 N.º de Inspetor (ID)                      Helder Pires

5. Porto de Inspeção (Port of inspection) CPV Porto Grande do Mindelo

6. Início da Inspeção (Commencement of inspection) 31/08/17 07:14

7. Fim da Inspeção (Completion of inspection) 31/08/17 16:00

8. Pré-notificação foi recebida (Advanced notification received) Sim

9. Objetivo da entrada em porto (Purpose(s))  LAN  TRX  PRO  
 OTH

10. Porto, Estado do porto e data da última aporragem (Port and State and date of last port call)  
Porto Grande do Mindelo CPV Verde 29/07/17

11. Nome do navio (Vessel name) Naydens

12. Estado de pavilhão (Flag State) Espanha

13. Tipo de navio (Type of vessel) Longliner

14. Indicativo internacional de chamada rádio (International Radio Call Sign) EA8968

15. Referência do certificado de registo (Certificate of registry ID)  
 País (State) Espanha ESP000023416

16. N.º IMO (IMO ship ID, if available) 8894542

17. Matrícula (External ID, if available) 30 VI-516-95

18. Porto de registo (Port of registry) Vigo

19. Proprietário do navio (Vessel owner(s)) Pequeñas XO-PA.XL, S.L

20. Armador, se conhecido e diferente do proprietário (Vessel beneficial owner(s), if known and different from vessel owner)

21. Fretador do navio, se diferente do proprietário (Vessel operator(s), if known different from vessel owner)

22. Nome e nacionalidade do responsável pelo governo do navio (Vessel master name and nationality)  
Fran Antonio Barros Alvarez Espanha

23. Nome e nacionalidade do responsável pela pesca (Fishing master name and nationality)

24. Transitário (Vessel agent)

25. VMS sim

Agência Linnage

ELB

26. Situação na ICCAT, incluindo qualquer lista de navios INN (Status in ICCAT, including any IUU vessel listing)

Tipo (Type)

Identificador do navio (Vessel Identifier)

ORGP (RFMO)

Situação do Estado de pavilhão (Flag State status)

Navio autorizado (Vessel on authorized vessel list)

Navio na lista de navios INN (Vessel on IUU vessel list)

ATUES100229

ICCAT

Porto Rico

Sim

Não

27. Autorizações de pesca relevantes (Relevant fishing authorization(s))

Identificador do navio (Vessel Identifier)

Emitido por (Issued by)

Validade (Validity)

Áreas de pesca (Fishing area(s))

Espécies (Species)

Arte (Gear)

Nome: 231161618050829

Agência

03/01/2019

Atlântico - Sudoeste

LL

Nome Tempel P=4717

11

01/01/17 a 31/12/12

Atlântico - Norte 50D

LL

Nome: 3814112017

Cabo Verde

01/01/17 a 31/12/17

Atlântico - Sudoeste

LL

28. Autorizações de transbordo relevantes (Relevant transshipment authorization(s))

Identificador do navio (Vessel Identifier)

Emitido por (Issued by)

Validade (Validity)

Áreas de pesca (Fishing area(s))

Espécies (Species)

Arte (Gear)

Identificador do navio (Vessel Identifier)	Emitido por (Issued by)	Validade (Validity)	Áreas de pesca (Fishing area(s))	Espécies (Species)	Arte (Gear)

28. Autorizações de transbordo relevantes (Relevant transshipment authorization(s))

Identificador do navio (Vessel Identifier)

Emitido por (Issued by)

Validade (Validity)

Identificador do navio (Vessel Identifier)	Emitido por (Issued by)	Validade (Validity)

29. Informação do navio transbordador (dador) (Transshipment information concerning donor vessels) (kg)

Identificador do navio (Vessel Identifier)

Estado de pavilhão (Flag State)

N.º IMO (ID no.)

Espécies (Species)

Apresentação (Product form)

Área de pesca (Catch area)

Quantidade (Quantity)

Identificador do navio (Vessel Identifier)	Estado de pavilhão (Flag State)	N.º IMO (ID no.)	Espécies (Species)	Apresentação (Product form)	Área de pesca (Catch area)	Quantidade (Quantity)



30. Estimativa das quantidades descarregadas (Evaluation of offloaded catch (quantity)) (kg)

Espécies (Species)	Apresentação (Product form)	Área de pesca (Catch area)	Quantidade declarada (Declared quantity)	Quantidade descarregada (Off loaded quantity)	Diferença entre a quantidade declarada e a inspeccionada (Difference between quantity declared and quantity determined, if any)
SWO	completo	34-3-2	2.654 kg	2.727 kg	-71 kg
SMH	"	34-2-0	5.285 kg	5.700 kg	-412 kg
B9H	"		46.992 kg	52.519 kg	-5527 kg
BET	"		387 kg	472 kg	-85 kg
SSP	"		356 kg	192 kg	164 kg
LEC	"		48 kg	55 kg	-7 kg
SAL	"			154 kg	-154 kg

31. Quantidades mantidas a bordo (Catch retained onboard (quantity)) (kg)

			55.721 kg	61.824 kg	

32. Análise do diário de pesca e outros documentos (Examination of logbook(s) and other documentation)

Sim hensos de pesca, manuseio carga

33. Conformidade com as obrigações aplicáveis de documentação de capturas (Compliance with applicable catch documentation scheme(s))

Sim \_\_\_\_\_

34. Conformidade com as obrigações aplicáveis aos documentos estatísticos (Compliance with applicable statistical document scheme(s))

Sim \_\_\_\_\_

35. Tipo de arte usada (Type of gear used)

longliner

36. Arte inspeccionada (Gear examined)

N/A

Observações (Comments)

\_\_\_\_\_

37. Infracções detetadas pelos Inspectores (Findings by inspectors)

*[Handwritten signature]*

38. Infracções detetadas e referência ao(s) diploma(s) legal(is) (Apparent infringement(s) noted including reference to relevant legal instrument(s))

*[Handwritten signature]*

39. Observações do responsável pelo governo do navio (Comments by the master)

*[Handwritten signature]*

40. Medidas tomadas (Action taken)

*[Handwritten signature]*

41. Assinatura do responsável pelo governo do navio (Master's signature)

A assinatura do responsável pelo governo do navio apenas confirma a receção de uma cópia do relatório de inspecção  
(The Master's signature serves only as acknowledgment of receipt of a copy of the inspection report)

*[Handwritten signature]*  
D. 86.788.678  
~~JOSE MANUEL NABOeiro~~

42. Assinatura do Inspector Chefe de Equipa (Inspector's signature)

*[Handwritten signature]*





Ministério da Economia e Emprego

RELATÓRIO DE INSPEÇÃO EM PORTO (ICCAT port inspection report) [REC 12-07]

1. N.º do relatório (Inspection report no.) 47 2. Estado do porto (Port State) CPV

3. Autoridade de Inspeção (Inspecting authority) Serviço de Inspeção e Garantia de Qualidade - SIGQ

4. Inspetor Chefe de Equipa (Name of principal inspector)  
 N.º de Inspetor (ID)                      Helena Lima

5. Porto de Inspeção (Port of inspection) CPV Porto Grande Príncipe

6. Início da Inspeção (Commencement of inspection) 14/08/17 08:00

7. Fim da Inspeção (Completion of inspection) 14/08/17 15:00

8. Pré-notificação foi recebida (Advanced notification received)  LAN  TRX  PRO

9. Objetivo da entrada em porto (Purpose(s))  OTH                     

10. Porto, Estado do porto e data da última aporragem (Port and State and date of last port call)  
Porto Grande Príncipe CPV 14/08/17

11. Nome do navio (Vessel name) Sirenia Bella VINA 23106197

12. Estado de pavilhão (Flag State) Eslovénia

13. Tipo de navio (Type of vessel) longliner

14. Indicativo internacional de chamada rádio (International Radio Call Sign) EA12

15. Referência do certificado de registo (Certificate of registry ID)  
 País (State) Eslovénia ESP000023561

16. N.º IMO (IMO ship ID, if available) 9166689

17. Matrícula (External ID, if available) FE-2-6-97

18. Porto de registo (Port of registry)                     

19. Proprietário do navio (Vessel owner(s)) Maria Teres Señora Dil Mar, S.L

20. Armador, se conhecido e diferente do proprietário (Vessel beneficial owner(s), if known and different from vessel owner)  
                    

21. Fretador do navio, se diferente do proprietário (Vessel operator(s), if known different from vessel owner)  
                    

22. Nome e nacionalidade do responsável pelo governo do navio (Vessel master name and nationality)  
Carlos Alberto Jimenez Jimenez Eslovénia

23. Nome e nacionalidade do responsável pela pesca (Fishing master name and nationality)



24. Transfêto (Vessel agent)

Agência *himerx*  
 Tipo (Type) *FLB*

25. VMS *Sima*

26. Situação na ICCAT, incluindo qualquer lista de navios INN (Status in ICCAT, including any IUU vessel listing)

Identificador do navio (Vessel Identifier)	ORGP (RFMO)	Situação do Estado de pavilhão (Flag State status)	Navio autorizado (Vessel on authorized and vessel list)	Navio na lista de navios INN (Vessel on IUU vessel list)
<i>ATENDS/00375</i>	<i>ICCAT</i>	<i>Monaco</i>	<i>Sima</i>	<i>N</i>

27. Autorizações de pesca relevantes (Relevant fishing authorization(s))

Identificador do navio (Vessel Identifier)	Emitido por (Issued by)	Validade (Validity)	Áreas de pesca (Fishing areas)	Espécies (Species)	Arte (Gear)
<i>Navio n.º 3356116001107</i>	<i>Monaco</i>	<i>15/02/2018</i>	<i>Área de Pesca - Tunísia</i>	<i>Merluccius</i>	<i>LL</i>
<i>Navio n.º 09/2017</i>	<i>Spain</i>	<i>01/01/2017 - 31/12/2017</i>	<i>no Atl. Sul e no Mediterrâneo</i>	<i>Merluccius</i>	<i>LL</i>
<i>Navio n.º 13/145/Portugal</i>	<i>Verde/Algarves/Algarves</i>	<i>11/01/2014 - 31/12/2014</i>	<i>Área de Pesca - Atl. Sul e no Mediterrâneo</i>	<i>Merluccius</i>	<i>LL</i>

28. Autorizações de transbordo relevantes (Relevant transshipment authorization(s))

Identificador do navio (Vessel Identifier)	Emitido por (Issued by)	Validade (Validity)	Áreas de pesca (Fishing areas)	Espécies (Species)	Arte (Gear)
<i>(Empty row)</i>					

29. Informação do navio transbordador (dador) (Transshipment information concerning donor vessels) (kg)

Identificador do navio (Vessel Identifier)	Estado de pavilhão (Flag State)	N.º IMO (ID no.)	Espécies (Species)	Apresentação (Product form)	Área de pesca (Catch area)	Quantidade (Quantity)
<i>(Empty row)</i>						

30. Estimativa das quantidades descarregadas (Evaluation of offloaded catch quantity) (kg)

Especies (Species)	Apresentação (Product form)	Área de pesca (Catch area)	Quantidade declarada (Declared quantity)	Quantidade descarregada (Off loaded quantity)	Diferença entre a quantidade declarada e a inspeccionada (Difference between quantity declared and quantity inspected (g/m))
SMD	completa	24.3-2,	452 kg	452 kg	0 kg
SMA	"	34.4-2	1777 kg	2.008 kg	-231 kg
ASH	"		45776 kg	46.342 kg	-556 kg
BET	"		2630 kg	2704 kg	-74 kg
DOL	"		38 kg	38 kg	0 kg
UHT	"		332 kg	52 kg	280 kg
LEC	"		23 kg	23 kg	0 kg
LMA	"		359 kg	359 kg	0 kg
SAI	"		319 kg	339 kg	-20 kg
SSI	"		1500 kg	1781 kg	-281 kg
			53.246 kg	54.098 kg	-882 kg

31. Quantidades mantidas a bordo (Catch retained onboard (quantity)) (kg)

Especies (Species)	Apresentação (Product form)	Área de pesca (Catch area)	Quantidade declarada (Declared quantity)	Quantidade descarregada (Off loaded quantity)	Diferença entre a quantidade declarada e a inspeccionada (Difference between quantity declared and quantity inspected (g/m))

32. Análise do diário de pesca e outros documentos (Examination of logbook(s) and other documentary)  
**Sim**

Observações (Comments)  
*banco de pesca, sempre com o apoio de inspeccionar; depois de inspeccionar.*

33. Conformidade com as obrigações aplicáveis de documentação de capturas (Compliance with applicable catch documentation scheme(s))

Observações (Comments)  
**Sim**

34. Conformidade com as obrigações aplicáveis aos documentos estatísticos (Compliance with applicable statistical document scheme(s))

Observações (Comments)  
**Sim**

35. Tipo de arte usada (Type of gear used)  
**longina**

36. Arte inspeccionada (Gear examined)  
**NH**

Observações (Comments)

37. Infracções detetadas pelos Inspectores (Findings by Inspector(s))



38. Infracções detetadas e referência ao(s) diploma(s) legal(is) (Apparent infringement(s) noted including reference to relevant legal instrument(s))



39. Observações do responsável pelo governo do navio (Comments by the master)



40. Medidas tomadas (Action taken)



41. Assinatura do responsável pelo governo do navio (Master's signature)

A assinatura do responsável pelo governo do navio confirma a receção de uma cópia do relatório de inspecção  
(The Master's signature certifies the receipt of a copy of the inspection report)



42. Assinatura do Inspetor Chefe de Equipa (Inspector's signature)





**ANNUAL REPORT OF CANADA  
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU CANADA  
RESUMEN ANUAL DE CANADÁ**

**SUMMARY**

*In 2018, the Canadian fishing year for bluefin tuna was changed from a calendar year to run annually from June 24 to June 23 of the following year. The adjusted Canadian quota for 2018 was 621.889 t which includes a 73.98 t transfer from Mexico. A total of 480 licensed fishermen were active (i.e. licenses that had landings) in the directed bluefin fishery using rod and reel, handlines, tended lines, electric harpoon and trap nets to harvest 418.4 t. An additional 131.6 t was harvested as bycatch in the pelagic longline fleet in the swordfish and other tunas fishery. There were 4.0 t of observed dead discards in 2018. The swordfish fishery in Canadian waters takes place from April to December. Canada's adjusted swordfish quota for 2018 was 2070.2 t with landings reaching 782.0 t. The tonnage taken by longline gear was 748.2 t while 33.7 t were taken by harpoon. Of the 77 licensed swordfish longline fishermen, 44 were active in 2018. Only 45 of 1,138 harpoon licenses reported swordfish landings in 2018. The other tunas (albacore, bigeye and yellowfin) are at the northern edge of their range in Canada and are harvested from May through October. In 2018, other tunas accounted for approximately 17%, by weight, of the commercial large pelagic species landed in Atlantic Canada. The Canadian Atlantic statistical systems provide real time monitoring of catch and effort for all fishing trips targeting pelagic species. At the completion of each fishing trip, independent and certified Dockside Monitors must be present for off-loading to weigh out the landing, and verify log record data. Canada continues to actively support scientific research such as: the reprocessing of acoustic data from the Gulf of St. Lawrence herring survey for bluefin tuna targets was completed and yielded a new relative (fishery independent) index of abundance that is updated annually. Similarly, the reprocessing of acoustic data from the German Bank (NAFO Area 4X) herring survey for bluefin tuna targets was initiated in 2017 and may yield a fishery independent index of relative abundance in a second region in the near future. Tagging of bluefin tuna that addresses questions related to mixing, migration and the distribution within the Canadian EEZ plus the short term survival and behaviour of BFT caught and released from the Canadian recreational charter fishery; the collection of bluefin tuna otoliths and spines which will contribute to a mixing analysis, diet analysis and lipid analysis. In 2018 Canada helped to establish an international biological sampling research program for swordfish in the Atlantic Ocean aiming to improve the knowledge of the stock distribution, age and sex of the catch, growth rate, age at maturation, maturation rate, spawning season and location and diet. 10 new or updated gender specific length-weight conversions for North and South Atlantic swordfish were produced to support Task I and II data and stock assessment. Canada led this analysis using data from Canada, Portugal and Chinese Taipei. To develop indicators of swordfish stock status in non-assessment years, DFO in 2018 began testing the use of length frequency and animal growth models. These emerging methods will be applied to swordfish data to estimate size at maturity and the spawning potential ratio of the stock for each of the three stocks. For sharks, recent research has been focused on a conventional tagging program for incidental captures of blue, porbeagle and shortfin mako shark caught by charter and recreational fishermen, short-term archival satellite tags were deployed on shortfin mako and porbeagle to assess the post-release mortality associated with the Canadian pelagic longline fleet and the porbeagle abundance index derived from the fixed-station longline survey for large pelagic sharks in 2017 showed no evidence of population increase. Analyses are ongoing to account for changes in oceanic conditions affecting availability of porbeagle to the survey.*

**RÉSUMÉ**

*En 2018, l'année de pêche canadienne du thon rouge est passée d'une année civile à une année annuelle du 24 juin au 23 juin de l'année suivante. Le quota ajusté du Canada au titre de 2018 s'élevait à 621.889 t, ce qui inclut un transfert de 73,98 t du Mexique. Au total, 480 pêcheurs titulaires de permis (à savoir de permis pour débarquer) ont participé à la pêche dirigée sur le thon rouge en utilisant la canne et moulinet, la ligne à main, la ligne tendue, le harpon électrique et les filets de madrague, avec une capture de 418,4 t. Un volume supplémentaire de 131,6 t a été capturé en tant que prise accessoire par la flottille pélagique palangrière dans le cadre de la pêche ciblant l'espadon et d'autres pêcheries thonières. On a observé 4,0 t de rejets de poissons*

morts en 2018, et la pêcherie d'espadon dans les eaux canadiennes se déroule d'avril à décembre. Le quota ajusté d'espadon du Canada était de 2.070,2 t au titre de 2018, avec des débarquements atteignant 782,0 t. Le tonnage capturé à la palangre se chiffrait à 748,2 t, tandis qu'un volume de 33,7 t était capturé au harpon. Sur les 77 pêcheurs titulaires de permis de pêche d'espadon à la palangre, 44 étaient actifs en 2018. Seuls 45 des 1.138 pêcheurs titulaires de permis de pêche au harpon ont déclaré des débarquements d'espadon en 2018. Les autres thonidés (germon, thon obèse et albacore) se trouvent à la limite septentrionale de leur aire de répartition au Canada et sont capturés de mai à octobre. En 2018, les autres thonidés constituaient près de 17 % en poids des débarquements commerciaux de grands pélagiques réalisés dans le Canada atlantique. Les systèmes statistiques du Canada atlantique fournissent un suivi en temps réel des données de prise et d'effort pour toutes les sorties de pêche visant les espèces pélagiques. À la fin de chaque sortie de pêche, des observateurs de quai indépendants et agréés doivent être présents lors du déchargement afin de peser le poisson débarqué et vérifier les données consignées dans les carnets de pêche. Le Canada continue à soutenir activement la recherche scientifique grâce aux activités suivantes: Le retraitement des données acoustiques de la prospection sur le hareng réalisée dans le golfe du Saint-Laurent pour les cibles de thon rouge a été complété et a produit un nouvel indice d'abondance relatif (indépendant des pêcheries) qui est mis à jour annuellement. De même, le retraitement des données acoustiques provenant de la prospection sur le hareng provenant du banc allemand (zone 4X de NAFO) pour les cibles de thon rouge a commencé en 2017 et pourrait produire un indice d'abondance relative indépendant des pêcheries dans une deuxième région dans un avenir proche. Le marquage du thon rouge traite des questions liées au mélange, à la migration et à la distribution dans la ZEE canadienne, ainsi qu'à la survie à court terme et au comportement du thon rouge capturé et relâché par la pêcherie récréative d'affrètement canadienne. La collecte des otolithes et des épines de thon rouge contribuera à une analyse du mélange, une analyse du régime alimentaire et une analyse lipidique. En 2018, le Canada a aidé à établir un programme international de recherche en échantillonnage biologique de l'espadon dans l'océan Atlantique, dans le but d'améliorer la connaissance de la distribution des stocks, de l'âge et du sexe de la capture, du taux de croissance, de l'âge de maturité, du taux de maturité, de la saison de frai et de la localisation et régime alimentaire. Dix nouvelles conversions ou mises à jour des conversions de longueur-poids spécifiques au sexe pour l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord et Sud ont été produites à l'appui des données de la Tâche I et II et de l'évaluation des stocks. Le Canada a mené cette analyse à l'aide de données provenant du Canada, du Portugal et du Taipei chinois. Afin d'élaborer des indicateurs de l'état des stocks d'espadon au cours des années sans évaluation, la DFO a commencé, en 2018, à tester l'utilisation de modèles de fréquence de longueur et de croissance animale. Ces nouvelles méthodes seront appliquées aux données sur l'espadon pour estimer la taille à maturité et le ratio du potentiel de reproduction du stock pour chacun des trois stocks. En ce qui concerne les requins, la recherche s'est récemment concentrée sur un programme de marquage conventionnel des captures accidentelles de requin peau bleue, requin-taupe commun et requin-taupe bleu capturés par des pêcheurs récréatifs opérant sur des embarcations affrêtées. Des marques-archives reliées par satellite ont été déployées sur du requin-taupe bleu et du requin-taupe commun pour évaluer la mortalité après la remise à l'eau associée à la flottille palangrière pélagique du Canada et l'indice d'abondance du requin-taupe commun dérivé de la prospection palangrière à poste fixe en 2017 n'a révélé aucun signe d'augmentation de la population. Des analyses sont en cours pour tenir compte des changements dans les conditions océaniques qui influent sur la disponibilité du requin-taupe commun pour la prospection.

#### RESUMEN

En 2018, el año de pesca canadiense para el atún rojo se cambió de un año civil para gestionarlo anualmente desde el 24 de junio al 23 de junio del año siguiente. La cuota ajustada de Canadá para 2018 se estableció en 621,889 t, que incluye una transferencia de 73,98 t de México. Un total de 480 pescadores con licencia (a saber, licencias para desembarques) participaron en la pesquería dirigida al atún rojo con caña y carrete, liña de mano, barrilete, arpón eléctrico y almadrabas y capturaron 418,4 t. Además, la flota de palangre pelágico capturó 131,6 t adicionales de forma fortuita en la pesquería de palangre pelágico de pez espada y otros túnidos. Se observaron 4,0 t de descartes de peces muertos en 2018. La pesquería de pez espada en aguas canadienses tiene lugar de abril a diciembre. La cuota ajustada de pez espada canadiense para 2018 fue 2070,2 t y los desembarques ascendieron a 782,0t. Se capturaron 748,2t con palangre y 33,7t con arpón. De los 77 pescadores con licencia para pescar pez espada con palangre,

44 estuvieron activos en 2018. Sólo 45 de las 1.138 licencias de arpón comunicaron desembarques de pez espada en 2018. El resto de túnidos (atún blanco, patudo y rabil) se encuentran en el límite septentrional de su rango de distribución en Canadá y se capturan de mayo a octubre. En 2018, los otros túnidos respondieron de casi el 17%, en peso, de los desembarques de grandes pelágicos comerciales en la parte atlántica de Canadá. El sistema estadístico atlántico canadiense proporciona un seguimiento en tiempo real de la captura y el esfuerzo para todas las mareas de pesca dirigidas a especies pelágicas. Al final de cada marea, durante el desembarque, deben estar presentes los controladores a pie de muelle, independientes y certificados, para pesar los desembarques y verificar los datos del cuaderno de pesca. Canadá sigue respaldando activamente los trabajos de investigación científica como: Se completó el reprocesamiento de los datos acústicos de la prospección de arenque del golfo de San Lorenzo para los objetivos de atún rojo y se obtuvo un nuevo índice de abundancia relativo (independiente de la pesquería) que se actualiza anualmente. Asimismo, en 2017 se inició el reprocesamiento de los datos acústicos de la prospección de arenque del banco alemán (Zona 4X de la NAFO) para los objetivos de atún rojo, que podría dar lugar a un índice de abundancia relativa independiente de la pesquería en una segunda región en un futuro próximo. Marcado de atún rojo que aborde cuestiones relacionadas con la mezcla, migración y distribución dentro de la ZEE canadiense, además de la supervivencia y comportamiento a corto plazo del BFT capturado y liberado de la pesquería canadiense de fletamento de barcos de recreo; la colección de otolitos y espinas de atún rojo que contribuirá a un análisis de mezcla, análisis de dieta y análisis de lípidos. En 2018, Canadá ayudó a establecer un programa internacional de investigación de muestreo biológico para el pez espada en el océano Atlántico para mejorar los conocimientos sobre la distribución del stock, la edad y sexo de la captura, la tasa de crecimiento, la edad de madurez, la tasa de madurez, la temporada y lugar de la reproducción y la dieta. Se produjeron 10 conversiones talla peso específicas de género nuevas o actualizadas para el pez espada del Atlántico norte y sur para respaldar los datos de las Tarea I y II y las evaluaciones de stock. Canadá lideró este análisis utilizando datos de Canadá, Portugal y Taipei Chino. Para desarrollar indicadores del estado del stock de pez espada en años no evaluados, la DFO comenzó en 2018 a probar el uso de modelos de frecuencia de talla y de crecimiento animal. Estos métodos emergentes se aplicarán a los datos de pez espada para estimar la talla en el momento de la madurez y el ratio potencial de reproducción del stock para cada uno de los tres stocks. Para los tiburones, la investigación reciente se ha centrado en un programa de marcado convencional para las capturas fortuitas de tintorera, marrajo dientuso y marrajo sardinero capturados por pescadores de recreo y de alquiler, se colocaron marcas archivo satélite en ejemplares de marrajo dientuso y tintorera para evaluar la mortalidad posterior a la liberación asociada con la flota de palangre pelágico, y el índice de abundancia de tintorera derivado de una prospección de palangre de estación fija para los grandes tiburones pelágicos en 2017, no mostró evidencias de incremento de población. Se están realizando análisis para tener en cuenta los cambios en las condiciones oceánicas que afectan a la disponibilidad del marrajo sardinero para la prospección.

## **Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**

### **Section 1: Annual fisheries information**

#### **1.1 Bluefin tuna**

Directed Bluefin tuna fisheries take place in Canadian waters from May through December over the Scotian Shelf, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the Bay of Fundy, and off Newfoundland. For 2018, Canada's Bluefin Tuna fishing season was changed from a calendar year to run annually from June 24<sup>th</sup> to June 23<sup>rd</sup> of the following year. The adjusted Canadian quota for the 2018 fishing year was 621.889t, which included a 73.98t transfer from Mexico. The total Canadian landings of Atlantic Bluefin tuna in the 2018 fishing year was 550.0t (**Table 1**) including 418.4t from the directed fishery and 131.6t from the mixed Swordfish and tuna's pelagic long line fishery. There were 4.0t of observed dead discards in 2018.

All traditional Bluefin tuna fishing areas produced catches of tuna in the 2018 fishing year (**Table 2**). The tended line/rod and reel fishery in the area between Georges and Browns Bank off southwest Nova Scotia known as the Hell Hole continued to be an important fishing area. In 2018, the average weight of Bluefin caught was 225kg in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and 201kg in the southwest Nova Scotia fishery; Bluefin tuna caught in the Newfoundland fishery had an average weight of 332kg. Additional catch breakdown is shown in **Table 2**.

In 2018, 480 licensed fishermen participated in the directed Bluefin fishery using rod and reel or tended line. No Bluefin tuna-trap licence holders were active in St. Margaret's Bay in 2018. Mackerel-trap licence holders also present in St. Margaret's Bay are permitted to retain Bluefin tuna incidentally caught in the traps and three of these traps retained by-caught Bluefin Tuna in 2018. One offshore longline licence was authorized to direct for other tuna with a small Bluefin by-catch provision (**Table 3**) of 20t. Whereas the larger 77-vessel swordfish/other tunas longline fleet is permitted to retain Bluefin tuna during the course of their mixed fishing operations. License conditions require that BFT be retained if it would result in dead discards and a Bluefin tuna quota of 33.76t is provided as a means to account for these landings.

A new management approach was implemented beginning in the 2004 fishery season, which provides each of the seven inshore fleet sectors with a specific share of the Canadian quota based on catch history. This has allowed fleets to operate independently of each other, adopting strategies to address when and how to harvest the resource. While there is no sport or recreational fisheries for Bluefin tuna, some commercial inshore Bluefin tuna fleets have incorporated charter boat catch and release fisheries into their annual management plan.

### 1.2 *Swordfish*

Swordfish occur in Canadian waters from April to December, primarily on the edge of Georges Bank, the Scotian Shelf and the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. ICCAT Task 1 data from earlier years when quotas were not restrictive indicate that catches could however occur in any month. The Canadian ICCAT initial allocation for Swordfish for 2018 was 1,348t. Canada's adjusted quota for 2018 was 2070.2 t, which included transfers to Canada of 35t from each of Japan and Chinese Taipei, and 125t transfer from Senegal. Canadian nominal landings in 2018 were 782.0t (**Table 1**), resulting in an underage of 963 t.

The Canadian tonnage taken by longline was 748.2t (or 96% of the catch), while 33.7t were taken by harpoon (**Table 4**). The mean round weight of fish caught by longline and harpoon was 70kg and 136kg, respectively (**Table 4**). Only 44 of the 77 licensed swordfish longline fishermen were active in the 2018 fishery (**Table 4**). This number is lower than the mid-1990's when all, or nearly all, of the swordfish longline licenses were active annually given the greater quota available to Canada. Although a total of 1,157 fishermen are eligible for harpoon licences, only 161 are eligible to direct for swordfish (Harpoon Group A), and their access is based on their historic participation in this fishery in the 1990's and early 2000's. The remaining licence holders (Harpoon Group B) are limited to fishing opportunistically during other fisheries. This restriction on Group B is in place to limit effort in the fishery. In 2018, only 45 licence holders from either the Harpoon A (directed) or B (opportunistic) fleet, had reported landings of harpooned swordfish.

### 1.3 *Other tunas*

One Canadian offshore longline vessel is authorized to direct for other tuna species, as is the 77-vessel swordfish/other tunas longline fleet. In addition, a directed Bluefin tuna fleet fishing with rod and reel is authorized to catch and retain an incidental by-catch of other tunas while fishing for Bluefin. The other tunas (albacore, bigeye and yellowfin) are at the northern edge of their range in Canada, and they are harvested along the edge of the Gulf Stream and Georges Bank, the Scotian Shelf and the Grand Banks (and beyond) from April through November. Canadian catches of these other large pelagic species are an integral component of the Canadian fishery. In 2018, other tunas accounted for approximately 17% of the commercial large pelagic species landed.

Bigeye tuna (236.7t) was the most important other tuna species landed, followed by albacore tuna (26.4t) and yellowfin tuna (14.6t). The mean round weight of albacore, bigeye and yellowfin tunas was 13.7 kg, 36.2 kg and 28.1 kg, respectively. Approximately 52 licensed other tuna fishermen were active in 2018.

### 1.4 *Sharks*

As of 2014, there are no directed pelagic shark fisheries in Canadian waters. The only retention of sharks is through by-catch, with the release of live sharks being encouraged and, for certain sharks, a condition of licence. All information on shark landings is provided to the Scientific Council through Task I and II data and reported in the Canadian National Report. Consistent with ICCAT requirements, license conditions prohibit harvesters from retaining the following shark species: bigeye thresher, hammerhead, oceanic whitetip, silky sharks and basking sharks (this requirement for basking sharks was added for the 2018 fishing season). Since 2011, incidentally caught white sharks can't be retained by Canadian fishermen due to their listing under the Canadian *Species at Risk Act*. Canada strictly prohibits shark finning and all landings are monitored at dockside by independent and

certified agents. As per ICCAT recommendations, Canada implemented a fins-attached policy for all landed sharks for the 2018 fishing season. In 2018, incidentally caught live Shortfin Mako were prohibited from retention and required proper handling and release. Total reported landings in 2018 of Porbeagle and Blue sharks were very low, at 0.8 mt and 0.1 mt, respectively. Landings of Shortfin mako were approximately half of 2017 (52.9 mt).

At-sea discards of large pelagic sharks from Canadian fisheries are observed and recorded in the log sheets primarily in the swordfish longline fishery, as well as in the groundfish otter trawl and bottom longline fisheries. Small amounts are also incidentally captured by other Canadian fleets. A comprehensive morphological monitoring protocol for pelagic shark discards was implemented in 2010, and the information is used to partition catches into dead discards and live releases. Observer coverage is variable among fisheries. In 2018, a supplementary log sheet was provided for the recording of discarding events in the swordfish and other tunas pelagic longline fishery which resulted in a significantly higher rate of discard reporting; discarding is not believed to have significantly increased. In 2018, live releases of porbeagle, blue shark and shortfin mako totaled 55.8 mt, 590.9 mt and 28.3 mt, respectively; dead discards totaled 2.8 mt, 70.8 mt and 1.8 mt, respectively.

Approximately 579 recreational shark licences were authorized in 2018 (**Table 3**). The recreational shark fishery is primarily catch-and-release; retention is only permitted when participating in a community-organized shark fishing tournament. A federal license is required for each tournament which stipulates minimum sizes, prohibited species, logbook reporting requirements and other vessel regulations. In 2018, a collective total of 70 blue sharks (6.6t) were landed at four recreational tournaments.

### ***Section 2: Research and statistics***

As the foundation for reliable research and stock assessments, the Canadian Atlantic statistical systems provide real time monitoring of catch and effort for all fishing trips. In 1994, an industry-funded Dockside Monitoring Program (DMP) was established in Atlantic Canada, according to Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) standards, for the swordfish and other tunas longline fleet and the majority of Bluefin landings fleets. Since 1996, this system has applied to all fleets, and included monitoring of all trips even when no fish were caught. At the completion of each fishing trip, independent and certified Dockside Monitors must be present for off-loading, and log record data must be submitted by each fisherman to the Monitoring Company that inputs the data into a central computer system. Log records contain information on catch, effort, environmental conditions (e.g., water temperature) and by-catch. Log records from trips with catch must be received from fishermen before they can proceed with their next fishing trip (log records from zero catch trips can be mailed in at a later time). Ideally, this ensures 100% coverage of properly completed log records and individual fish weights. The effectiveness of this system was thoroughly reviewed in 1998 and 1999, and appropriate changes implemented, as necessary. Problems are assessed through Observer Programs and at-sea surveillance on the domestic fleet. License holders who fail to comply with the domestic regulations and conditions of license are liable to prosecution that may include fines, and suspension of license privileges.

Since 2013, Canada's biological sampling program of Bluefin tuna has collected at least one samples (otolith, dorsal fin spine or genetic) from over 400 fish per year. In 2016, the Canadian government made a financial commitment to support this work indefinitely. This allows any funding provided by collaborative agreements with the fishermen to support research initiatives. The biological sampling provides the GBYP with estimates of the occurrence of eastern Bluefin tuna in the Canadian EEZ and contributes to age-length keys that improve the age characterization of the catch. The sampling also supports diet, lipid, histological and genetic analyses of the catch (detailed below). This funding also partially supports a conventional tagging program initiated in 2015 for the catch and release Bluefin tuna fishery. The tagging research addresses questions related to mixing, migration and the distribution of the Bluefin tuna within the Canadian EEZ. PSAT tagging work continued in 2018 using funds contributed by the Canadian fishing industry through a collaborative agreement connected to the quota transferred from Mexico. This collaborative agreement also funds the collection and histological analysis of gonad samples from BFT, editing of the herring Acoustic Survey data for a relative (fishery independent) index of abundance and the development of a CPUE index from the BFT catch and release fishery (detailed below).



Canada's Sustainable Fisheries Framework forms a foundation for implementing an Ecosystem Based Management approach in the management of its fisheries. Of particular note for the ICCAT managed fisheries is the advancement of ecosystem objectives and policies related to biodiversity through a By-catch Management Project, and a work plan specifically aimed at addressing by-catch and discarding in Canadian large pelagic fisheries. The work plan includes projects aimed to both manage discards as well as control incidental mortality in large pelagic fisheries.

All effort, fish size and, area of catch data has been provided through the submission of Task I and II data in July 2019. By-catch data has been contributed through submission of form ST09.

### *2.1 Bluefin tuna research*

Highlights of the 2018 scientific research program headed by Canada's Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) – Large Pelagic group at the St. Andrews Biological Station in St. Andrews, New Brunswick included the following activities:

1. The Large Pelagics group in collaboration with the Department's shark group in Newfoundland (NFLD) and Dr. Barbara Block's team deployed 11 PSAT tags on Bluefin tuna in 2018. 2 tags were deployed in the Atlantic Ocean off the eastern edge of Newfoundland, near Saint John's, NFLD by the DFO's shark group, 4 tags were deployed in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence near Port Hood, Nova Scotia in collaboration with Dr. Barbara Block's team during their annual Canadian tagging operations and 5 tags were deployed via a charter of the FV "Atlantic Angler" in the Atlantic Ocean near Port Mouton, Nova Scotia. The Canadian PSAT tagging program will continue in 2019 by deploying an additional 7 PSAT tags purchased using Mexican transfer collaborative agreement funding.
2. Canada participated in the GBYP's conventional tagging program, 2018 was Canada's fourth year of participation with this program. The tagging was conducted in the Canadian Bluefin Tuna Catch and Release fishery and resulted in 573 conventional tags being deployed, which was roughly 70% of the total hook ups. The number of tags deployed was the highest number for Canada in a single year. The conventional tagging program will continue in 2019 with the perpetual goal of improving on the percentage of hook-ups which result in a tag deployment and improving fish length estimates.
3. The reprocessing of acoustic data from the Gulf of St. Lawrence herring survey for Bluefin tuna targets was completed and yielded a new relative (fishery independent) index of abundance that is updated annually. Similarly, the reprocessing of acoustic data from the German Bank (NAFO Area 4X) herring survey for Bluefin tuna targets was initiated in 2017 and may yield a fishery independent index of relative abundance in a second region in the near future.
4. Canada sampled 616 Bluefin tuna heads and collected 74 dorsal spines in 2018. 460 otolith pairs were extracted and these will be aged and tested for natal origin. Tissue samples to support work on the natal origin of Bluefin tuna, lipid analysis and diet were also collected from 610 of the heads collected. The otolith samples collected from 2017 were tested for natal origin in 2018. Gonad samples were also collected from 35 individuals for histological analysis.
5. Canadian biological tissue samples from landed fish were assessed using the previously developed 96 SNP genotyping panel to characterize the stock origin and mixing rates of the two stocks in Canadian waters. Results will provide an indication of changing stock dynamics. The sample processing was initiated in 2016 and continued through 2018.
6. Canadian biological tissue samples from individual fish harvested in 2017 from the Gulf of Maine were provided in 2018 to Harvard University, USA for analysis of methyl mercury concentrations in apex predators. The resultant model predicted an estimated 56% increase in tissue methylmercury (MeHg) concentrations in Atlantic Bluefin tuna due to increases in seawater temperature.
7. Canadian biological tissue samples from landed fish continue to be provided to NOAA (USA) in support of their Close-Kin Analysis study. This work will inform on the absolute abundance of both the eastern and western Bluefin tuna stocks.

8. Canadian biological tissue samples from landed fish are undergoing isotope analysis in collaboration with the University of Western Ontario to investigate the Bluefin Tuna's feeding ecology. Increases in the abundance of Bluefin tuna (and ultimately fecundity) are conditional on the abundance and quality of forage species.
9. In 2018, DFO Science, Saint Andrews staff completed year 2 of 2 studying the short term survival and behaviour of BFT caught and released from the recreational charter fishery. VEMCO Acoustic tags were applied to 39 Bluefin tuna in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence (8 in the northwest region of Prince Edward Island (PEI), 18 in the northeast region of PEI, 1 in the southeast region of PEI and 12 near Port Hood, Nova Scotia). Most tuna were tracked immediately after release and those followed recovered and swam away quickly with the exception of 1 known mortality. Thirty two of the tags applied in 2018 were detected by receivers in the Ocean Tracking Network. Of the 11 tuna tagged in 2017, 1 was taken in the commercial fishery 3 weeks after tagging and 10 have subsequently been detected by receivers in the Ocean Tracking Network, 8 in both 2017 and 2018 and 2 in only 2017.
10. Canada continues to develop candidate management procedures in support of ICCAT's Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) process for Bluefin tuna.

## 2.2 *Swordfish research*

1. Canada provides estimates of dead swordfish and Bluefin discards based on observer coverage of the domestic large pelagic longline fleet.
2. 10 new or updated gender specific length-weight conversions for North and South Atlantic Swordfish were produced to support Task I and II data and stock assessment. Canada led this analysis using data from Canada, Portugal and Taiwan.
3. Canada contributed data to the revision of Swordfish size and sex-ratio distributions in the Atlantic which characterized the sex and size distribution of Swordfish by area and season.
4. Beginning in 2018, Canada coordinated the establishment of an international (Algeria, Brazil, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Morocco, Namibia, Portugal, Brazil, Spain, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, the United States, Venezuela, Italy and Canada) biological sampling research program for Swordfish in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea. The goal of the program is to improve knowledge of the stock distribution, age and sex of the catch, growth rate, age at maturation, maturation rate, spawning season and location and diet. Data and analyses from this program will contribute to more robust assessment of swordfish status by permitting the development of more spatially and biologically realistic population models used in both assessment and ICCAT Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) contexts.
5. Canada's biological sampling program for Swordfish collected anal fin, tissue and gonad samples from 134 fish (from observers and industry). 109 anal fins were collected for aging, 73 tissue samples for genetic analysis, and 69 Gonad samples were collected for maturity studies. The Canadian and international (coordinated again by Canada) sampling program will continue in 2019 and hopefully expand on both fronts.
6. Building off of these new data as well as Canada's historical fisheries data, the planning and analysis stages of a species distribution model development will also take place in 2019-2020. These models will support spatially and environmentally explicit CPUE index standardization which will contribute to enhanced ability to detect changes in swordfish abundance in the Northwest Atlantic. This work is being completed in collaboration with NOAA's Southeast Fisheries Science Centre
7. To develop indicators of swordfish stock status in non-assessment years, DFO in 2018 began testing the use of length frequency and animal growth models. These emerging methods will be applied to swordfish data to estimate size at maturity and the spawning potential ratio of the stock for each of the three stocks.

### 2.3 Shark research

Highlights of the 2018 scientific research program at the Bedford Institute of Oceanography (Halifax) included the following activities:

1. The conventional tagging program continued for incidental captures of blue, porbeagle and shortfin mako shark caught by charter and recreational fishermen. Also, acoustic monitoring of tagged porbeagle, blue shark, and shortfin mako continued in 2018.
2. The porbeagle abundance index derived from the fixed-station longline survey for large pelagic sharks in 2017 showed no evidence of population increase. Analyses are ongoing to account for changes in oceanic conditions affecting availability of porbeagle to the survey.
3. Short-term archival satellite tags were deployed in 2017 and 2018 on shortfin mako (n = 25) and porbeagle (n = 31) to assess the post-release mortality associated with the Canadian pelagic longline fleet. There was a 40% non-transmission rate of the tags, which means that tagging will continue in 2019. Preliminary mortality estimates are similar to previous values for shortfin mako (~30%) yet are substantially lower for porbeagle (~25%).
4. A white shark tagging and acoustic monitoring research program has been initiated in Canada, in collaboration with the Massachusetts Division of Marine Fish and the White Shark Conservancy. One white was tagged with an archival PSAT in 2018 and 6 acoustic monitoring sites were established in coastal locations from northern Cape Breton to Seal Island off of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. White shark were detected at all of these sites. Both tagging and acoustic monitoring will be ongoing in 2019.

### 2.4 Precautionary Approach

Canada continues to strongly support the Precautionary Approach and assigns a high priority to its implementation in fisheries management domestically as well as in the context of ICCAT. Recognizing that ICCAT stocks are currently not information rich, Canada fully supports all new or enhanced research aimed at improving stock assessments. Furthermore, as we work to define the precautionary approach in a fisheries context, Canada continues to strongly promote the use of appropriate fisheries management and compliance measures to ensure the rebuilding and safeguarding of the resource.

## ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

	GENERAL	RESPONSE
S1	Annual Report	Submitted 13/09/2019.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Submitted 31/07/2019.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate	Submitted 31/07/2019.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Submitted 31/07/2019.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Submitted 31/07/2019.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Submitted 31/07/2019.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Reported in National Report Part I, Section 2; TG-01 to TG-03 submitted 06/10/2019.
S8	Information on tagging surveys	Submitted 06/10/2019.
S9	Information collected under conventional tagging programmes	Submitted 06/10/2019.
S10	Information collected under electronic tagging programmes	Submitted 06/10/2019.
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Submitted 31/07/2019.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No data to report.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. Canada does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.

<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. Canada does not undertake Bluefin tuna farming.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable. Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03. Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Develop protocol for direct ageing of BFT tuna otoliths (Spain, EU, USA).</li> <li>-Contribute BFT spines to direct ageing and comparative ageing study with otoliths (Spain, EU, USA).</li> <li>-Determine stock origin through genetic samples and otolith microchemistry contributing to ICCAT stock assessment inputs.</li> <li>-Comparison of ancestry determination methodology study; comparing ancestry determination techniques: mitochondrial DNA, Stable Isotope, and single nucleotide analysis.</li> <li>-Contributed data to develop annual western age-length keys.</li> <li>-Provide genetic samples for close-kin analysis (US).</li> <li>-Assess impact of integrating climate indicators and climate adjusted catch rate indices into the stock assessment and influence of changing ocean conditions on CPUE indices of Bluefin tuna US and Canadian waters.</li> <li>-Develop a species distribution model for Atlantic Bluefin tuna in US and Canadian waters in relation to ecosystem variables and hind casts of availability of Bluefin tuna to US and Canadian fleets.</li> <li>-Provide tissue samples from Gulf of Maine for analysis of methyl mercury concentration (US).</li> <li>-Histology of collected gonad samples (US, AU).</li> <li>-PSAT tagging (US).</li> <li>-See Section 2.1 for additional detail.</li> </ul>

S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	The Canadian rod-and-reel index was updated and submitted on September 1, 2019 (SCRS Document #136). The Canadian Acoustic Index was updated and submitted to ICCAT on September 16, 2019 (SCRS Document #137).
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	See Section 2.1.
S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Not applicable. Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
<b>TROPICALS</b>		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	Submitted 31/07/2019.
S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	Not applicable. Canada does not have any FAD fisheries.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc.	Not applicable. Canada does not have any FAD fisheries.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable. Canada does not participate in such fisheries.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	Submitted 31/07/2019.
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Canada does not fish in the closure area and is, therefore, not part of this port sampling programme. ST-10 submitted on Submitted 31/07/2019.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable. Canada does not and has not used any FAD devices.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Not applicable. Canada fishes only in its EEZ and on the high seas. ST-09 submitted on Submitted 31/07/2019.
<b>SHARK</b>		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	All shark data is submitted annually as part of Task I and II, and National Observer Programme Data. 2018 shark data submitted 31/07/19. Shark research highlights from 2018 in Section 2.3.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	All shark data is submitted annually as part of Task I and II, and National Observer Programme Data. 2018 shark data submitted 31/07/19. Shark research highlights from 2018 in Section 2.3. Research is on-going so no SCRS reports at this point.
S51	Information on blue shark	All shark data is submitted annually as part of Task I and II, and National Observer Programme Data. 2018 shark data submitted 31/07/19. Shark research highlights from 2018 in Section 2.3. Research is on-going so no SCRS reports at this point.
<b>OTHER BYC</b>		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Relevant identification guides submitted on September 27, 2019.

S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Submitted 31/07/2019.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually.	Submitted 31/07/2019.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	All data collected from commercial logbooks provided.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Ongoing work noted in National Report.

## Part II (Management implementation)

### Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures

#### ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports	All scientific and compliance reporting requirements have been met through either the submission of Task data, Compliance table, the National Report or other specific reports. Canada has submitted its National Report, Document 07-2014 in line with the Revised Guidelines for the Preparation of Annual Reports.  Submitted 13/09/2019.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Canada has submitted all of the applicable reporting requirements. Dates of submission are noted below where applicable.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Submitted 15/08/2019
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Canada did not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Canada did not charter any vessels.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	Not applicable. Canada does not permit transshipment.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Canada does not permit transshipment.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. Canada does not permit transshipment.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Not applicable. Canada does not permit transshipment.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No change
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No change

GEN	0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No change.
GEN	0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Not applicable. As noted in Canada's National Report, no foreign vessels landed catch from ICCAT managed species in Canadian ports.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Not applicable. No such findings exist for the reporting period.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. No such actions were required during the reporting period.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. No such investigations were undertaken during the reporting period.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Not applicable. No inspector exchange was undertaken during the reporting period.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable, no access agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable, no access agreements.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	<p>There are no sport or recreational fisheries for Bluefin tuna however, some commercial inshore Bluefin tuna fleets have incorporated charter boat catch and release fisheries into their annual management plan.</p> <p>Charter boat fisheries can only be undertaken by commercial harvesters with specific limitations on participation, the number of fish which can be hooked, mandatory reporting of all fish hooked fish and bycatch. The fishery is undertaken with limited seasons, limits on the number of rods, gear strength and fight times to maximize the survival of released fish.</p> <p>Charters also participate in an observe program (5% coverage) and a camera monitoring program (whereby license holders are required to take a camera).</p>

			<p>The catch and release fishery also participates in the ICCAT GBYP tagging program. All fish that are caught and released must be tagged with a GBYP ICCAT tag (As long as it is safe to do so). Any observed mortalities are reported to the SCRS.</p> <p>There are also 2 catch and retain tournaments (Wedgeport and NSITT) and 1 catch release tournament (PEI) and all landings are counted for against the Canadian quota.</p> <p>While there is a recreational/sport fishery for sharks, this fishery is primarily catch-and-release with retention only being authorized where fishing takes place in the context of a federal government-authorized shark derby, with specific research-related protocols. Any sharks retained in a derby fishery are reported in Canada's National Report.</p>
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable. No IUU activities were discovered during the reporting period.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. No IUU activities were discovered during the reporting period.
GEN	0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. Canada has effective flag State control over its vessels operating in ICCAT fisheries and employs 100% dockside monitoring. Further, Canada receives few port calls by foreign-flagged vessels, all of which are inspected upon port entry and whose products are held in bond and never enter the Canadian market. Based on these conditions, an internal risk analysis has determined that vessel-by-vessel reporting of import and landing data is not a substantiated need.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable. No incidences of non-compliance occurred during the reporting period.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. No incidences of non-compliance occurred during the reporting period.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable – no sightings
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable – no sightings
GEN	0031	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate	Submitted April 29, 2019.



GEN	0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Submitted April 29, 2019.
GEN	0033	Report on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No pilot program activities were undertaken during the reporting period.
GEN	0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable. Canada made no such requests during the reporting period.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1008	Farming capacity plan and revisions if appropriate	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans	Not applicable. From Rec. 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2018	Not applicable. From Rec 14-04, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03. Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.

BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Reports submitted – (for months of June 2018 to June 2019).
BFT	1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	There were no landings of Bluefin tuna under 30KG. Canada does not experience the capture of tunas less than 30kg/115cm. Tagging to date has focussed on larger fish that are more common in Canadian waters.  Canada does not permit “Charter Boat” operators to retain any fish and virtually all fish that are hooked are larger than 30kg/115cm.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Submitted 16/09/2019 (delayed by technical issues).
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable as every Bluefin tuna landed is tagged. Validation not required as per 13 c) of Rec. 11-20.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	June 20, 2019 change sent to ICCAT.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable - no change from what was previously provided.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable - no change from what was previously provided.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Submitted as required.
BFT	1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable. Canada does not participate in EBFT fishery.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No change.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Submitted as part of ST-01 form on July 31, 2019.

TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. There no investigations of IUU activity of BET/YFT vessels by Canada in 2018.
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable as Canada does not have vessels fishing bigeye or yellowfin in the geographical area of the area/time closure.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Submitted 31/03/2019 and 16/09/2019 (delayed by technical issues).
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Changes are submitted in season as required.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye	Submitted quarterly as required.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. Canada does not engage in FAD fisheries.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Submitted 31/03/2019 and 16/09/2019 (delayed by technical issues).
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Changes are submitted in season as required.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable. Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Submitted 06/09/2019.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable. Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.
SWO	3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable. Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	No changes from previous year.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	Not applicable. Canada does not participate in the S.SWO fishery.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. Canada does not allow retention of N-SWO by vessels not authorized to fish for the species.

SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable. Canada does not participate in the S.SWO fishery.
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.
SWO	3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Not applicable. Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. Canada does not fish for Mediterranean albacore.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	No changes from previous year.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. Canadian fleets do not incidentally catch S. ALB.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable as Canada's landings are well below the 200t CPC limit.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. Canadian fleets do not incidentally catch S. ALB.
BIL	5001	Report on the implementation of Rec. 15-05/18-04 and 16-11	Submitted 16/09/2019 (delayed by technical issues).
SHK	7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	<p>Retention of sharks as bycatch in ICCAT related fisheries is primarily two species; porbeagle and shortfin mako sharks with the release of any live sharks being encouraged. Canada has small landings of blue sharks.</p> <p>All sharks landing information is provided to the Scientific Council through Task I and II data and reported in the Canadian National Report. By licence conditions, harvesters are not permitted to retain sharks that are prohibited from retention as bycatch in ICCAT related fisheries (bigeye thresher, hammerhead, oceanic whitetip, and silky sharks). Canada also monitors all landings of sharks at dockside to ensure that fins do not make up more than 5% of all sharks on board any vessel.</p> <p>Annex 1 Submitted 12/09/2019.</p>

BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	<p>The Pelagic Longline Fleet has had a Code of Conduct in place since the early 2000's, and its adherence is a mandatory licence condition. Vessels flagged to Canada must carry on board safe handling, disentanglement and release equipment and it is mandatory for harvesters to release any incidentally harvested sea turtles in a manner that maximizes the probability of their survival.</p> <p>The pelagic longline fleet participated in a de-hooking certification course in 2007. A second training and certification program was conducted in March 2011 on the proper use of safe handling and release equipment and data recording protocols. Training is mandatory requirement for vessel operators/licence holders.</p>
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	<p>Canada released its National Plan of Action for Reducing the Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries in 2007. In July 2012, Canada provided a Progress Report on the Implementation of Key Actions Taken Pursuant to this National Plan of Action (March 2007).</p> <p>CP44 – BirdMit does not apply in Canadian waters.</p>
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	<p>While Canada has long worked with its various fleets to reduce the incidental harvest and discards, a policy on Managing Bycatch was released in 2013 with the objectives of ensuring that Canadian fisheries are managed in a manner that supports the sustainable harvesting of aquatic species and that minimizes the risk of fisheries causing serious or irreversible harm to bycatch species; and to ensure that total catch, including retained and non-retained bycatch, are account for.</p>

			This Bycatch Policy is consistent with the <i>Food and Agriculture (FAO) International Guidelines for Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards</i> adopted in early 2011.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. Canada has not implemented any electronic statistical document program.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable. Canada has not launched an objection to any ICCAT Rec.

#### ***Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures***

##### *4.1 Catch limits and minimum sizes*

###### *4.1.1 Bluefin tuna*

Canada has implemented the ICCAT regulatory recommendations that apply to Bluefin tuna in the Canadian Atlantic Integrated Bluefin Management Plan. The adjusted 2018 quota was set at 621.889t and no person shall have in their possession any Bluefin weighing less than 30 kg. In addition, Canada has limited entry into the fishery; and restrictions on the amount and type of gear used, vessel replacement, management fishing areas, and licence transfer requirements. A multi-year management plan for Bluefin tuna was completed in 2018.

###### *4.1.2 Swordfish*

Canada has implemented the ICCAT regulatory recommendations that apply to swordfish in the 2013 updated Canadian Atlantic Integrated Swordfish Management Plan. The 2018 adjusted quota was set at 2070.2t and there continues to be a prohibition on the taking and landing of swordfish less than 25 kg in round weight, and/or less than 125 cm LJFL (with 15% tolerance). In 2002, a restructuring of the fleet, through the implementation of individual transferable quotas gave more control in managing the quota. From 1998 - 2018, landings of fish <119 cm LJFL were reduced to as close to zero as possible.

###### *4.1.3 Other tunas*

In 1998-1999, the first Canadian Atlantic Integrated Fishery Management Plan was issued for bigeye, yellowfin and albacore. Measures adopted in that plan remained in effect through 2013. A multi-year management plan was approved in 2013 for both swordfish and other tunas and is available on the Department's website at <http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/peches-fisheries/ifmp-gmp/swordfish-espardon/NEW-swordfish-2013-espado-eng.htm>. Fishing effort is restricted by limiting entry into the directed fishery to vessels having a swordfish/other tunas longline licence and to one offshore vessel with an "other tunas" longline licence. No person shall have in their possession any bigeye or yellowfin weighing less than 3.2 kg.

##### *4.2 Closed seasons*

###### *Swordfish*

In addition to the ICCAT regulatory recommendations, Canada has limited entry into the fishery, strict bycatch provisions, time-area closures to minimize bycatch, and gear restrictions. In an effort to protect large (spawning stock) swordfish, the industry initiated a closure of a substantial portion of the Scotian Shelf to harpoon gear, for the past several years from early autumn to the end of the season.

##### *4.3 Observer programs*

Canada has had a long standing independent Observer Program in place since 1977. Independent third party observers collect biological data, and monitor compliance with fishing regulations. In 2013, as part of the Bycatch Management Project the observer coverage level was maintained at approximately 5% (by sea days fished) on the pelagic longline fleet fishing for swordfish and other tunas. Data from the Observer Program are used to estimate dead discards, and document incidental catch of non-target species.

#### *4.4 Vessel monitoring*

Currently the fishery is mainly prosecuted by vessels less than 20 meters. Most fishing is conducted within the 200 mile zone. In line with the recommendation adopted by ICCAT, all vessels greater than 20 meters are equipped with VMS systems. In addition all Canadian large pelagic vessels, regardless of length, are required by condition of licence to use VMS when fishing with longline gear.

#### *4.5 Inspection schemes and activities*

Canada has a Port Inspection Scheme that is consistent with the ICCAT Regulatory Recommendation that entered into force on 13 June 1998 (see section 4).

#### *4.6 Measures to ensure effectiveness of ICCAT Conservation and management measures and to prohibit Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fisheries*

Canada participates in the Statistical and Catch Document Programs for Bluefin tuna, swordfish and bigeye. Programs for swordfish and bigeye tuna were introduced in 2003 for all exports. Since 2016, Canada has participated in the eBCD program. All Bluefin tuna must be entered in the system no matter whether they are sold/exported in Canada or to international destinations.

Prior to the implementation of the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document Program, Canada developed a system of uniquely numbered tags to be attached to all Bluefin tuna landed in Canada so that the origin of all Canadian harvested Bluefin can be tracked right to the marketplace. Since 1995, it has tracked the utilization of these tags through a computerized system and can cross reference data from this system with the information on the Bluefin tuna catch documents. Statistical Document Programs for swordfish and bigeye use government accredited organizations to validate export documents.

The commercial Bluefin tuna fishery is also subject to 100% dockside monitoring for all landed fish. No tuna can be offloaded from a vessel unless a certified Dockside monitor is present. The dockside monitor must verify information that includes: the weight of the fish, tag number, vessel, gear, etc.).

#### *4.7 Other recommendations*

In early 2013, Canada released a Policy on Managing Bycatch (<http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/peches-fisheries/fish-ren-peche/sff-cpd/bycatch-policy-prise-access-eng.htm>) to further improve the management of bycatch in Canadian fisheries, where necessary, by building on the success of existing management practices. As a general rule, the Policy applies to that portion of the retained catch for which the harvester was not licensed, but that he/she may or must retain. It also applies to all non-retained catch, including birds, marine mammals and sea turtles that become entangled in fishing gear. This Bycatch Policy is consistent with the *Food and Agriculture (FAO) International Guidelines for Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards* adopted in early 2011.

In line with commitments at the FAO, Canada released its National Plan of Action for Reducing the Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries in 2007. As noted in that Plan, there are no significant issues related to seabird bycatch in Canadian longline fisheries. In July 2012, Canada provided a Progress Report on the Implementation of Key Actions Taken Pursuant to this National Plan of Action (from March 2007).

The pelagic longline fleet participated in a de-hooking certification course for turtles in 2007 with a second training and certification program being conducted in March 2011 on the proper use of safe handling and release equipment and data recording protocols. This training is a mandatory requirement for vessel operators/licence holders. As per licence conditions, at least one member of the crew on board must hold a valid certificate identifying that they have successfully completed a DFO approved dehooking/ disentanglement course. A copy of the valid certificate must be on board the vessel and be provided to a fisheries officer upon request. Dehooking/disentanglement equipment must be on board the vessel and accessible at all times when fishing using longline gear.

Details on Canadian interactions with both seabirds and sea turtles for the years 2002 to 2018 has been provided with Task data in July 2019.

*Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures*

Canada has not no particular difficulties in implementing ICCAT conservation and management measures during the preceding year. Due to network issues, however, the following reports were sent to ICCAT on September 16 rather than September 15:

- BFT 1027 (BCD Annual Report)
- TRO 2006 (Data from BET statistical programs)
- SWO 3001 (Data from SWO statistical programs); and,
- BIL 5001 (Billfish check sheet)

In addition, the annual reports (Parts I and II) were initially submitted on September 13, 2019 using an older template. The information contained in these reports was subsequently transferred to the proper template and re-submitted on September 18, 2019.



**Table 1.** Canadian landings (tonnes round weight) of large pelagic fish species, 2009-2018.

<i>Species</i>	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Swordfish	1299.7	1345.6	1550.6	1488.5	1505.5	1604.2	1579.3	1547.9	1188.2	<b>782.0</b>
Bluefin tuna	530.2	505.4	474.1	476.6	480.4	462.9	530.6	466.1	471.6	<b>550.0*</b>
Albacore tuna	10.7	14.3	28.0	34.0	31.8	47.1	32.2	19.9	17.0	<b>26.4</b>
Bigeeye tuna	111.0	102.8	136.9	166.4	197.3	218.2	257.3	171.1	213.9	<b>236.7</b>
Yellowfin tuna	53.4	166.0	49.7	92.7	73.5	34.2	59.0	19.5	192.7	<b>14.6</b>
Unspec. tuna	0.0	0.01	0.06	0.4	0.4	0.01	0.02	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>
Blue shark	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.06	0.3	0.1	<b>0.1</b>
Shortfin mako	53.2	41.0	37.4	28.7	35.2	54.6	84.6	82.5	109.1	<b>52.9</b>
Porbeagle	62.4	83.4	30.1	33.3	18.6	8.9	4.2	1.9	1.8	<b>0.8</b>
Unspec. shar	4.6	8.4	5.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>
Marlin	0.6	1.9	0.8	2.3	2.7	5.1	3.1	1.1	2.4	<b>1.3</b>

\* In 2018, the Canadian fishing year for Bluefin tuna was changed from a calendar year to run annually from June 24th to June 23rd of the following year. 41.6t of BFT was landed between January 1st and June 23rd, 2019.

**Table 2.** Canadian Bluefin tuna landings and discards (tonnes round weight) by fishing area, 2009-2018.

Bluefin fishing area	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Southwest Nova Scotia	234	240	145	192	182	152	158	194	181	<b>266*</b>
Northeast Nova Scotia <sup>1</sup>	13	17	26	14	20	20	44	11	18	<b>17</b>
Gulf of St. Lawrence	263	211	207	228	228	246	278	231	223	<b>246</b>
Newfoundland	9	35	21	26	27	23	27	20	30	<b>23</b>
Offshore	11	2	74	17	16	20	24	9	19	<b>0</b>
Year-end adj <sup>2</sup>	-	1.5	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Landings</b>	530.2	505.4	474.1	476.5	473.2	462	530.6	466.1	471.6	550.0*
Scientific Tagging/Catch and Release Mortality <sup>4</sup>	-	7.5	6.3	7.8	6.4	0.273	1.654	8.7	5.4	<b>6.6</b>
Dead Discards <sup>3</sup>	2.9	1.3	3.0	3.1	0	0	2.8	7.6	1.4	<b>4.0*</b>
Canadian quota	553.8	518.6	490.4	487.4	484.5	487.3	528.88	506.74	489.06	<b>621.8</b>

<sup>1</sup> Fish caught in NAFO areas 4V and 4Wd

<sup>2</sup> e.g., seized, Bermuda fishery or tournaments.

<sup>3</sup> Discarded dead estimates from swordfish longline fishery 2001-2008 estimate for entire fishery based on observer coverage (see SCRS/99/77), while 2009 and after are observed discard values only (not elevated to fishery level).

<sup>4</sup> Includes estimated mortality from catch and release fisheries, as well as associated studies.

**Table 3.** Distribution of tuna, swordfish longline and shark fishing licences by region and species<sup>1</sup> in 2018.

Region	Number of licences <sup>1</sup>							
	Bluefin		Swordfish (LL)		Other tuna (LL) <sup>3</sup>		Sharks	
	Total	Active	Total	Active	Total	Active	Explor.	Rec.
Gulf	655	365	342	-	-	-	0	26
Newfoundland	88(92) <sup>2</sup>	32	1	1	1	1	-	218
Scotia-Fundy	42	31	76	42	76	58	0	331
St. Margaret's Bay	24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offshore	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Quebec	53	51	-	-	-	-	-	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>579</b>

<sup>1</sup> Bluefin tuna, swordfish, other tunas, and sharks (exploratory longline licences) are regulated by limited entry. Recreational shark licences are restricted to hook and release only, and the number varies from year-to-year, depending on demand.

<sup>2</sup> There is 4 Rotational licences that are combined

<sup>3</sup> Restricted to tunas other than Bluefin (albacore, bigeye, yellowfin).

Note: Active fishermen are those that picked up their licences, licence conditions and tags, and submitted log records.

**Table 4.** Summary of 2009-2018 swordfish vessels landing fish, landings (tonnes round weight), discards<sup>1</sup>, average weight of fish (kg round) by gear, percentage of small fish by number<sup>2</sup>, and percentage of catch sampled for size

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of vessels landing fish										
Longline	52	47	40	44	48	46	52	45	44	<b>44</b>
Harpoon	74	74	69	50	63	66	52	50	47	<b>45</b>
Landings (t)										
Longline	1051.8	1166.0	1342.9	1391.1	1225.5	1371.2	1481.0	1462.6	1013.0	<b>748.2</b>
Harpoon <sup>1</sup>	247.7	176.1	207.7	97.3	279.9	233.0	98.2	85.3	175.2	<b>33.7</b>
Total	1299.7	1342.5	1550.6	1488.5	1505.4	1604.2	1579.3	1547.9	1188.2	<b>781.9</b>
Discards (t) <sup>2</sup>	9.3	15.2	7.8	71.1	59.4	12.1	37.2	30.8	50.6	<b>14.8</b>
Average weight (kg)										
Longline	76	78	88	81	77	79	81	90	84	<b>70</b>
(# sampled)	(12473)	(12899)	(14755)	(15461)	(13990)	(17296)	(16688)	(15135)	(11673)	<b>(10016)</b>
Harpoon	100	98	106	105	91	125	125	126	155	<b>136</b>
(# sampled)	(2074)	(1778)	(1937)	(1018)	(2963)	(1806)	(563)	(361)	(703)	<b>(233)</b>
% small fish by number landed <sup>3</sup>										
<125 cm	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<1	1.9	2.7	1.8	2.7	<b>5.5</b>
<119 cm	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<1	1.9	0.5	0.4	1.1	<b>1.1</b>
% of catch sampled	89	88	97	92	90	100	90	91	91	<b>94</b>

<sup>1</sup> Harpoon landings include landings by the Pelagic Longline licence holders using harpoon gear.

<sup>2</sup> Discarded dead or alive from swordfish all Canadian fishery. Estimate for entire fishery would be based on observer coverage (see SCRS/99/77); no extrapolation done here.

<sup>3</sup> Minimum size under regulation: <25 kg round w

**ANNUAL REPORT OF CHINA<sup>1</sup>**  
**RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA CHINE**  
**INFORME ANUAL DE CHINA**

SUMMARY

*The Bureau of Fisheries (BOF), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China is in charge of management of distant water fisheries including tuna fishing activities in ICCAT waters. And China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA) assists BOF with coordination of tuna fisheries activities. China attaches great importance to the ICCAT tuna fishery and priorities were set to abide by the Recommendations and Resolutions adopted by ICCAT. China had set up a series of domestic MCS to implement ICCAT Recommendations by transferring those Recommendations into domestic regulation. China established a monitoring, control and surveillance system, e.g. annual review of each fishing vessel performance, sanction scheme, fishing license system, VMS, logbook, monthly catch report (weekly report for BFT), national observer program, by-catch regulation, CDS and market-related measures, compliance training. We set a catch limit for each vessel on target and by-catch stocks, strictly in accordance with the respective ICCAT Recommendations. Fishing vessels that violate management measures will be subject to severe sanctions, including fines, suspension or termination of fishing license, cancelation of qualification to conduct fishing activities and so on. In addition, China holds meetings at national level each year, in which all companies involved in the tuna fisheries must participate. During the meeting, we circulate the new ICCAT Recommendations that come into force after translating them into Chinese. We also reiterate key compliance issues, such as catch limit, VMS, observer deployment, logbook, by-catch, transshipment and so on. Non-compliance by tuna fishing vessels will be punished. Furthermore, I wish to inform that China is now in the process of revising the Fisheries Law and Distant Water Fishing Management Regulation which will require that fishery development should follow the precautionary approach, and it will also establish a blacklist for vessel owners that violate both domestic and RFMOs measures. Right now the revision process is almost finished and will hopefully enter into force at the end of this year or the beginning of next year. More severe sanctions and fines will be imposed on vessel captains and vessel owners than before. In 2018, we organized a training course for all the Chinese tuna fishing companies regarding the most updated t-RFMO conservation and management measures and to strengthen their compliance capacity and capacity-building. At the beginning of this year, the General Office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs issued a circular titled Circular issued by the General Office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on further strict compliance with the conservation and management measures adopted by tuna RFMOs, which updated all the conservation and management measures adopted by tuna-RFMOs last year, including measures in relation to vessel registration, logbook, catch limit/quota, fishing area closure and fishing gear restriction, minimum catch size, VMS, by-catch, marine environment protection and access agreements.*

RÉSUMÉ

*Le Bureau des Pêches (BOF) du Ministère de l'agriculture et des affaires rurales de la Chine est chargé de la gestion des pêcheries en eaux lointaines, y compris des activités de pêche thonière dans les eaux de l'ICCAT. Et la China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA) aide le BOF à coordonner les activités de pêche au thon. La Chine attache une grande importance à la pêche thonière de l'ICCAT et les priorités ont été données au respect des recommandations et des résolutions adoptées par l'ICCAT. La Chine a mis en place une série de MCS nationales afin de mettre en œuvre les recommandations de l'ICCAT en transférant ces recommandations dans la réglementation nationale. La Chine a établi un système de suivi, de contrôle et de surveillance, comme l'examen annuel de la performance de chaque navire de pêche, le schéma de sanctions, le système de permis de pêche, le VMS, le carnet de pêche, le rapport de capture mensuel (rapport hebdomadaire pour le thon rouge), le programme d'observateurs nationaux, la réglementation des prises accessoires, le CDS et les mesures liées au marché, la formation en matière d'application ;*

<sup>1</sup> Jiangfeng Zhu, Feng Wu, Yang Wang. National Data Centre for Distant-water Fisheries of China, Shanghai Ocean University, 999 Huchenghuan Road, Shanghai 201306, People's Republic of China.

nous avons fixé une limite de capture pour chaque navire sur les stocks cibles et les stocks de prises accessoires, strictement conformément aux recommandations respectives de l'ICCAT. Les navires de pêche qui ont enfreint les mesures de gestion se verront imposer des sanctions sévères, y compris des amendes, la suspension ou le retrait de la licence de pêche, l'annulation de la qualification pour mener des activités de pêche, etc. En outre, la Chine a organisé chaque année des réunions au niveau national, auxquelles toutes les entreprises liées à la pêche au thon doivent participer. Au cours de la réunion, nous diffuserons les nouvelles recommandations de l'ICCAT qui entrent en vigueur après leur traduction en chinois. Nous réitérons également les principales questions d'application, telles que la limite de capture, le VMS, le déploiement des observateurs, le carnet de pêche, les prises accessoires, le transbordement, etc. Les navires de pêche au thon non respectueux des règles d'application seront sanctionnés. En outre, il est important de signaler que la Chine est actuellement en train de réviser la loi sur les pêches et la réglementation sur la gestion de la pêche en eaux lointaines, ce qui exigera que le développement de la pêche suive l'approche de précaution, et qu'elle établira également une liste noire pour les propriétaires de navires qui ont violé les mesures nationales et celles des ORGP ; à l'heure actuelle, le processus de révision est presque terminé et on espère qu'il entrera en vigueur à la fin de cette année ou au début de l'année prochaine. Des sanctions et des amendes d'une plus grande sévérité seront imposées au capitaine et au propriétaire du navire qu'auparavant. En 2018, la Chine a organisé un cours de formation pour toutes les sociétés de pêche au thon chinoises concernant les mesures de conservation et de gestion les plus actualisées des ORGP thonières et dans le but d'améliorer leur capacité d'application et de renforcer leurs capacités. Au début de cette année, la Direction générale du ministère de l'agriculture et des affaires rurales a publié une circulaire intitulée *Circulaire de la Direction générale du ministère de l'agriculture et des affaires rurales sur le strict respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion adoptées par les ORGP thonières*, qui met à jour toutes les mesures de conservation et de gestion adoptées par les ORGP thonières l'année dernière, y compris les mesures relatives à l'enregistrement des navires, au carnet de pêche, à la limite/quota de capture, à la fermeture des zones de pêche et à la limitation des engins de pêche, à la taille minimale de capture, au VMS, aux prises accessoires, à la protection du milieu marin et à l'accord d'accès.

#### RESUMEN

La Oficina de Pesca (BOF) del Ministerio de agricultura y asuntos rurales de China se encarga de la ordenación de las pesquerías de aguas distantes, lo que incluye las actividades de pesca de túnidos en las aguas de ICCAT. Asimismo, la Asociación de pesquerías de ultramar de China (COFA) ayuda a la BOF en la coordinación de las actividades de pesca de atún. China concede gran importancia a la pesquería de túnidos de ICCAT y se ha dado prioridad al cumplimiento de las Recomendaciones y Resoluciones adoptadas por ICCAT. China ha establecido una serie de medidas nacionales de seguimiento, control y vigilancia para aplicar las Recomendaciones de ICCAT mediante la transferencia de dichas Recomendaciones a la reglamentación nacional. China estableció un sistema de seguimiento, control y vigilancia, como la revisión anual del desempeño de cada buque pesquero, un esquema de sanciones, un sistema de licencias de pesca, un VMS, un cuaderno de pesca, un informe de captura mensual (informe semanal para el BFT), un programa nacional de observadores, una regulación de las capturas fortuitas, un sistema de documentación de capturas (CDS) y medidas relacionadas con el mercado, y una formación en materia de cumplimiento. Se han establecido límites de captura para cada buque para los stocks objetivos y de captura fortuita siguiendo estrictamente las correspondientes Recomendaciones de ICCAT. A los buques pesqueros que infringieron las medidas de ordenación se les impondrán severas sanciones, incluyendo multas, suspensión o cese de la licencia de pesca, cancelación de la calificación para llevar a cabo actividades de pesca, etc. Además, China celebra cada año reuniones a nivel nacional en las que participaron todas las empresas relacionadas con las pesquerías de túnidos. Durante la reunión, circularemos las nuevas Recomendaciones de ICCAT que entren en vigor después de haberlas traducido al chino. También reiteramos cuestiones clave de cumplimiento, como el límite de captura, el VMS, la asignación de observadores, el cuaderno de pesca, la captura fortuita, los transbordos, etc. El comportamiento de incumplimiento de los buques pesqueros atuneros será sancionado. Además, deseo informar que China se encuentra ahora en el proceso de revisión de la Ley de Pesca y del Reglamento de ordenación de la pesca en aguas distantes, que requerirá que el desarrollo de la pesca siga el enfoque precautorio, y también

*establecerá una lista negra para los armadores de buques que han infringido tanto las medidas nacionales como las de las OROP, en este momento el proceso de revisión está casi terminado y se espera que surta efecto a finales de este año o principios del próximo. Se impondrán más sanciones y multas que antes al patrón y al armador del buque. En 2018, China organizó un curso de formación para todas las empresas pesqueras atuneras chinas sobre las medidas de conservación y ordenación más actualizadas de las OROP de túnidos y para reforzar su capacidad de cumplirlas y la creación de capacidad. A principios de este año, la Oficina general del ministerio de agricultura y asuntos rurales emitió una circular denominada Circular emitida por la oficina general del ministerio de agricultura y asuntos rurales sobre el cumplimiento más estricto de las medidas de conservación y ordenación adoptadas por las OROP de túnidos, que actualizaba todas las medidas de conservación y ordenación adoptadas por las OROP de túnidos el año pasado, lo que incluía medidas relacionadas con el registro de buques, cuadernos de pesca, límite/cuota de captura, cierre de zonas pesqueras y restricción de artes de pesca, talla mínima de captura, VMS, captura fortuita, protección del medio ambiente marino y acuerdos de acceso.*

## **Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**

### ***Section 1: Annual fisheries information***

#### *1.1 General overview*

Longline is the only fishing gear used by the Chinese tuna fleet in the Atlantic Ocean. The longline with 7 hooks per basket was used for targeting bluefin tuna, and the longline with 16 hooks per basket was used for targeting bigeye tuna. The hooks per basket may be slightly changed during a single trip. Bigeye tuna and bluefin tuna were the target species, with yellowfin tuna, albacore tuna, swordfish, sailfish, blue marlin, white marlin, longbill spearfish and sharks as the bycatch. In 2018 there were 34 deep frozen longliners operated in the high seas of tropical Atlantic Ocean including two longliners seasonally shifting to northern Atlantic Ocean for Atlantic bluefin tuna. The Chinese tuna fishing fleet harvested 6125.7 t of tunas and tuna-like species and main shark species, 1063.4 t lower than that in 2017. The catch by species is listed in **Table 1**.

The total fishing efforts decreased from  $2.3 \times 10^7$  hooks in 2017 to  $2.1 \times 10^7$  hooks in 2018 (8% decrease) (**Table 2**). The CPUEs of tunas and tuna-like species for 2009-2018 were listed in **Table 2**.

The fishing efforts of the Chinese longline fleet were shown in **Figure 1**. The nominal CPUE of bigeye tuna and yellowfin was shown in **Figure 2** and **Figure 3**, respectively. The spatial distributions of fishing effort by  $5^\circ \times 5^\circ$  and quarter in 2017 and 2018 were shown in **Figure 4**. The spatial distributions of CPUEs of BET and YFT by  $5^\circ \times 5^\circ$  in 2017 and 2018 were shown in **Figure 5**.

#### *1.2 Albacore tuna*

Albacore tuna was caught as bycatch by the Chinese fleet in the Atlantic Ocean. The total albacore tuna catch in 2018 was estimated to be about 240.2 t, 68 t lower than the catch of 2017 (308.2 t). The catch of North Atlantic albacore and South Atlantic albacore was 141.92 t and 98.38 t in 2018, respectively.

#### *1.3 Bluefin tuna*

The total catch of bluefin tuna by the Chinese longline fleet was 78.9 t in the East Atlantic Ocean in 2018, 14.5 t higher than the catch in 2017 (64.4 t). There was no bluefin tuna catch from the Western Atlantic stock.

#### *1.4 Tropical tunas*

The total catch of bigeye tuna in 2018 was 4823.1 t, which was 691.3 t lower than that in 2017 (5514.4 t). The catch of yellowfin tuna was 359.4 t in 2018, 219 t lower than the catch of 2017 (578.4 t).

### *1.5 Swordfish*

The total catch of swordfish in 2018 was 441.3 t, 58.4 t higher than that of the previous year (382.9 t in 2017). Of the total, 127.6 t were caught in the North Atlantic Ocean and 313.7 t were caught in the South Atlantic Ocean.

### *1.6 Blue marlin*

The total catch of blue marlin in 2018 was 42.2 t, 1.9 t higher than that of the previous year (40.3 t in 2017).

### *1.7 White marlin*

The total catch of white marlin in 2018 was 2.2 t.

### *1.8 Sail fish*

The total catch of sailfish in 2018 was 4.5 t, which was lower than that of the previous year (10.0 t in 2017).

### *1.9 Longbill spearfish*

The total catch of longbill spearfish in 2018 was 1.0 t.

### *1.10 Sharks*

The total catch of blue shark in 2018 was 132.5 t, 152.6 t lower than that of the previous year (285.1 t in 2017).

## **Section 2: Research and statistics**

The Tuna Technical Working Group (TTWG) in Shanghai Ocean University (SHOU) was authorized by the Bureau of Fisheries (BOF), Ministry of Agriculture in charge of the data collection and compilation of Atlantic tuna fishery statistics. The compiled data, including TASK I and TASK II as well as the number of fishing vessels and fishing fleet characteristics, have been routinely reported to the ICCAT Secretariat. Size frequency data of main tuna species were also submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat for recent years.

In 2017, three observers were dispatched on board three Chinese longliners targeting bigeye tuna in the areas of S27°32'-N14°35', W49°57'-E11°22' and two observers on board two Chinese longliners targeting bluefin tuna in the areas of N50°-N53°53', W24°5'-W31°11'. The observer coverage for the operating targeting bluefin tuna was 100%, and the observer coverage for the operating targeting bigeye tuna was 9.8% (calculated using fishing days as effort) or 10.9% (calculated using hooks as effort). The observer data covering all catch species, including target catch and non-target catch (sharks and sea turtles etc.), size frequency data, and capture status were also collected when possible. The observer data had been submitted to ICCAT Secretariat.

BOF is leading and supervising the data collection of Chinese tuna fisheries. The China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA) and National Data Centre for Distant-water Fisheries of China at SHOU are responsible for maintaining the fishery and observer database for tuna fishery of China. National-wide meeting on tuna data collection and reporting is organized at least once a year in recent years. Participants are managers of tuna fishing companies and tuna-related fishery enterprises. Each vessel engaged in tuna fishing is required to report monthly fishery data (catch and effort by species, month, gear, area etc.) to COFA. Data coverage of catch and effort has reached to 100%. Since 2008, each longline vessel is mandated to use uniformed logbook and return it back to SHOU before the end of March next year. The data contained in the logbook is evaluated to further promote data collection quality of China. Failure in data reporting will lead to sanctions by the government, as China implements performance review on each fishing company on annual basis. New logbook format covering more shark species and bycatch information was used starting from 2015. Electronic logbooks were also being developed.

For the longline fishing by Chinese vessel, sea turtle, seabird and shark are important by-catch species that are required to be recorded in the logbook. BOF required fishing companies to report incidental catch of sea turtles, sea birds and sharks if their fishing boats happened to catch them and encouraged scientists to conduct research on the mitigation methods. Booklets or posters for species identification are printed and distributed to each longline vessel. Workshop on seabird and shark bycatch mitigation in China's tuna longline fisheries has been held recently.

The BOF was also emphasizing the improvement of the data report system, and the submission of fisheries statistics to regional tuna fisheries management organizations as required. During the East Atlantic bluefin tuna fishing season, each Chinese longliner directly reported its position to ICCAT secretariat via VMS. The BOF also reports fishing operating data, catch data and tag-recapture information for the East Atlantic bluefin tuna to ICCAT secretariat on weekly and monthly basis.

**ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)**

	<b>GENERAL</b>	<b>RESPONSE</b>
S1	Annual Report	13/09/2019
S2	Fleet Characteristics	31/07/2019
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate	31/07/2019
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	31/07/2019
S5	Size samples (Task II)	31/07/2019
S6	Catch estimated by size	31/07/2019
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable.
S8	Information on tagging surveys	Not applicable.
S9	Information collected under conventional tagging programmes	Not applicable.
S10	Information collected under electronic tagging programmes	Not applicable.
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	13/09/2019 See annual report.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	31/07/2019
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. No W-BFT fishery.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable.
S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Not applicable.

<b>TROPICALS</b>		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	31/07/2019
S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	Not applicable. No FAD fishery.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc.	Not applicable. No FAD fishery.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable. No FAD fishery.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	31/07/2019 and 13/09/2019
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	31/07/2019
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable. No FAD fishery.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Not applicable.
<b>SHARK</b>		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	13/09/2019
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	Not applicable.
S51	Information on blue shark	31/07/2019
<b>OTHER BYC</b>		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	31/07/2019
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	31/07/2019
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	31/07/2019
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. No artisanal fishery.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	13/09/2019

## **Part II (Management implementation)**

### ***Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures***

#### ***3.1 Catch quota and size limit***

In order to comply with the catch limits on BET, BFT, N-SWO, S-SWO, N-ALB, S-ALB, BUM and WHM, adopted by ICCAT, the catch limits were allocated to EACH fishing vessels by BOF at the beginning of the year. BOF required that all the Chinese fishing companies operating in the Atlantic Ocean to report their catch data monthly to the COFA and the Tuan Technical Working Group (TTWG) in Shanghai Ocean University (SHOU).

China officially issued tuna logbooks for longline fishery, and any vessel authorized by China to operate in t-RFMOs Areas shall therefore carry on board such logbooks and fill them every day. Logbooks of the previous year must be submitted to SHOU before end of March each year, where data in these logbooks will be carefully collected and analyzed. And from 2015, a new version logbook was distributed to record the fishing activities which added more information like by-catch species and fishing effort information.



Chinese fishing vessel must strictly comply with the catching quotas set by ICCAT various Recommendations, once the catch limit was exceeded, we will set up a payback scheme immediately. Also, the minimum size criteria especially for SWO and BFT must be strictly followed according to ICCAT Recommendation for the conservation and protection of juvenile tunas.

### *3.2 Tuna statistical document program*

All exported BFT and BET caught by Chinese tuna fleet had been accompanied by eBCD and BET Statistical Document, respectively. Tuna Statistical/Catch Documents were issued by the responsible officer of BOF as required by the resolution and recommendation adopted by ICCAT. No eBCD and BET Statistical Document would be issued for overfished catch. Besides, when SWO/BET/BFT entered into Chinese market, we will also check the catch certificate issued by the related flag states and if all the information is accurate and complete, we will issue the certificate for custom clearance for the importation.

### *3.3 Fishing vessel management*

The BOF implements the license system for distant water fishery based on *Fisheries Law of PRC*. Fishing vessels intended to operate on high seas must apply for a High Seas fishing license according to regulation on distant water fisheries management which explicitly specifies the fishing area, main target species and the fishing time permitted as well as the fishing vessel characteristics, the vessels must operate according to the requirements of the fishing license.

### *3.4 VMS*

China has implemented VMS reporting since October 2006, and it is mandatory that all fishing vessels shall have an operating VMS on board when fishing overseas. Each vessel operating in ICCAT area is equipped with an operating VMS on board in line with ICCAT VMS Resolution. Manual report is required by the vessel/vessel owner should the vessel cannot be automatically polled and ask them to repair the VMS equipment as soon as possible. For those vessels whose VMS device are turned off on purpose and/or tampered, severe sanctions would be taken against the vessel owner in accordance with domestic regulations on VMS. And this year, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs updated its VMS regulation which require all the longliners must report one positions per hour.

### *3.5 Transshipment and regional observer program*

In accordance with the recommendation by ICCAT establishing a program for transshipment at sea, Chinese LSTLVs operating in the ICCAT waters have financed the respective cost of implementing this ICCAT regional observer transshipment program. Any transshipment must be subjected to pre-notification and BOF will issue the authorization letter for each transshipment if all the requirements are met. BOF ensured that the transshipped quantities were consistent with the reported catch in the ICCAT transshipment declaration and validated the Statistical Documents for the transshipped fish. Any PNCs from the observer report will be immediately corrected and report to ICCAT ROP.

### *3.6 National observer program*

In accordance with the commission's resolution on the BET national observer program adopted in 1997, China has annually carried out a national tuna observer program in the ICCAT waters since 2001 and began to implement the national tuna observer program in Pacific and Indian Oceans soon after. National observer program has been funded by the Chinese government.

TTWG in SHOU has been in charge of the national tuna scientific observer program which was authorized by BOF. So far, scientist, graduate and post graduate students of SHOU majoring in marine fisheries science and technology, and marine fisheries resources have been chosen as the candidates for the tuna scientific observers.

In order to better implement the observer program, the General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs issued the *Implementation Regulations on the management of Distant Water Fishery National Observer program*, making the national observer program to be more standardized.

Five national scientific observers have been dispatched aboard three Chinese tuna longline fishing vessels in Atlantic in 2018. Before scientific observers begin to work, strict training courses are conducted at SHOU.

Training courses include management knowledge of tuna fisheries in ICCAT Convention Areas, species identification, biological characteristics, fishing gear terms, catch Information Form filling, debriefing, etc. A set of materials such as rulers, forms for filling are taken by observers. After observers finish their tasks at sea and return to China, an observer trip report should be submitted and all the data should be checked and input into database, the observer will share their experience and findings during their work on board the vessel.

There are 100% observer coverage of fishing effort for Chinese tuna longline fishery targeting BFT and about 10.5% observer coverage for targeting BET calculated by fishing days. The data of target species and non-target species (sharks, sea turtles, and sea birds, especially), size frequency data, and disposition status were collected during the observation. Fishing operation information was also recorded by observers.

National observer report and observer data, including shark size data, have been submitted to ICCAT Secretariat.

### 3.7 Others

#### 3.7.1 Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm

Observers (100% coverage) on board the vessel will monitor the whole BFT fishing operation process. All juvenile fish of BFT less than 30kg/115cm are required to be released when captured. Each BFT tag recorded its length, weight, location and other key information, to cross-check its fishing quota and weight/length status.

Besides, daily catch report is required to submit which the information must include catch weight, catch number, length and so on. And, each year we hold training course for fishing vessel owners and vessel captains to comply with this measure, raising their compliance awareness and compliance capacity-building.

#### 3.7.2 Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO and S. SWO

China does not have vessels targeting N-SWO and S-SWO, all the SWO are caught as by-catch and every tropical long liner can by-catch SWO. In 2019, China has 93.964 t quotas of N-SWO and 326.76 t of S-SWO, we set catch limit for N-SWO and S-SWO for each longliner based on the TAC allocated to China according to Recommendations of N-SWO and S-SWO. Each vessel must strictly comply with the catch limit set for it.

#### 3.7.3 Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB and S ALB

China does not have vessels targeting N-ALB and S-ALB, all the ALB are caught as by-catch and every tropical longliner can by-catch ALB. In 2019, China has 268.75 t of N-ALB and 220.05 t of S-ALB, we set catch limit for N-ALB and S-ALB for each longliner based on the TAC allocated to China according to Recommendations of N-ALB and S-ALB. Each vessel must strictly comply with the catch limit set for it.

#### 3.7.4 Report on implementation of Rec.18-04 Para 8 of steps taken to implement provisions of this Recommendation through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures

At the beginning of this year, China issued a circular named *Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on further strictly complying with conservation and management measures adopted by tuna-RFMO*, in which China encourage fishing vessels to use circle hooks to reduce harm to sailfish and spearfish incidentally caught, encourage fishing vessel to take appropriate measures to release sailfish and spearfish in a unharmed manner and reduce mortality to the maximum practicable.

#### 3.7.5 Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines

Each year, training sessions are conducted to give knowledge to fishing companies to mitigate the mortality of sea turtle. The government requests all fishing vessels to submit sea turtle by-catch interaction with fishing gears. We provide longline vessels with appropriate equipment, such as de-hooks, cutters and dipnet, free of charge since 2008, and reiterate the importance of prohibition of catching these species year to year. Circle hooks are required to be used in longline fishing gears. Sea turtle's identification guide and poster is distributed to all tuna fishing vessels for their identification and recording. The incidental by-catch of sea turtle must be released alive to the maximum practicable.

3.7.6 Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field according to para. 1e of Rec. 11-10

Research is encouraged on mitigation of by-catch and reduction of discards. Observers are strictly trained in order to get more accurate fishery data and biological data. Observers are debriefed when they returned on any findings regarding the record of by-catch and discards at sea.

Any by-catch and discard must be accurately and timely recorded in the logbook, including the status when released by-catch, and the release must follow scientific ways which maximize the survival of released species.

Regarding sharks, we strictly observe related Recommendation which stipulates that fins do not exceed 5% of the shark weight on board up to the first point of landing. We also observe other shark-related Recommendations, especially the four shark species which prohibit to retain onboard, transship, land, store by issuing a mandatory notification to every fishing company.

Regarding seabirds, all the LL fishing vessels, if operate in the area applicable to the seabird Recommendation, are required to meet the requirement in that Recommendation. We organized a training course in Fiji on mitigating the impact on seabirds of longline fisheries. During the course, we invited specialist from Birdlife International to train our crews and company managers, so that they can have a better understanding of seabirds and the implementation of the Recommendation. Seabirds' identification guide is distributed to all tuna fishing vessels for their identification and recording.

**ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3**

<b>Req</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information required</b>	<b>Response</b>
GEN	0001	Annual Reports	China had reported all the required data and information before the deadline which applicable to China in accordance with the ICCAT requirement. Annual report submitted on 13/9/2019.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	China had reported all the required data and information before the deadline which applicable to China in accordance with the ICCAT requirement. Annual report submitted on 13/9/2019.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	14/8/2019
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable as China does not chart any vessel.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable as China does not chart any vessel.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	13/9/2019.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable as China has no flagged carrier vessel.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	28/12/2018
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	28/12/2018
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not applicable as currently we are still in the process of internal coordination to join PSMA and conduct port inspection case by case or requested by other states.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable as currently we are still in the process of internal coordination to join PSMA and conduct port inspection case by case or requested by other states.

GEN	0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable as currently we are still in the process of internal coordination to join PSMA and conduct port inspection case by case or requested by other states.
GEN	0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Not applicable as no such case.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No such bilateral arrangement so far.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	No such access agreement so far.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No such access agreement so far.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	34
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable as China has no sport and recreational fisheries.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable.
GEN	0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	13/9/2019
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	No report received.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable.
GEN	0031	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate	Not applicable as currently China does not have at-sea inspection in Atlantic Ocean.
GEN	0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Not applicable as currently China does not have at-sea inspection in Atlantic Ocean.
GEN	0033	Report on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Not applicable as no such pilot program.
GEN	0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable as China has no BFT traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	14/02/2019
BFT	1008	Farming capacity plan and revisions if appropriate	Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans	So far no modification.
BFT	1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	13/09/2019 See annual report.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2018	31/07/2019
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	14/02/2019
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable as no such other vessels.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable as no joint fishing operations.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable.

BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable as neither foreign BFT fishing vessel nor Chinese BFT fishing vessel visit Chinese for transshipment or/and landing.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable as neither foreign BFT fishing vessel nor Chinese BFT fishing vessel visit Chinese for transshipment or/and landing.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	BFT fishing operation not start right now.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	BFT fishing operation not start right now.
BFT	1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	BFT fishing operation not start right now.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	13/09/2019 See annual report. Including observer onboard to monitor, catch report check, training course.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	13/9/2019
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	20/12/2018
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Sent but date missing.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	29/9/2018 and no change.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Sent but date missing.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable, no such vessels.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Sent but date missing.
BFT	1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable as no farm fishing.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	26/2/2019,16/4/2019,28/4/2019.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	31/07/2019
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable as no such vessels.
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable, no fishing vessel operating in the area/time closure.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	28/03/2019,13/09/2019
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	20/12/2018
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye	26/06/2018,28/09/2018,30/01/2019,28/03/2019
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Not applicable as China has no vessels using FADs.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	28/03/2019, 13/09/2019
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	20/12/2018
SWO	3003	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	14/9/2018 an no change.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
SWO	3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	14/9/2017 and no change.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	14/9/2017 and no change.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	13/09/2019 See annual report.

SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	13/09/2019 See annual report.
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
SWO	3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	14/9/2017 and no change.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	14/9/2017 and no change.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	13/09/2019 See annual report.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	13/09/2019 See annual report.
BIL	5001	Report on the implementation of Rec. 15-05/18-04 and 16-11	13/09/2019
SHK	7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	12/10/2018 and no change.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	13/09/2019 See annual report.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable as all the Chinese long liners operated in the tropical area between N15° to S15°.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	13/09/2019 See annual report.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable as China currently not implements pilot electronic statistical document system.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable as China has no objections to ICCAT Recs.

#### ***Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation & management measures***

Chinese longline fleets operated on the high seas of ICCAT are required to comply with and implement all the other ICCAT conservation and management measures. China Fishery Authority required all the fishery company to abide by the domestic laws and regulations which some of them are transformed from ICCAT Recommendations.

##### ***4.1 Import and export trade monitoring***

Since July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2010, General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs issued a joint declaration which stipulates that all the imported BFT, BET, and SWO must apply for the certificate for custom clearance, when importer apply for this certificate, must accompany with the BET/SWO/BFT catch document issued by the concerned flag state.

Likewise, when Chinese exporter exported BFT, BET and SWO, the fishery competent authority will also issue the related catch certificate after checked carefully.

#### ***Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation & management measures***

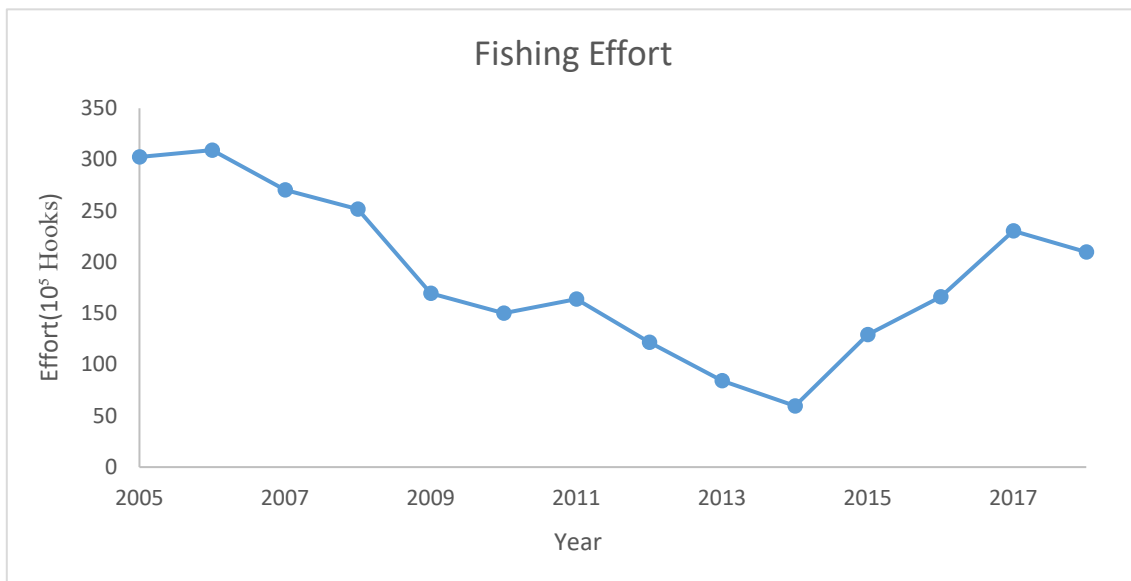
Currently no such cases, and will record and advise in a timely manner in future once encountered.

**Table 1.** Catch of target and bycatch species (in round weight, t), 2009-2018.

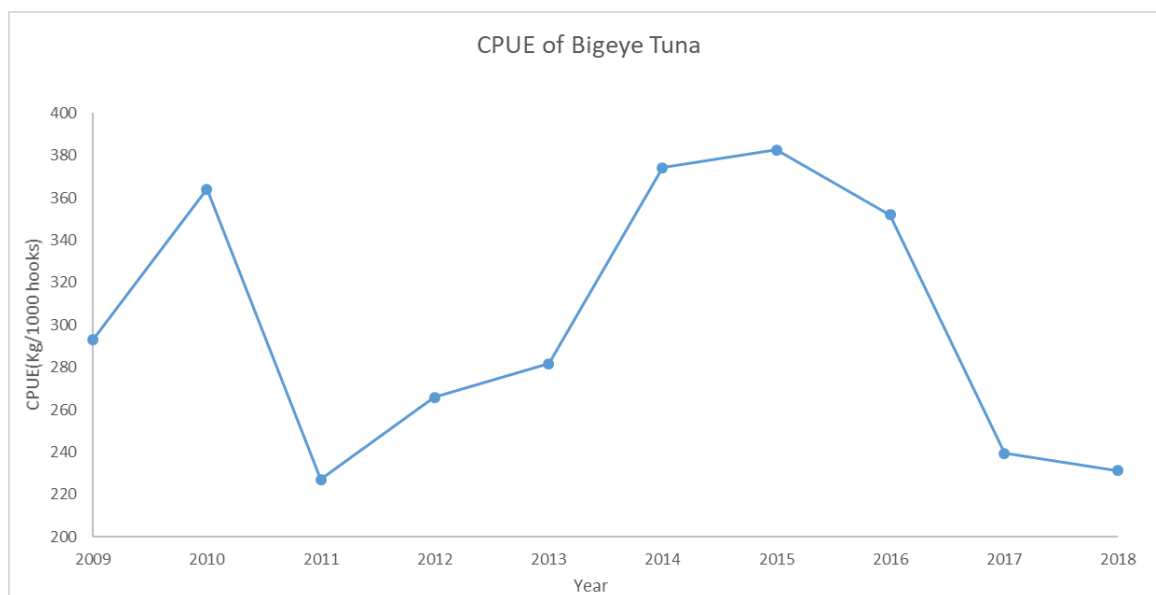
<i>Species</i>	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
BFT	41.7	38.2	35.9	36.0	38.1	37.6	45.1	53.9	64.4	78.9
YFT	462.0	426.9	346.4	264.1	211.4	92.4	169.6	467.7	578.4	359.4
BET	4973.0	5489.0	3720.2	3231.2	2371.3	2231.8	4941.8	5852.4	5514.4	4823.1
SWO	383.0	369.1	322.2	374.5	291.9	266.2	468.5	357.3	382.9	441.3
ALB	116.0	239.6	181.0	82.1	146.2	68.7	141.4	197.6	308.2	240.2
BSH	197.0	93.4	239.6	181.2	391.2	47.7	21.7	57.8	285.1	132.5
SMA	43.0	61.1	46.9	32.1	20.2	14.4	6.1	7.4	2.3	-
BUM	77.0	100.5	99.1	61.2	44.9	39.7	44.4	49.7	40.3	42.2
WHM	8.5	8.1	2.7	3.6	2.1	-	0.2	0.3	2.5	2.2
SAI	6.3	5.6	3.0	5.3	1.0	2.2	2.6	4.3	10.0	4.5
Other	50.0	41.7	-	-	1.3	-	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.0
Total	6357.5	6873.2	4997.1	4271.2	3519.6	2800.7	5841.5	7049.1	7189.1	6125.7

**Table 2.** The aggregated nominal CPUE of target and bycatch species (kg /1000 hooks) and fishing effort ( $10^7$  hooks), 2008-2017.

<i>Species</i>	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
BFT	2.5	2.5	2.2	400.4	719.5	424.3	1707.7	1270.99	537.35	537.3
YFT	27.2	28.3	21.2	21.7	25.1	15.5	13.1	28.1	25.1	17.22
BET	293.1	364	227.2	265.9	281.7	374.3	382.5	352.0	239.5	231.2
SWO	22.6	24.5	19.7	30.8	34.7	44.6	36.3	21.5	16.6	21.2
ALB	6.8	15.9	11.1	6.8	17.4	11.5	10.9	11.9	13.4	11.5
BSH	11.6	6.2	14.6	14.9	46.5	8.0	1.7	3.5	12.4	6.35
SMA	2.5	4.1	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	-
BUM	4.5	6.7	6.1	5	5.3	6.7	3.4	3.0	1.8	2.02
WHM	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.11
SAI	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.21
Fishing Effort	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.7	2.3	2.1

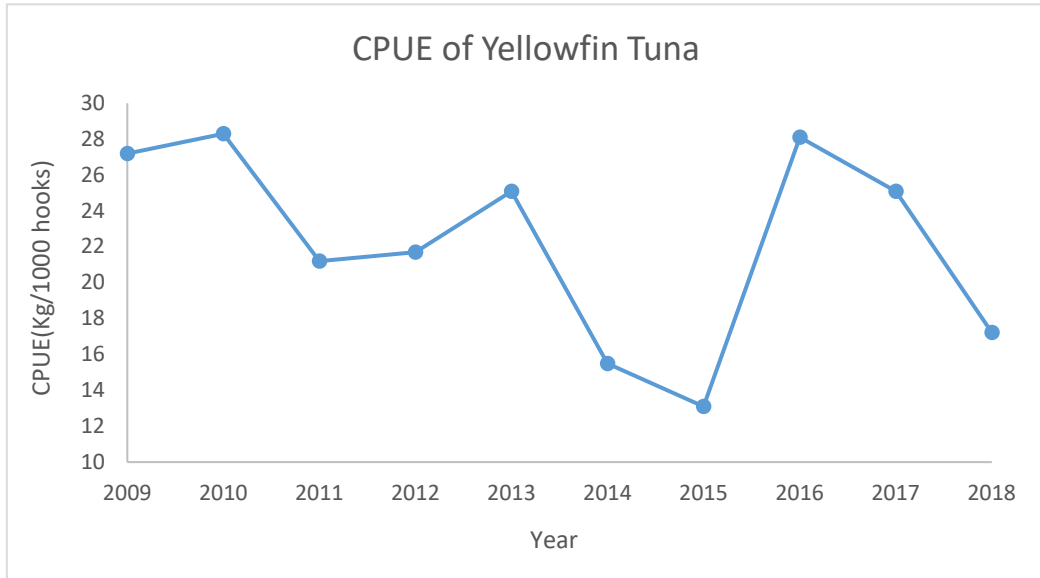


**Figure 1.** The fishing effort (hooks 10<sup>5</sup>) of Chinese tuna longline fleet in the ICCAT waters in recent years.

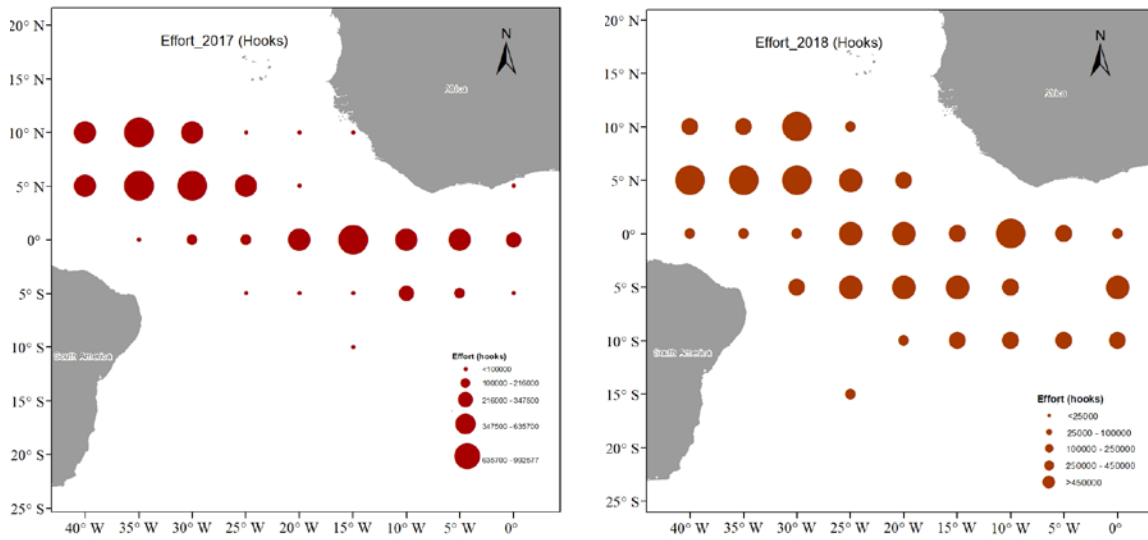


**Figure 2.** The nominal CPUE of bigeye tuna of Chinese tuna longline fleet in the ICCAT waters in recent years.

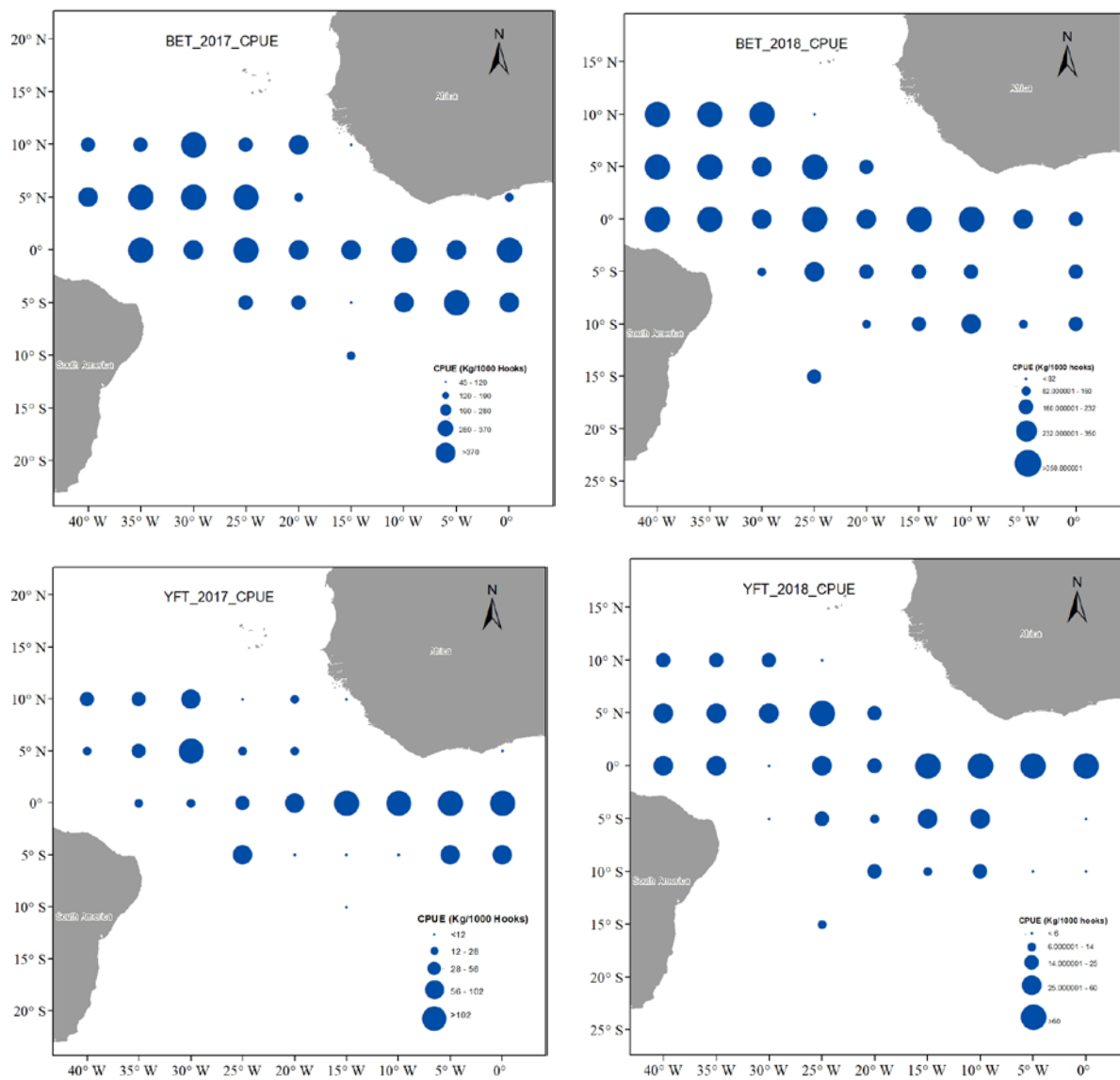




**Figure 3.** The nominal CPUE of yellowfin tuna of Chinese tuna longline fleet in the ICCAT waters in recent years.



**Figure 4.** Fishing effort distribution by 5°x5° in 2017 (left) and 2018 (right).



**Figure 5.** The spatial CPUE distribution of BET (top) and YFT (bottom) by 5°x5° in 2017 (left) and 2018 (right).

**ANNUAL REPORT OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE**  
**RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA CÔTE D'IVOIRE**  
**INFORME ANUAL DE CÔTE D'IVOIRE**<sup>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6</sup>

*SUMMARY*

*In 2018, vessels flying the Côte d'Ivoire flag and artisanal vessels landed the total quantities of 2,772.5 t of tuna, 264 t of sharks and 282 t of billfish. The catches for all categories of species have been much lower than those obtained in 2017. Skipjack, yellowfin, Atlantic black skipjack and sailfish are the dominant species and no quota overage has been observed for the different species subject to limitation. Côte d'Ivoire actively encourages its vessels to engage in responsible fishing practices and also closely monitors compliance with recommendations.*

*RÉSUMÉ*

*Les navires battant pavillons ivoiriens et les embarcations artisanales ont débarqué en 2018 les quantités totales de 2.772,5 t de thonidés, de 264 t de requins et de 282 t d'istiophoridés. Les captures pour toutes les catégories d'espèces ont été largement inférieures à celles obtenues en 2017. Le listao, l'albacore, la thonine et le voilier sont les espèces dominantes et aucun dépassement de quota n'a été observé pour les différentes espèces qui font l'objet de limitation. La Côte d'Ivoire ne cesse d'encourager ses navires à la pratique de pêche responsable mais fait également un suivi rigoureux pour l'application des recommandations.*

*RESUMEN*

*Las embarcaciones artesanales y los buques con pabellón de Côte d'Ivoire han desembarcado en 2018 las cantidades totales de 2772,5 t de túnidos, 264 t de tiburones y 282 de istiofóridos. Las capturas para todas las categorías de especies han sido ampliamente inferiores a las obtenidas en 2017. El listado, el rabil, la bacoreta y el pez vela son las especies dominantes y no se ha observado ninguna superación de la cuota para las diferentes especies que son objeto de limitaciones. Côte d'Ivoire no deja de instar a sus buques a la práctica de la pesca responsable, pero hace falta igualmente un seguimiento riguroso para la aplicación de las recomendaciones.*

**Introduction**

La Côte d'Ivoire, comme la plupart des pays côtiers, est un maillon essentiel dans la pêche et la gestion des thonidés de l'Atlantique. Grace à sa position privilégiée que lui procurent ses 550 km de côte, une attention particulière est accordée au secteur de la pêche thonière par les autorités ivoiriennes à travers la Direction de l'Aquaculture et des Pêches en collaboration avec le Centre de Recherches Océanologiques (CRO). Ces deux structures étatiques travaillent en parfaite synergie pour une observation quotidienne des débarquements. L'intérêt du pays pour le secteur de la pêche thonière a conduit les autorités à signer des partenariats avec l'Union européenne dont le premier a été signé en 1991 d'une part et à affréter des navires d'autre part en plus de la pêche artisanale. Aussi, étant membre de l'ICCAT et qu'elle adhère pleinement aux recommandations de cette organisation pour une gestion rationnelle et adéquate des ressources thonières, un rapport qui expose les actions menées au cours de l'année dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des recommandations est produit chaque année.

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## Ière Partie (Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques)

### Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

La pêche artisanale maritime est une activité qui se pratique le long du littoral Ivoirien. Cependant le suivi des captures n'était réalisé que dans la zone d'Abidjan. Après plusieurs études de prospection et une réorganisation au sein de l'équipe enquêtrice, le suivi quotidien a repris et les informations ont été incluses dans les données soumises à la commission statistique. La pêche à la vedette débutée timidement, prend au fur et à mesure de l'ampleur dans l'activité pêche. Plusieurs vedettes ont vu le jour et les captures sont prisées à cause de la fraîcheur des poissons débarqués.

#### 1.1 Prises totales

Une quantité totale de 3036,5 tonnes de produit halieutique géré par la commission a été débarquée en 2018 par les navires et pirogues de la Côte d'Ivoire exerçant des activités de pêche sur l'atlantique. Sur ce total, 2772,5 tonnes, 264 tonnes et 282 tonnes étaient respectivement des thonidés, des requins et des billfishes (**Figure 1**), soit des pourcentages de 98 %, 1% et 1%. Les prises pour toutes les catégories d'espèces a été largement inférieures à celles obtenues en 2017.

##### 1.1.1 Thonidés

Les thonidés débarqués par la pêche industrielle et la pêche artisanale sont essentiellement constitués de 4314,752 tonnes de thonidés majeurs (albacore, patudo de germon et listao) et de 23409,346 tonnes de thonidés mineurs (thonine, auxide, bonite, rochei, thazard-bâtard, thazard blanc et de coryphène) **Figure 2**. Cette année, aucun dépassement de quota n'a été observé.

###### - Thonidés majeurs

Les productions de listao et d'albacore sont sensiblement égales avec 1571,409 tonnes et 1567,354 tonnes respectivement, suivie du patudo 1169,8113 tonnes et du germon (6,177 tonnes) (**Figure 2**). En 2017 la quantité de germon enregistrée était nettement supérieure. Ce qui n'est pas le cas du listao et de l'albacore dont les quantités sont pratiquement restés stationnaires. La capture du germon qui est l'œuvre des palangriers ivoiriens opérant dans les l'océan atlantique a considérablement chuté.

###### - Thonidés mineurs

Les thonidés mineurs sont principalement débarqués par les pêcheurs artisans. En 2018, c'est la thonine (LTA) qui a été l'espèce majoritaire dans les captures (9936,555t) contrairement en 2017 où c'est la bonite qui était majoritaire. Le Thazard bâtard (MAW) et la coryphène (DOL) sont les suivantes avec respectivement 6118,002t et 4981,940t et la bonite (BON) avec 2275,9 tonnes (**Figure 3**). Les autres espèces, notamment, *Auxis thazard* (FRI), *Auxis rochei* (BLT) et Thazard blanc (WAH) ont été représentées en quantité relativement faible avec respectivement 2,236 tonnes, 93,930 tonnes et 0,794 tonnes.

##### 1.1.2 Requins

Les espèces de requins capturées par les différentes pêcheries ivoiriennes sont constituées de *Isurus oxyrinchus* (SMA) ; *Alopias vulpinus* (ALV) ; *Shyrna zygaena* (SPZ) ; *Sphyrna lewini* (SPL) ; *Carcharhinus falciformis* (FAL) ; *Prionace glauca* (BSH) ; *Carcharhinus brevipina* (CCB) ; *Carcharhinus signatus* (CCS). La **Figure 4** qui représente les différentes proportions et productions des différentes espèces de requins montre que BSH (246,805tonnes) a été l'espèce majoritaire suivie de ALV ( 10,091 tonnes) de SMA (« ,886 tonnes), de FAL (1,265 tonnes) de SPZ (0,492 tonnes), de SPL (0,492 tonnes), de CCB (0,016 tonnes) et de CCS (0,00584 tonnes)

##### 1.1.3 Billfishes

Quatre espèces de la catégorie des billfishes ont été débarquées sur les différents sites. La quantité du voilier qui est l'espèce majoritaire est passée de 404,820 tonnes en 2017 à 144,662 tonnes en 2018. Pour les espèces à quota, aucun dépassement n'a été observé (**Figure 5**).

- Cas de l'espadon

Un total de 104,243 tonnes d'espadon a été débarqué en 2018. Pour cette espèce, aucun dépassement de quota n'a été observé.

- Cas du marlin bleu

Le quota ajusté pour cette espèce était de 165 t. La capture pour 2018 s'élevait à 32,192 t. Le marlin bleu est pêché par les différentes unités de pêche et il se retrouve souvent dans les captures contrairement au marlin blanc.

- Cas du marlin blanc

La quantité débarquée au titre de 2018 est de 0,6889 t contre un quota de 12 t. Soit une quantité insignifiante dans le quota alloué. C'est une espèce qui se rencontre rarement dans les différents débarquements.

### *1.2 Effort de pêche et prise par unité d'effort*

L'effort de pêche a été déterminé en fonction des engins et des embarcations de pêche. Ainsi, le nombre de pirogue rentrée par jour de pêche a été considéré comme effort pour la pêche au filet maillant ; le nombre de jour en mer, pour les vedettes et le nombre d'hameçon, pour les palangriers.

### *1.3 Caractéristiques de la flotte Ivoirienne*

#### *1.3.1 Flotte industrielle maritime*

Les thoniers ivoiriens exerçant dans le milieu sont des navires affrétés par la Côte d'Ivoire depuis 2016. Ces navires essentiellement des palangriers battant désormais pavillon ivoirien travaillent sous la direction des autorités compétentes. La Côte d'Ivoire est passée de deux à 19 palangriers thoniers en 2018 avec la mise en activité de quinze (15) nouveaux au quatrième trimestre 2018.

Un suivi des captures est également effectué en vue de la mise en œuvre des recommandations de l'ICCAT.

#### *1.3.2 Embarcation artisanale maritime*

La pêche artisanale maritime est pratiquée par les pêcheurs artisans utilisant les embarcations traditionnelles motorisées. Ce type d'unité de pêche qui utilise les filets maillants ou les palangres opère dans les eaux côtières ivoiriennes. Elle fait l'objet d'un suivi quotidien depuis les années 1984 par le Centre de Recherches Océanologiques. Les captures qui en découlent sont préférentiellement les grands pélagiques. La pêche en elle-même se pratique la nuit avec la calée des filets qui dure toute une nuit. C'est une pêche nocturne qui a lieu dans la zone située entre 2 nautiques et 4 nautiques au maximum du rivage. Les grandes nappes de filets mesurant 1500 à 2500 m de longueur sur 15 à 30 m de chute sont transportées par de grandes pirogues de 12 m environ propulsées par des moteurs hors-bords de 40 CV. Posés le soir à la tombée de la nuit, les filets sont relevés à l'aube un à deux jours après et les poissons capturés sont immédiatement vendus au port d'Abidjan. La pêche artisanale maritime est active sur tout le long du littoral ivoirien (550 km). Mais, elle est concentrée dans la partie ouest du littoral (Sassandra, San-Pedro, Grand Béréby et Tabou) et dans la région d'Abidjan (Abidjan, Grand-Bassam et Jacqueville). Les 600 embarcations dénombrées se retrouvent en grande partie dans l'ouest. Le taux de motorisation dans cette partie du littoral (55%) est largement inférieur à la moyenne de l'ensemble du littoral (68 %). Les zones de pêche de Sassandra et de Grand-Béréby sont fortement motorisées avec des niveaux de 70 %. Les équipages constitués à plus 90% de ghanéens utilisent de grandes pirogues adaptées au franchissement de la barre.

### *1.4 Pêche sportive*

Cette pêche a connu un ralentissement voire une suspension de ses activités à l'issue de la crise socio politique de 2002. Aujourd'hui, ces activités connaissent une reprise effective avec l'organisation des compétitions à Abidjan. Un projet financé par le Brésil mène une étude de ce secteur qui permettra à terme un suivi efficient par la direction de l'aquaculture et des pêches.

## Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

### 2.1 Recherche

La recherche ivoirienne sur les thonidés et espèces apparentées est assurée par le CRO (Centre de Recherches Océanologiques). Ce centre est basé à Abidjan mais fait le suivi halieutique des pêcheries de thonidés dans certaines zones le long du littoral ivoirien. La collecte des statistiques de pêche au niveau de la pêche artisanale a été renforcée grâce au Programme de recherche intensive sur les Istiophoridés de l'ICCAT dit « Programme Billfish ».

Des enquêteurs contractuels sont rémunérés de façon mensuelle sur le fond de ce programme permettant ainsi un suivi régulier et rigoureux et une collecte des données permanente. Cependant des secteurs à fort débarquement de thonidés ne sont pas encore pris en compte à cause du personnel enquêteur insuffisant.

- Plan d'amélioration de la collecte des données

Afin de disposer des données fiables, au moins 2/3 des pirogues débarquées dans chaque site sont enquêtées du jeudi au samedi. Les données obtenues de façon aléatoire sont prélevées lors des débarquements des pêcheurs à quai ou sur les étals, en limitant au maximum les gènes de vente. La date de l'enquête, la durée de la marée (heure de départ et de retour) sont marquées. Les coordonnées géographiques sont déterminées pour chaque embarcation à l'aide d'un GPS afin de cartographier les zones de pêche. Le type d'engins utilisés est noté. Les poissons débarqués sont identifiés jusqu'au niveau spécifique à l'aide de clés d'identification. Pour ce qui est des thonidés, la taille de l'échantillon étant souvent grande, le poids et la fréquence de taille de chaque espèce sont souvent difficiles à obtenir avant la fin des débarquements et des ventes. En dehors des spécimens de très grande taille dont la pesée nécessite l'usage de balance d'une certaine portée, tous les poissons sont mesurés au centimètre inférieur et pesés. Seules les longueurs à la fourche, totale et standard sont déterminées chez ces espèces. Pour cela, le ruban rétractable est appliqué sur le flanc du poisson depuis l'extrémité de la mâchoire supérieure jusqu'à la base de nageoire caudale (longueur standard) au creux (longueur à la fourche) ou à la fin de la nageoire caudale (longueur totale). Les sexes et les stades de maturité sont déterminés pour chaque espèce de façon morphologique ou après dissection. Les relations taille-poids et les paramètres a et b sont déterminées pour les spécimens qui ont été à la fois mesurés et pesés. Ces paramètres sont déterminés par sexe et par sexes confondus. Chez les spécimens de grande taille, les longueurs sont converties en poids à partir de la relation taille-poids existant dans la littérature.

En outre, deux engins sont utilisés par les pêcheurs artisans opérant plus au large. Il s'agit des filets maillants dérivants et des palangres qui capturent une quantité importante de requins. Or jusqu'à présent les statistiques sont effectuées de façon globale en tenant compte des deux engins de pêche. Une étude des caractéristiques de cette pêche artisanale hauturière permettra d'améliorer les données.

- Approche alternative au suivi scientifique de la pêche artisanale

Le système de collecte des données actuellement appliqué ne permet pas d'aborder le volet biologique avec la rigueur nécessaire au remplissage des fiches de différentes taches utilisées pour l'évaluation des thonidés. L'on envisage améliorer cette collecte dans un futur proche par la mise en œuvre effective des actions suivantes:

- Localisation de la zone de pêche par le biais des GPS,
- Inscription sur les calées de la zone de pêche de sorte à pouvoir échantillonner aisément avec les différentes informations,
- Prélever les échantillons biologiques et participer aux analyses faites au sein des groupes de travail du SCRS pour actualiser les méthodologies de travail.

## ANNEXE DE LA IÈRE PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIQUE)

	GÉNÉRAL	RÉPONSE
S1	Rapport annuel	22/09/2019
S2	Caractéristiques de la flottille	31/07/2019
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (tâche I), rejets compris le cas échéant	31/07/2019
S4	Prise & effort (Tâche II)	31/07/2019
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	31/07/2019
S6	Prise estimée par taille	31/07/2019
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas fait de marquage.
S8	Informations sur les prospections de marquage	Non Applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas fait de marquage.
S9	Informations recueillies dans le cadre de programmes de marquage conventionnel	Non Applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas fait de marquage.
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre de programmes de marquage électronique	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de programme de marquage.
S11	Informations sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Non applicable, pas d'informations recueillies.
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	No applicable, il n'y a pas d'activités sur le sargassum pélagique.
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries pélagiques à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure.	No applicable. La Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'activité de pêche dans la méditerranée.
	<b>THON ROUGE</b>	
S15	Echantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche de thon rouge.
S17	Les résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente durant la mise en cage (couvrant 100 % de toutes les opérations de mise en cage)	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche de thon rouge.
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche de thon rouge.
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche de thon rouge.
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche de thon rouge.
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche de thon rouge.
S53	Déclaration des activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche de thon rouge.

<b>TROPICAUX</b>		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/listao, rejets compris	31/07/2019
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact)	Aucun plan de gestion.
S44	Le nombre de DCP réellement déployés sur une base mensuelle par rectangles statistiques de 1°x1°, par type de DCP, etc.	Non applicable, pas d'informations recueillies.
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par quadrillage de 1°, mois et État du pavillon et associé à PS/BB	Non applicable, pas d'informations recueillies.
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs, y compris les niveaux de couverture	Non applicable, pas d'informations recueillies.
S47	Données et information recueillies du programme d'échantillonnage au port	31/07/2019
S48	Exploration des données historiques sur l'emploi et le nombre de DCP déployés	Non applicable. Aucun document n'a été transmis.
S49	Données scientifiques recueillies dans la ZEE d'une autre CPC	Non applicable. Aucune donnée scientifique d'une autre CPC n'a été collectée.
<b>REQUINS</b>		
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins à un niveau spécifique aux espèces.	Non applicable. Aucun plan n'a été transmis.
S50	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taupe bleu	31/07/2019
S51	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	31/07/2019
<b>AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES</b>		
S37	Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Non applicable. Aucun document n'a été transmis.
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Non applicable. Aucun plan n'a été transmis.
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Non applicable. Aucun plan n'a été transmis.
S41	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	Non applicable. Aucun plan n'a été transmis.
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Non applicable. Aucun plan n'a été transmis.



**IIème Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)****Chapitre 3 : Respect des exigences de déclarations dans le cadre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT****RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3**

<b>Exig</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information requise</b>	<b>Réponse</b>
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels	Les navires battants pavillons ivoiriens et les embarcations artisanales ont débarqué en 2018, les quantités totales de 2772,5 tonnes de thonidés, de 264 tonnes de requins et de 282 tonnes de billfishes. Les captures pour toutes les catégories d'espèces ont été largement inférieures à celles obtenues en 2017. Le listao, l'albacore, la thonine et le voilier sont les espèces dominantes et aucun dépassement de quota n'a été observé pour les différentes espèces qui font l'objet de limitation. La Côte d'Ivoire ne cesse d'encourager ses navires à la pratique de pêche responsable, mais fait également un suivi rigoureux pour l'application des recommandations.
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Voir ci-dessus.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	31/07/2019
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'affrète pas de navire.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'affrète pas de navire.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement (en mer et au port)	11/10/2019
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non transmis, car réalisés en présence des observateurs ICCAT qui ont fait rapport à l'ICCAT.
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de navire de charge.

<b>Exig</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information requise</b>	<b>Réponse</b>
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures)	04/02/2019
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port et points de contact pour la réception des copies des rapports d'inspection au port	Aucun changement depuis 2011.
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	Aucun changement depuis 2011.
GEN	0012	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Aucun changement depuis 2011.
GEN	0013	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Pas transmis.
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Pas transmis.
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Non transmise.
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Aucune infraction constatée.
GEN	0017	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Aucun accord bilatéral d'inspection au port.
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Aucun nouvel accord d'accès.

<b>Exig</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information requise</b>	<b>Réponse</b>
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Non transmis.
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	11/07/2019
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Aucun rapport.
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas encore de pêche sportive.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Aucun
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Aucun
GEN	0026	Soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement des mesures commerciales	Rien
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	Aucune
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Aucune
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Aucune
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Aucune
GEN	0031	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, selon le cas	Non applicable. La Côte d'Ivoire n'y participe pas.
GEN	0032	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	Non applicable. La Côte d'Ivoire n'y participe pas.
GEN	0033	Rapport sur toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Non applicable La Côte d'Ivoire n'y participe pas.
GEN	0034	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Aucune

Exig	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche de thon rouge.
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche de thon rouge.
BFT	1003	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche de thon rouge.
BFT	1004	Rapport/déclaration de mise en cages du thon rouge	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche de thon rouge.
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche de thon rouge.
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de capacité	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche de thon rouge.
BFT	1008	Plan de la capacité d'élevage et révisions, si approprié	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche de thon rouge.
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêche	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche de thon rouge.
BFT	1010	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 18-02	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche de thon rouge.
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2018	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche de thon rouge.
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche de thon rouge.
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche de thon rouge.
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO)	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche de thon rouge.
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche de thon rouge.
BFT	1016	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche de thon rouge.
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche de thon rouge.
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche de thon rouge.
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche de thon rouge.
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche de thon rouge.
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche de thon rouge.
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche de thon rouge.

<b>Exig</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information requise</b>	<b>Réponse</b>
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche de thon rouge.
BFT	1024	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche de thon rouge.
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche de thon rouge.
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel du BCD	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche de thon rouge.
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche de thon rouge.
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche de thon rouge.
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche de thon rouge.
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche de thon rouge.
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche de thon rouge.
BFT	1033	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche de thon rouge.
BFT	1034	Rapport sur les transferts à l'intérieur des fermes et contrôles aléatoires	
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	11/07/2019
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	31/07/2019
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Aucun

Exig	N°	Information requise	Réponse
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Non soumis.
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	27/03/2019 et 01/10/2019.
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Aucun changement depuis 2011.
TRO	2009	Prises trimestrielles de thon obèse	18/06/2019
TRO	2010	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP ((inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S25)	Aucune mesure.
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	SWO n'a pas été concerné ni par les importations, ni par les exportations de la Côte d'Ivoire (seulement pour BET).
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Aucune mise à jour depuis le 26 avril 2013.
SWO	3003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche en Méditerranée.
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche en Méditerranée.
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrants pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche en Méditerranée.
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche en Méditerranée.
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Un plan de gestion de l'espadon du nord et du sud a été transmis le 13 septembre 2017.
SWO	3010	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche en Méditerranée.

<b>Exig</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information requise</b>	<b>Réponse</b>
SWO	3011	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche en Méditerranée.
SWO	3012	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de programme de marquage des SWO.
SWO	3013	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable
SWO	3014	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable
SWO	3015	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	11/07/2019
SWO	3016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le S-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	11/07/2019
SWO	3017	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Rien n'a été soumis.
SWO	3018	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Rien n'a été soumis.
SWO	3019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Rien n'a été soumis.
SWO	3020	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche en Méditerranée .
ALB	4003	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas d'unité de pêche en Méditerranée.
ALB	4004	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	11/07/2019
ALB	4005	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le S-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	11/07/2019
ALB	4006	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non applicable, le Germon n'est pas capturé en prise accessoire.
ALB	4007	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non applicable, le Germon n'est pas capturé en prise accessoire.

Exig	N°	Information requise	Réponse
ISTIOPHORIDÉS	5001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 15-05 / 18-04 et 16-11	Non applicable, notre législation n'interdit pas le rejet des spécimens morts de makaires.
REQUINS	7005	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Non applicable, les requins capturés sont destinés à la consommation locale.
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Non applicable, la réglementation n'est pas encore opérationnelle.
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Non applicable, la réglementation n'est pas encore opérationnelle.
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Non applicable, la réglementation n'est pas encore opérationnelle.
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non applicable, pas de programme disponible.
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Non applicable, Aucun document de clarification n'a été transmis.

**Chapitre 4 : Mise en œuvre d'autres mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT**

Toutes les informations concernant la mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT qui sont appliquées sont incluses dans le chapitre 3.

**Chapitre 5 : Difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre et dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT**

Les difficultés rencontrées en matière de déclaration sont dues à la charge de travail.



**Tableau 1.** Caractéristiques des navires affrétés qui opèrent dans la zone maritime ivoirienne.

Numéro de Série ICCAT	N° Registre (NRN)	Type de navire	Nom du navire	Longueur (m)	ARMATEUR	Adresse armateur
AT000CIV00003	AN1490	Palangrier	Everrich 636	47,2	KUMASAN	Kumasan Marine Shipping Services
AT000CIV00004	AN1493	Palangrier	EVERRICH 1	43,5	KUMASAN	Kumasan Marine Shipping Services
AT000CIV00005	AN 1638	Palangrier	HARVEST 360	23,8	BERTRAND PRODUITS EXPORT (BPE)	02 CIDEX 34 ABIDJAN 02
AT000CIV00006	AN 1632	Palangrier	HARVEST 369	23,8	BERTRAND PRODUITS EXPORT (BPE)	02 CIDEX 34 ABIDJAN 02
AT000CIV00007	AN 1639	Palangrier	HARVEST 351	23,8	BERTRAND PRODUITS EXPORT (BPE)	02 CIDEX 34 ABIDJAN 02
AT000CIV00008	AN 1640	Palangrier	HARVEST 352	23,8	BERTRAND PRODUITS EXPORT (BPE)	02 CIDEX 34 ABIDJAN 02
AT000CIV00009	AN 1637	Palangrier	HARVEST 354	23,8	BERTRAND PRODUITS EXPORT (BPE)	02 CIDEX 34 ABIDJAN 02
AT000CIV00010	AN 1633	Palangrier	HARVEST 902	23,8	BERTRAND PRODUITS EXPORT (BPE)	02 CIDEX 34 ABIDJAN 02
AT000CIV00011	AN 1634	Palangrier	HARVEST 903	23,8	BERTRAND PRODUITS EXPORT (BPE)	02 CIDEX 34 ABIDJAN 02
AT000CIV00012	AN 1636	Palangrier	HARVEST 341	23,1	BERTRAND PRODUITS EXPORT (BPE)	02 CIDEX 34 ABIDJAN 02

Numéro de Série ICCAT	N° Registre (NRN)	Type de navire	Nom du navire	Longueur (m)	ARMATEUR	Adresse armateur
AT000CIV00013	AN 1635	Palangrier	HARVEST 908	23,8	BERTRAND PRODUITS EXPORT (BPE)	02 CIDEX 34 ABIDJAN 02
AT000CIV00014	AN 1646	Palangrier	HARVEST 349	23,8	BERTRAND PRODUITS EXPORT (BPE)	02 CIDEX 34 ABIDJAN 02
AT000CIV00015	AN 1645	Palangrier	HARVEST 350	23,8	BERTRAND PRODUITS EXPORT (BPE)	02 CIDEX 34 ABIDJAN 02
AT000CIV00016	AN 1647	Palangrier	HARVEST 346	23,8	BERTRAND PRODUITS EXPORT (BPE)	02 CIDEX 34 ABIDJAN 02
AT000CIV00017	AN 1643	Palangrier	HARVEST 357	23,8	BERTRAND PRODUITS EXPORT (BPE)	02 CIDEX 34 ABIDJAN 02
AT000CIV00018	AN 1642	Palangrier	HARVEST 366	23,8	BERTRAND PRODUITS EXPORT (BPE)	02 CIDEX 34 ABIDJAN 02
AT000CIV00019	AN 1644	Palangrier	HARVEST 355	23,8	BERTRAND PRODUITS EXPORT (BPE)	02 CIDEX 34 ABIDJAN 02
AT000CIV00020	AN 1648	Palangrier	HARVEST 342	23,8	BERTRAND PRODUITS EXPORT (BPE)	02 CIDEX 34 ABIDJAN 02
AT000CIV00021	AN 1641	Palangrier	HARVEST 909	23,1	BERTRAND PRODUITS EXPORT (BPE)	02 CIDEX 34 ABIDJAN 02

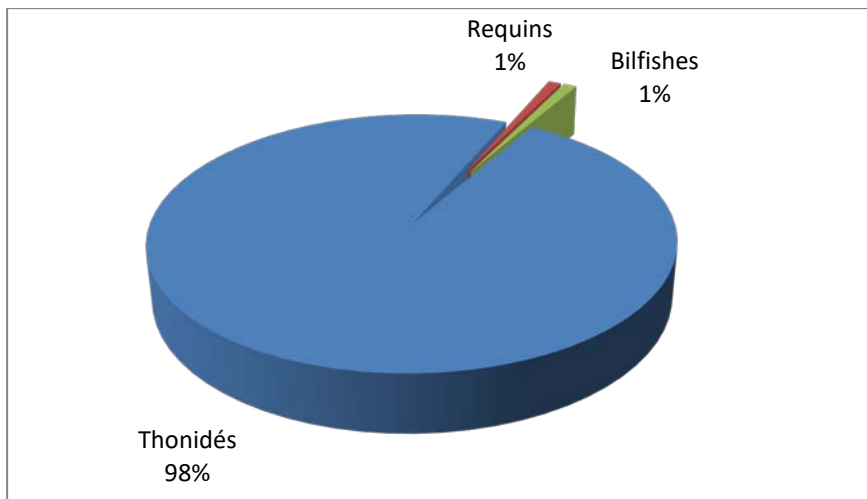


Figure 1. Pourcentages des catégories d'espèces débarquées dans la zone portuaire ivoirienne en 2018.

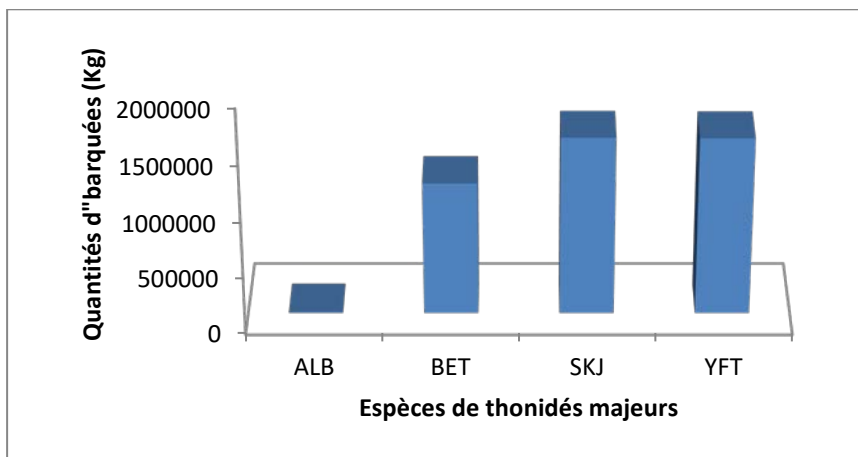


Figure 2. Evolution annuelle des quantités totales des thonidés majeurs débarquées dans la zone portuaire ivoirienne en 2018., BET : Patudo ; YFT : Albacore ; SKJ : Listao ; ALB : Germon.

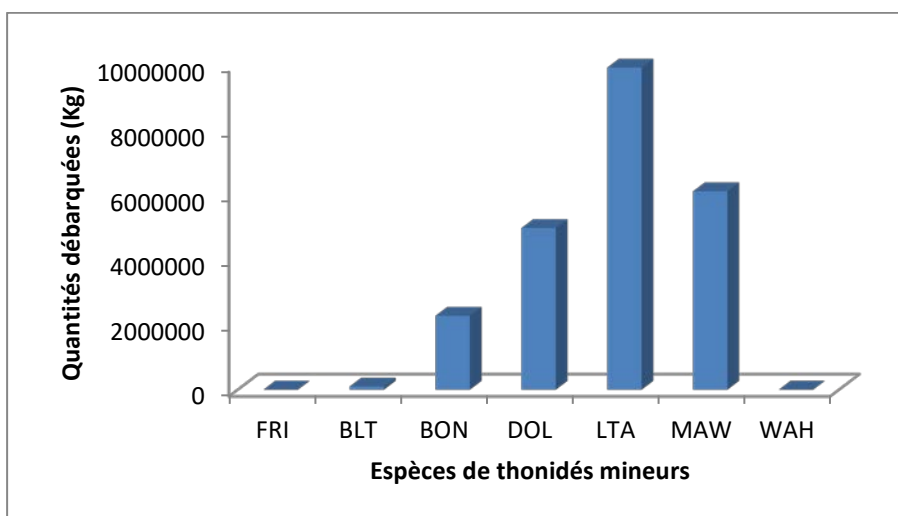
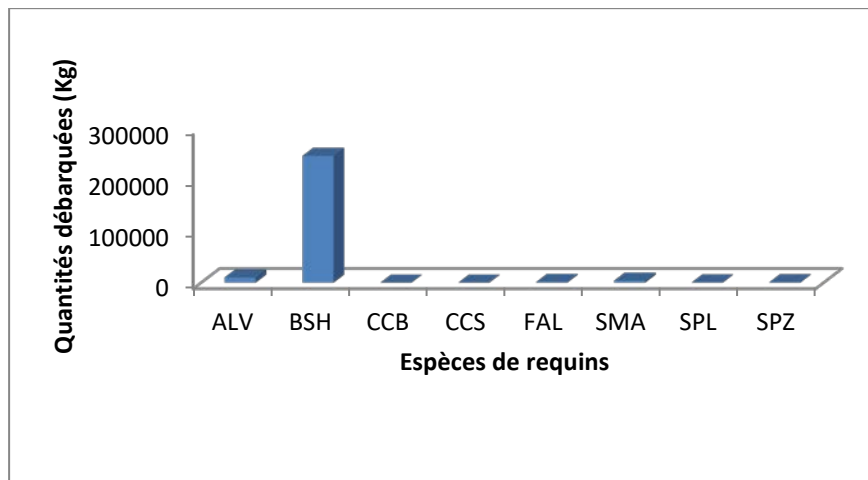
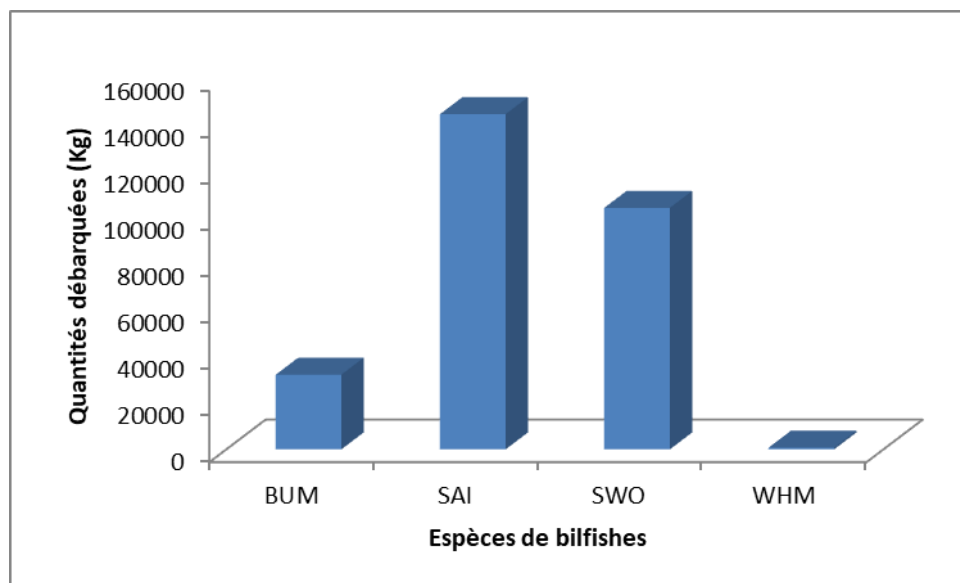


Figure 3. Evolution de la production des thonidés mineurs dans la zone portuaire ivoirienne. LTA : Thonine ; BON ; bonite ; MAW: Thazard bâtard ; FRI: Auxide; DOL: Coryphène; BLT: Rochei et WAH: Thazard blanc.



**Figure 4.** Évolution de la production des différentes espèces de requins débarquées dans la zone d'Abidjan en 2017. *Isurus oxyrinus* (SMA) ; *Alopias vulpinus* (ALV) ; *Sphyrna zygaena* (SPZ); *Sphyrna lewini* (SPL) ; *Carcharhinus falciformis* (FAL) ; *Prionace glauca* (BSH) ; *Carcharhinus brevipina* (CCB) ; *Carcharhinus signatus* (CCS).



**Figure 5.** Évolution de la production des différentes espèces associées aux thonidés. BUM: Marlin bleu; SAI: voilier; WHM : Marlin blanc; SWO: Espadon.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF CURAÇAO  
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU CURAÇAO  
INFORME ANUAL DE CURAZAO**

**SUMMARY**

*During the year 2018, a total of five purse seiners were registered under the flag of Curaçao. These purse seiners are: Galerna, Albacora Nueve and Albacora 6 (ex Koosha II), Guria and Pacific Star. The vessels operated during all the year in the tropical area and had their operations based in the port of Abidjan, (Côte d'Ivoire), Dakar (Senegal). There were no longliners in our register and the only activity was in the tropical area by the four purse seiners mentioned before. Artisanal fisheries in Curaçao can be separated in two sectors, reef fishing for demersal species operating with a fleet of small boats (2-7 m) powered by outboard engines (15-48 hp) and principal gear are handlines; while the other sector is pelagic fishing operating with larger boats (7-14 m) with cabin, powered by inboard engines and trolling (handline dragged through the water) for pelagic species. As of 2017, the pelagic fishery had 91 vessels; however, there is crossover between fisheries (reef and pelagic occurs), thus the 91 vessels may be operating within the reef fishery and vice versa. Nonetheless, trolling (used to catch large pelagic species) is mostly done by larger vessels (>7m) with a cabin and an inboard motor. A Fishery Aggregation Device (FAD) program was introduced by the island government for pelagic fisheries however, there are no reports of its operations or whether it is still operational. After the onsite visit, fishery officers indicated that they are no longer operational. However in recent times a new fishing mode using fish aggregating devices started to be used, i.e., oil tankers anchored off the coast waiting to load oil from the Curaçao refinery, but no information was available on its use. The artisanal fisheries do not fall under the monitoring of the Fishery Monitoring Centre but are under the responsibility of the Ministry of Health, Nature and Environment.*

**RÉSUMÉ**

*En 2018, cinq senneurs étaient immatriculés sous le pavillon de Curaçao. Ces senneurs sont les suivants : Galerna, Albacora Nueve, Albacora 6 (ex Koosha II), Guria et Pacific Star. Les navires ont opéré tout au long de l'année dans la zone tropicale, et le port d'Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) et de Dakar (Sénégal) constituaient les ports d'attache pour leurs opérations. Aucun palangrier ne figurait sur notre registre et la seule activité a été réalisée dans la zone tropicale par les quatre senneurs susmentionnés. Les pêcheries artisanales à Curaçao peuvent être séparées en deux secteurs: pêche récifale des espèces démersales réalisée avec une flottille de petits bateaux (2 à 7 m), propulsée par des moteurs hors-bord (15-48 CV) et dont l'engin principal est la ligne à main; tandis que l'autre secteur est la pêche pélagique réalisée par des bateaux plus grands (7-14 m) avec cabine, propulsés par des moteurs in-bord et avec pour engin la ligne traînante (ligne à main traînée dans l'eau) ciblant les espèces pélagiques. En 2017, la pêcherie pélagique comptait 91 navires ; cependant, il existe un chevauchement entre pêcheries (récifale et pélagique). Ainsi les 91 navires pourraient être opérationnels dans le cadre de la pêche récifale et vice versa. Néanmoins, la pêche à la ligne traînante (utilisée pour capturer de grandes espèces pélagiques) est principalement opérée par de grands navires (> 7m), dotés d'une cabine et d'un moteur in-bord. Le gouvernement insulaire a mis en place un programme relatif aux dispositifs de concentration du poisson (DCP) pour les pêcheries pélagiques. Toutefois, aucun rapport ne fait état de son opérationnalité et n'indique si le programme fonctionne encore. Après la visite sur place, les agents des pêches ont indiqué qu'il n'était plus opérationnel. Cependant, ces derniers temps, un nouveau mode de pêche utilisant les dispositifs de concentration du poisson a commencé à être utilisé, à savoir les pétroliers ancrés au large des côtes attendant de charger du pétrole de la raffinerie de Curaçao, mais aucune information n'était disponible sur son utilisation. Les pêcheries artisanales ne relèvent pas de la surveillance du Centre de suivi des pêcheries mais relèvent du ministère de la Santé, de la Nature et de l'Environnement.*

**RESUMEN**

*Durante el año 2018, un total de cinco cerqueros se registraron bajo pabellón de Curazao. Estos cerqueros son: Galerna, Albacora Nueve y Albacora 6 (antiguo Koosha II), Guria y Pacific Star. Los buques operaron durante todo el año en la zona tropical y sus puertos bases fueron el puerto*

*de Abiyán en Côte d'Ivoire y Dakar en Senegal. No hay palangreros en nuestro registro y la única actividad la desarrollaron los cuatro cerqueros mencionados antes en la zona tropical. La pesquería artesanal de Curazao puede dividirse en dos sectores, pesca de arrecife de especies demersales con una flota de barcos pequeños (2-7 m) con motores fuera de borda (15-48 hp) y cuyo arte principal son liñas de mano; mientras que el otro sector es la pesca pelágica con barcos más grandes (7-14 m) con cabina, accionados por motores intraborda y cuyo arte de pesca es el curricán (liñas de mano arrastradas por el agua) para especies pelágicas. A partir de 2017, la pesquería pelágica tuvo 91 buques; sin embargo, a veces se produce una mezcla entre las pesquerías (entre pesca de arrecife y pelágica), por lo que los 91 buques pueden estar operando dentro de la pesca de arrecife y viceversa. Sin embargo, la pesca con curricán (utilizada para capturar especies pelágicas grandes) se práctica sobre todo en los buques más grandes (> 7m) con una cabina y un motor intraborda. El gobierno insular ha introducido un programa de dispositivos de concentración de peces (DCP) para las pesquerías pelágicas, sin embargo, no hay ningún informe de sus operaciones o de si continúan operativos. Tras la visita in situ, los funcionarios pesqueros indicaron que ya no están operativos. No obstante, en los últimos años se ha empezado a utilizar una nueva modalidad de pesca con dispositivos de concentración de peces, a saber, buques cisterna de petróleo fondeados frente a la costa a la espera a cargar petróleo de la refinería de Curazao, pero no hay información disponible sobre su uso. La pesca artesanal no recae bajo el control del centro de seguimiento de la pesca sino bajo la responsabilidad del Ministerio de salud, naturaleza y medio ambiente.*

## **Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**

### **Section 1: Annual fisheries information**

The catches in tonnes of tunas and tuna-like species during 2018 for purse seines are shown in **Table 1**.

### **Section 2: Research and statistics – international fisheries**

Catch data was analysed in order to comply with management measures applicable for the vessel type and flag state, being all data in order with the recommendations.

Catch size and species composition sampling in port has been carried out in collaboration with the Instituto Español de Oceanografía (I.E.O.) of Spain in the main transshipment base of the purse seine vessels operating in 2018, that is Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire).

## **ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)**

	<b>GENERAL</b>	<b>RESPONSE</b>
S1	Annual Report	Sent on 19th September, 2019.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	ST01 sent on 31st July 2019.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate	ST02 sent on 31st July 2019.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	ST03 sent on 31st July 2019.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	ST04 sent on 31st July 2019.
S6	Catch estimated by size	ST05 sent on 31st July 2019.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable, because Curacao does not participate in any tagging program, and as such does not make any declarations.
S8	Information on tagging surveys	Not applicable, because Curacao does not participate in any tagging program, and as such does not have any information on tagging surveys.
S9	Information collected under conventional tagging programs	Not applicable, because Curacao does not participate in any tagging program, and as such cannot provide any information collected.
S10	Information collected under electronic tagging programs	ST09-NatObPrg and ST11_ObPrgsInf already sent on 31st July 2019.

S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	With reference to Rec 16-14, in particular, para 10 d) and e), Curacao entails a 100% observers' coverage. Observers are trained by AZTI, based on ICCAT Rec 16-14 and Standards of Conduct & Behavior of Observers.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable, because Curacao does not undertake any activity that could impact the pelagic Sargassum in the Convention area.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic long line fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable, because Curacao does not have any fishing vessel utilizing long-line or harpoon as fishing gear nor does perform any fishing activity in the Mediterranean.
<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable, because Curacao does not have any fishing vessel targeting Bluefin tuna (BFT).
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable, because Curacao does not have any fishing vessel targeting BFT or participate in BFT farming.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable, because Curacao does not have any fishing vessel targeting Bluefin tuna (BFT).
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable, because Curacao does not have any fishing vessel targeting Bluefin tuna (BFT).
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable, because Curacao does not have any fishing vessel targeting Bluefin tuna (BFT).
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable, because Curacao does not have or participate in any research on Bluefin tuna (BFT).
S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Not applicable, because Curacao does not have or participate in any research on Bluefin tuna (BFT).
<b>TROPICALS</b>		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	Based on the logbooks on the Curacao fishing vessel there were no situations or incidents where information should have been provided as mentioned in Rec 17-01 para 2.
S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	Reference is made to FAD Management Plan, already sent on July 31, 2019.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc.	Reference is made to ST08, already sent on July 31, 2019.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Reference is made to ST07, already sent on July 31, 2019.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	Reference is made to ST01,ST02,ST03,ST09 and ST11, already sent on July 31, 2019.

S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Reference is made to ST10, already sent on July 31, 2019.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Reference is made to ST08, already sent on July 31, 2019.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Reference is made to ST09, already sent on July 31, 2019.
<b>SHARK</b>		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Reference is made to the Shark Check Sheet, already sent on September 19, 2019.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	Not applicable, because Curacao did not undertake any research on Shortfin Mako.
S51	Information on blue shark	Not applicable, because Curacao did not undertake any research on Blue Shark.
<b>OTHER BYC</b>		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Curacao utilizes AZTI identification guides.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	ST09 already sent on 31st July 2019
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	ST09 already sent on 31st July 2019
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	With respect to artisanal fisheries in the TW, the catches are minimal or very limited. Up to date no data has been gathered on catches and by-catch.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Our observers are trained by AZTI to apply best practices on by-catch. Special attention is given by our observers in our 100% observers' program to mitigate by-catch and to reduce discards. Up to now no research has been undertaken by Curacao in this field.

## Part II: (Management implementation)

### *Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures*

Curacao is committed to comply with all the recommendations issued by ICCAT. All the vessels operating in international waters are monitored and controlled by satellite tracking VMS, through observers (100% observer coverage) and in port (catches sampled). The FMC of Curacao has a themis web system from CLS that monitors the vessels 24/7. The FMC has also developed a Halios Catch Management System to receive catch data real time online.

Rec. 11-01 regarding management measures for the conservation of tropical big eye and yellowfin tunas, was established in November 2011 in Istanbul (Turkey) and it entered in force on 7<sup>th</sup> June 2012. In order to comply with the closure area, an agreement was signed with AZTI from Spain, and observers supplied by this scientific institution. The observers were on board the purse seiners during the FAD closure of January and February 2017. The activity report monitored by the observers, confirmed that the vessels complied with the FAD closure and there were no infractions reported.

FAD management is compulsory in Curacao vessels. There is a compulsory FAD logbook on all the vessels where all the activities with FADs are registered. The vessels comply with the FAD management plan of Curacao.



Purse seiners catch marlins as bycatch, with most specimens caught dead and retained to be unloaded in port for the local population to use it (faux poisson). Fish is not commercialized but kept on board as these catches contribute to food security in the region.

**ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3**

<b>Req</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information required</b>	<b>Response</b>
GEN	0001	Annual Reports	PART I and Part II of the Annual Report sent on September 20, 2019. The initial versions have been revised and resend.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Actions were identified and the implementation was initiated to improve our reporting obligations and in particular to improve Task I and Task II data collection for catches. These will be reflected in the upcoming reports.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	CP13-COC-Sec sent on September 24, 2019. The initial versions have been revised and resend.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable, because Curacao currently does not have any chartering arrangements.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable, because Curacao currently does not have any chartering arrangements.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	CP37 sent on September 24, 2019.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable, because Curacao does not permit any transshipments at sea.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	CP01 sent on September 24, 2019.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorized to transship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Not applicable, because Curacao does not permit any transshipments at sea.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not applicable for Curacao as port of entry because up to now no foreign vessels landed any ICCAT species into the Port of Willemstad. Point of contact: Marlon La Roche, tel nr. +5999 690 3346 or +5999 434 5971, email: <a href="mailto:m.laroche@curports.com">m.laroche@curports.com</a> . Curacao flag state vessels land its catches in general in Abidjan and Dakar. Points of contact Sicosan, tel nr. +225 2424 9433. Occasionally, landings in other ports in Spain are being supervised, on behalf of Curacao, by the Secretary of Fisheries of Spain. Point of contact: Juan Antonio Aguero Monedero, tel nr. +34 91 347 6039.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Port of Willemstad, being the main harbor of Curacao, according to our ordinance PB 1949 N° 62. No foreign vessel made a call.
GEN	0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	72 hours with follow-ups of 48 and then 24 hrs.
GEN	0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Not applicable, because Curacao did not issue any Denial of Entry or Denial for the Use of Port yet.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Not applicable, because Curacao did not issue any inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement yet.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable, because Curacao did not issue any inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement yet.

GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable, because Curacao did not issue any inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement yet.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements / arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Curacao does have a Memorandum of Agreement signed with the Secretariat of Fisheries of Spain for cooperation on multiple areas, including on Inspection. National FMC operators already did undergo training in Spain and furthermore, the Secretariat of Fisheries of Spain carries out inspection in Spain on behalf of Curacao.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	Reference is made to the attached forms "Access Agreement" (CP039-AccAgr) wherein the different agreements (and licenses) are processed according to Rec 14-07.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	See attached report named "Activities and Catches pursuant to Third Country Fishing Licenses" containing the activities, including all catches, pursuant to mentioned agreements (licenses).
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 meters or greater	Reference is made to form CP0 1.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	CP10 sent on September 24, 2019.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	The decree hereto is currently being formulated. According to the Marlin tournament rules, tag and release is mandatory except for species larger than 227 kilos. Reference is made to <a href="http://www.curacaoyachtclub.com/main/schedules/">www.curacaoyachtclub.com/main/schedules/</a>
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable, because no Curacao flagged vessels were involved in IUU fishing.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable, because no Curacao flagged vessels were involved in IUU fishing.
GEN	0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	CP12 sent on September 24, 2019.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable, because there was no matter of possible non-compliance.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable, because there was no matter of possible non-compliance.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable, because Curacao has not encountered any vessel sightings situations.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable, because Curacao has not encountered any vessel sightings situations.
GEN	0031	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate	Curacao did not participate in the Pilot Program according to Rec. 18-11. The national Coast Guard is responsible for inspection at sea in the EEZ and territorial waters of Curacao.
GEN	0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Mr. Stephen Mambi, tel. nr. +5999 560 6038 or +5999 462 1444. Email: <a href="mailto:stephen.mambi@gobiernu.cw">stephen.mambi@gobiernu.cw</a>
GEN	0033	Report on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Curacao did not participate in the Pilot Program according to Rec. 18-11.
GEN	0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable, because Curacao did not had any flagged vessel listed as an IUU vessel.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable, because Curacao flagged vessels does not fish or transfer bluefin tuna to cages for farming, nor possess any farm of bluefin tuna.

BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable, because Curacao flagged vessels does not fish or transfer bluefin tuna to cages for farming, nor possess any farm of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish declaration	Not applicable, because Curacao flagged vessels does not fish or transfer bluefin tuna to cages for farming, nor possess any farm of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Not applicable, because Curacao flagged vessels does not fish or transfer bluefin tuna to cages for farming, nor possess any farm of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable, because Curacao flagged vessels does not fish or transfer bluefin tuna to cages for farming, nor possess any farm of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Not applicable, because Curacao flagged vessels does not fish or transfer bluefin tuna to cages for farming, nor possess any farm of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1008	Farming capacity plan and revisions if appropriate	Not applicable, because Curacao flagged vessels does not fish or transfer bluefin tuna to cages for farming, nor possess any farm of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans	Not applicable, because Curacao flagged vessels does not fish or transfer bluefin tuna to cages for farming, nor possess any farm of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	Not applicable, because Curacao flagged vessels does not fish or transfer bluefin tuna to cages for farming, nor possess any farm of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2018	Not applicable, because Curacao flagged vessels does not fish or transfer bluefin tuna to cages for farming, nor possess any farm of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable, because Curacao flagged vessels does not fish or transfer bluefin tuna to cages for farming, nor possess any farm of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable, because Curacao flagged vessels does not fish or transfer bluefin tuna to cages for farming, nor possess any farm of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable, because Curacao flagged vessels does not fish or transfer bluefin tuna to cages for farming, nor possess any farm of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable, because Curacao flagged vessels does not fish or transfer bluefin tuna to cages for farming, nor possess any farm of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable, because Curacao flagged vessels does not fish or transfer bluefin tuna to cages for farming, nor possess any farm of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable, because Curacao flagged vessels does not fish or transfer bluefin tuna to cages for farming, nor possess any farm of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable, because Curacao flagged vessels does not fish or transfer bluefin tuna to cages for farming, nor possess any farm of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable, because Curacao flagged vessels does not fish or transfer bluefin tuna to cages for farming, nor possess any farm of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable, because Curacao flagged vessels does not fish or transfer bluefin tuna to cages for farming, nor possess any farm of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable, because Curacao flagged vessels does not fish or transfer bluefin tuna to cages for farming, nor possess any farm of bluefin tuna.

BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable, because Curacao flagged vessels does not fish or transfer bluefin tuna to cages for farming, nor possess any farm of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable, because Curacao flagged vessels does not fish or transfer bluefin tuna to cages for farming, nor possess any farm of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1024	Dates when entire quota of Bluefin tuna has been utilized	Not applicable, because Curacao flagged vessels does not fish or transfer bluefin tuna to cages for farming, nor possess any farm of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable, because Curacao flagged vessels does not fish or transfer bluefin tuna to cages for farming, nor possess any farm of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable, because Curacao flagged vessels does not fish or transfer bluefin tuna to cages for farming, nor possess any farm of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable, because Curacao flagged vessels does not fish or transfer bluefin tuna to cages for farming, nor possess any farm of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable, because Curacao flagged vessels does not fish or transfer bluefin tuna to cages for farming, nor possess any farm of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable, because Curacao flagged vessels does not fish or transfer bluefin tuna to cages for farming, nor possess any farm of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable, because Curacao flagged vessels does not fish or transfer bluefin tuna to cages for farming, nor possess any farm of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable, because Curacao flagged vessels does not fish or transfer bluefin tuna to cages for farming, nor possess any farm of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable, because Curacao flagged vessels does not fish or transfer bluefin tuna to cages for farming, nor possess any farm of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable, because Curacao flagged vessels does not fish or transfer bluefin tuna to cages for farming, nor possess any farm of bluefin tuna.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Reference is made to the attached form CP01 already sent.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished big eye and/or yellow fin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Reference is made to the attached form ST01 already sent.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable, because no possible violation or an IUU activity has been detected on a Curacao flagged vessel.
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Area/Time Closure Report already sent in September according to Rec. 16-01, para 38c.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	This data is unknown. Measures are currently being taken in order to capture this specific data.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	CP15 sent on September 14, 2019.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of big eye	Quarterly reports in summary report 2018 already sent in September according to Rec. 16-01 Para 5.

TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimize ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	FAD Management Plan was sent September 24, 2019.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	This data is unknown. Measures are currently being taken in order to capture this specific data. Thus, form CP16-SDP-REP has not been sent.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	CP15-SDP_Valid valid for BET already sent in September. Not applicable for SWO, because Curacao flagged vessels does not fish SWO.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable, because Curacao does not have any fishing vessel actively fishing for Swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable, because Curacao does not have any fishing vessel actively fishing for Swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or long line for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable, because Curacao does not have any fishing vessel actively fishing for Swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable, because Curacao does not have any fishing vessel actively fishing for Swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing / management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable, because Curacao does not have any fishing vessel actively fishing for Swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3010	List of authorized ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable, because Curacao does not have any fishing vessel actively fishing for Swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable, because Curacao does not have any fishing vessel actively fishing for Swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging program	Not applicable, because Curacao does not have any fishing vessel actively fishing for Swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable, because Curacao does not have any fishing vessel actively fishing for Swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable, because Curacao does not have any fishing vessel actively fishing for Swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3015	Specific authorization for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	Not applicable, because Curacao does not have any fishing vessel actively fishing for Swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3016	Specific authorization for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	Not applicable, because Curacao does not have any fishing vessel actively fishing for Swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable, because Curacao does not have any fishing vessel actively fishing for Swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable, because Curacao does not have any fishing vessel actively fishing for Swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable, because Curacao does not have any fishing vessel actively fishing for Swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Not applicable, because Curacao does not have any fishing vessel actively fishing for Swordfish in the Mediterranean.

ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorized to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable, because Curacao does not have any fishing vessel actively fishing for Albacore in the Mediterranean.
ALB	4004	Specific authorization for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	Reference is made to the revised form CP-01 send 18 <sup>th</sup> October 2019.
ALB	4005	Specific authorization for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	Reference is made to the revised form CP-01 send 18 <sup>th</sup> October 2019.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Reference is made to the form CP-013 already resend on 17 <sup>th</sup> October 2019.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Reference is made to the form CP-013 already resend on 17 <sup>th</sup> October 2019.
BIL	5001	Report on the implementation of Rec. 15-05/18-04 and 16-11	Reference is made to the form Billfish Check Sheet already send on 19 <sup>th</sup> September 2019.
SHK	7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Reference is made to the form Shark Implementation Check Sheet already send on 24 <sup>th</sup> September 2019.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Our observers are trained by AZTI to apply best practices on sea turtles and other marine mammals in fishery operations, according to the FAO guidelines.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable, because Curacao does not have any fishing vessel utilizing long-line as fishing gear.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Our observers are trained by AZTI to apply best practices on by-catch. Special attention is given by our observers in our 100% observers' program to mitigate by-catch and to reduce discards. Up to now no research has been undertaken by Curacao in this field.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable, because Curacao does not take part in the pilot program.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable, because Curacao did not have nor does have any objection presented.

#### ***Section 4: Inspection of other ICCAT conservation and management measures***

The fishing activity of those species under the ICCAT management in the EEZ of Curaçao was not relevant. On the other hand, there were not discharges of tuna or tuna like species to be analysed in the country.

Curaçao is committed to comply with all the Recommendations issued by ICCAT.

The vessels are monitored and controlled by satellite tracking VMS, at-sea through observers (100% coverage) and in port through sampling of catches..

The vessels complied with Recommendation 11-01 regarding conservation measures for bigeye tuna.

The vessels report their catches to the Fishing Authority on a monthly basis.

#### ***Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures***

The fishing vessels under the flag of Curaçao larger than 24 metres in length must fulfil the following obligations in order to fish in the ICCAT convention area:

- Be fitted with a Vessel Monitoring System, by satellite tracking system.
- To follow strictly all the recommendations issued by ICCAT for their fishery.
- To submit a monthly report of catches to the fishing Authorities.
- To submit a "Transshipment Declaration" each time a transshipment is carried out.
- To submit a "Discharge Declaration" each time a discharge is carried out.

- Every year, to submit a list of “Fishing Licenses” those are issued to the vessel by third countries, in order to fish in the EEZ of different countries.
- Inform us as soon as a fishing licence is renewed.
- To apply for an International Fishing Permit issued by the Government of Curaçao that allows the vessel to operate in the high seas of the Atlantic Ocean and in the ICCAT Convention area.

## ***Section 6: Artisanal fisheries<sup>1</sup>***

### *Background and former situation*

The Government of Curacao created a system of management shared between the Ministry of Economic Development (MED, formerly the Ministry of Economic and Labor Affairs) and the Ministry of Health, Environment, and Nature (GMN). MED manages high seas fishing and would manage large-scale domestic fishing in Curaçao waters if such fisheries were to exist, with the advice and consultation with the Fisheries Commission, International Fisheries Commission, and Minister of Traffic, Transportation, and Spatial Planning (VVRP). GMN’s Department of Agriculture and Fisheries Management (AVB), formerly the Department of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fisheries (LVV), separately manages small-scale fishing in the Curaçao territorial sea. All of it may complicate fishery data recording and reporting when it comes to ICCAT species. In the case of industrial fisheries (surface fleets is clear, but when it comes to ICCAT species caught by artisanal fisheries, the data is not reported to the appropriate authorities, and is not shown in FAO or in ICCAT data bases. A monitoring system for artisanal fisheries is being developed by the Ministry of Health, Environment and Nature in consultation with the Ministry of Economic Development.

During the on-site visit to Curaçao, Dr. Arocha talks with officers at the Department of Fisheries Agriculture and Fisheries Management (AVB) (which falls under the Ministry of Health, Environment and Nature) contributed to clarify the limitation on data collection and reporting of large pelagic species caught by artisanal fisheries. Although they recognized the need for it, most of their effort is directed towards managing reef fisheries. Officers at the Ministry of Health, Environment and Nature indicated that they recorded data on catches of large pelagic species but were substantially impaired due to lack of financial support to monitor landings of large pelagic species, in addition to deficiencies in trained personnel at the Ministry of Health Environment and Nature for data recording and reporting on species-specific catch. The last year of available catch data from large pelagic is 2006, however is not reported to ICCAT. Officials at the Ministry of Health Environment and Nature presented a new report (yet to be published) on historical changes on fishery practices in Curaçao from 1950 to present, focusing mostly on reef fisheries, but with information on changes in large pelagic fisheries. It appears that the over-exploitation of inshore resources lead them to target costal pelagic fishes, mainly dolphinfish-DOL, and what they call blue marlin; later (recent times) when fishers became experienced and technology increased, fishers started to use oil-tankers as fish aggregating devices (oil-tanker FADs) targeting yellowfin tuna and blackfin tuna, as well as wahoo. It seems that they also catch billfishes and sharks, but due to the low price of those species in the local markets, fishers avoid them. Unfortunately, not data is consistently recorded. Due to the fact that the tankers came from Venezuela this type of fisheries is almost nihil, because of the Venezuelan situation there are no tankers coming to Curacao.

Dr. Arocha talks with Fishery officers of MED, who are responsible for reporting Task I and Task II data to ICCAT, further explained their limitations to record, collect, and report catches of ICCAT species from artisanal fisheries due to the fact that this data is lacking at the Ministry of Health Environment and Nature.

### *Areas of potential strategic investment*

Curaçao has the basis for data collection but is very limited on trained personnel At the Ministry of Health, Environment and Nature. Thus, capacity building in the fishery collection of data from the large pelagic artisanal fishery could prove beneficial for ICCAT. Therefore, potential investment could be directed at a data collection program on large pelagic species of interest to ICCAT. Initially, the focus would be one of the two main ports where ICCAT species are landed, by training fishery data collectors for large pelagic species (specifically ICCAT species of interest), most specifically in species ID and effort data collection, particularly in the use of oil-tankers as FADs, as well as the design of port sampling schemes for artisanal fisheries.

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<sup>1</sup> Research report Mr. Arocha 2018.

*New fisheries ordinance*

A new fisheries ordinance has been developed by Curacao in 2015 which comprises a setup of a body of a fisheries authority. This new ordinance has been approved by the Government and has to be treated by the Parliament. The Ministry of Economic Development and the Ministry of Health is now consulting with each other how the part of artisanal fisheries can be further developed. Curaçao fisheries laws that govern now include national and island ordinances and subsidiary legislation, which predate 2010, continue to apply until this new fisheries ordinance of 2015 is approved by the Parliament of Curacao.

*Reporting of sharks and billfishes*

The National Nature Policy Ordinance (*landsverordening grondslagen natuurbeheer en -bescherming* (PB 1998, No. 49) and the Council Decision of 21st September 2018, no. 18/2870, establishing the consolidated text of the National Ordinance Foundations for Nature Management and Protection of the Nature Policy Ordinance of the former Netherlands Antilles does provide legal protection for all species listed in Appendix I of the CMS (art. 8c), Appendix I of CITES (Art. 6 en7) en appendices I and II of the SPAW protocol (Art. 8a and 8b). The available legislation provides the scope for implementing effective protection of sharks.

As reference to improve the sharks reporting a shark protection plan has been written which is now in implementation in Curacao and the different other islands of the former Netherlands Antilles<sup>2</sup>.

With regard to the billfish reporting a Decree hereto is currently being formulated. The Fishing Authority un the meantime circulars are formulated to give instructions to the vessel owners to comply with the ICCAT recommendations and Regulations. The Fishing Authority has 100% monitoring, control and surveillance on those instructions. Curaçao has 100% observer coverage and the crew of the vessels have been trained to ensure the safe release of bycatch, in the shortest possible time. All of Curaçao flagged purse seiners are implementing the OPAGAC Code of Good Practices.

**Table 1.** Year 2018.

<i>Yellowfin</i>	<i>Skipjack</i>	<i>Big Eye</i>	<i>Other tuna like</i>	<i>Total</i>
10754.077	21493.083	1511.004	1296.382	35054.546

\*Catches for 2017 were updated to incorporate catches for the whole of Curaçao purse seine fleet representing now final estimates; Task 1 and Task 2 data were re-submitted to ICCAT including the revised estimates.

<sup>2</sup> Shark protection plan for the Dutch Caribbean EEZ  
I.J.M. van Beek, A.O. Debrot, P.A. Walker<sup>1,2</sup>, I. Kingma<sup>2</sup> Report number C209/13  
IMARES Wageningen UR  
Institute for Marine Resources & Ecosystem Studies  
Hogeschool Van Hall Larenstein (VHL)  
Nederlandse Elasmobranchen Vereniging / Dutch Elasmobranch Society (NEV)



**ANNUAL REPORT OF EGYPT  
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'ÉGYPTE  
INFORME ANUAL DE EGIPTO**

**SUMMARY**

*In the 2019 season, Egypt had one BFT vessel operating actively SAFINAT NOOH under ICCAT reg. No. AT000EGY00010 with national registration in the Alexandria area in Alexandria Port. Egypt kept the same strategy of capacity reduction for our tuna fishing vessels. Egypt has completed its 2019 BFT fishing season 2019, according to the Egyptian fishing plan. The 27th edition of the fishing statistical yearbook has been recently published by the General Authority for Resources and Development (GAFRD). Tuna and tuna-like species, mainly Scomberomorus spp and Euthynnus alletteratus, were caught by purse seiners, longliners and trammel fishing vessels in coastal fisheries within territorial waters. Also swordfish fishing was monitored and recorded small quantities as bycatch taken in territorial waters by the longliners and purse seiners in the coastal area. It is prohibited to catch dolphin and sharks in Egypt. The total catches of tuna-like species in 2013 and 2017 were 1327.508 t and 1808.50 t, respectively.*

**RÉSUMÉ**

*Pendant la saison 2019, l'Égypte a un thon rouge total. Le navire SAFINAT NOOH portant le n° de registre de l'ICCAT AT000EGY00010 avec immatriculation nationale dans la zone d'Alexandrie, dans le port d'Alexandrie, opère activement. L'Égypte a gardé la même stratégie de réduction de la capacité pour ses navires de pêche thonière et sa saison de pêche de thon rouge de 2019 a été menée selon le plan de pêche égyptien. Selon l'annuaire statistique du poisson récemment publié par l'autorité générale pour les ressources et le développement "GAFRD", 27ème édition. Les espèces thonières apparentées, principalement Scomberomorus spp. et Euthynnus alletteratus étaient capturées à la senne, à la palangre et au trémail dans les pêcheries côtières à l'intérieur des eaux territoriales. De plus, la pêche à l'espadon a été surveillée et quelques quantités ont été enregistrées comme prises accessoires dans les eaux territoriales par les palangriers et les senneurs dans la zone côtière. Il est interdit de capturer des dauphins et des requins en Égypte et entre 2013 et 2017 la capture totale de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées s'est située entre 1.327,508 t et 1.808,50 t.*

**RESUMEN**

*En la temporada 2019, Egipto tuvo solo un buque de atún rojo que operó activamente para el atún rojo, el buque "SAFINAT NOOH" con número de registro AT000EGY00010 e inscrito en el registro nacional en el área de Alejandría en el PUERTO DE ALEJANDRIA, Egipto mantuvo la misma estrategia de reducción de la capacidad para sus buques de pesca de atún, Egipto ha desarrollado su temporada de pesca de BFT de 2019 de acuerdo con el plan de pesca egipcio. Según el libro del año estadístico de la pesca recientemente publicado en la 27ª edición por la autoridad general para los recursos y el desarrollo "GAFRD". Las especies de túnidos sobre todo Scomberomorus spp. y Euthynnus alletteratus, fueron capturadas por cerqueros, palangreros y buques de trasmallo en pesquerías costeras dentro de aguas territoriales. También se realizó un seguimiento de la pesca de pez espada y se registraron algunas cantidades como captura fortuita dentro de las aguas territoriales por parte de los palangreros y cerqueros de la zona costera. Está prohibido capturar dorado y tiburones en Egipto. La captura total de especies de túnidos, de 2013 a 2017 fue de 1327,508 a 1808,50 t.*

**Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**

**Section 1: Annual fisheries information**

General marine fisheries of Egypt, the fish landings from the marine fisheries (the Mediterranean Sea) in 2017 as shown in **Table 2** summed of 58926.0 metric tons (t) which representing 3.23 % of the total production of Egypt.

The most common species caught from the marine resources are: sardine, shrimp, sea bass and sea bream, mullet, sole common, snappers, groupers, sejanus, meager, anchovy and other species of those managed by ICCAT as *Scomberomorus spp* , little tunny (=Atl. black skipj) swordfish and Albacore.

The total number of registered fishing vessels fishing in the Mediterranean Sea is 3157 industrialized fishing vessels with inboard engines, more than 50 up to 1000 HP, using different fishing gears: 1004 trawlers, 233 purse seiners, 1221 longliners and 699 trammel, gillnets. as shown in **Table 3**.

### 1.1 Tuna vessels and ports

The Egyptian tuna vessels authorized to fish for BFT were only 2 vessels. From 2013 to 2017 and 1 vessel in 2018 , 2019 The Egyptian fishing vessels have caught the allocated quota as shown in the following **Table 4**.

The landing and export of BFT or its product are prohibited unless from El Meadia port and Alexandria port.

As it has been authorized in the Egyptian fishing plan in 2019 Egypt has made a JFO no. 2019-002 between the Egyptian vessel and Turkish BFT vessels.

### 1.2 By-catch

Since Egypt has assigned 1% of its annual quota, Egypt has conducted a by-catch quarterly reports, our observers at designated ports have shown that a negative reports of BFT by-catches.

On the other hand as a result of analyzed report for the statistical data 2017, there was outstanding information regarding Albacore catches which is 396 t. caught by artisanal fishing boats mentioned separated in the annual statistical book of Egypt. **Table 1**, which was counted before in the “others” fish in the statistical data.

Also noticed that a small amount of Tuna like fish and swordfish are mentioned in GAFRD's Annual Statistical Book

### 1.3 Tuna-like species vessels

In Egypt there is a total number of 1004 trawlers, 233 purse seiners, 1221 longlines and 699 trammel registered fishing vessels that fish in the Mediterranean Sea in territorial waters.

### 1.4 Sharks and sea turtles

Catching of all shark in the Mediterranean and marketing of sharks as parts or complete are totally prohibited according to the fisheries law and legislations, There are no sharks recorded as by-catch in the catch landed up till now.

Egypt prohibiting any fishing for sea turtles, and if there is any accidental by-catch of sea turtle it should be returned alive to the sea and reported to the concerned fisheries management office at the port, including the date and location of this accidental fishing, also the appropriate procedures accordingly is applied

## Section 2: Research and statistics

### 2.1 Scientific research

The scientific research In Egypt still not conducted yet due to the current economic situation in Egypt which still under developing, on the other hand the allocated quota for Egypt is small which doesn't support to develop this program appropriately.

In addition, Egypt has no scientific observer programs, but some of general studies carried by the national observers.

To establish minimum standards for fishing vessel scientific observer programs, these minimum standards were carried out in cooperation with Turkey during the Joint Fishing Operations in 2019.

2.2 Statistics

Statistical Department of the General Authority for Fish Resources Development (GAFRD) is officially responsible for overall fishery data collection. There is statistical evidence that its capacity improved during the preceding years in cooperation with FAO- East-med project that helped in terms of data collection on capacity building. Catch & effort, by-catch, fisheries landing, large pelagic data and local marketing data are collected regularly (daily, monthly and annually) by GAFRD and published in a statistical book. The statistical data of the fisheries production from the Mediterranean Sea.

Beside the periodical data collection mechanism implemented by GAFRD, many fisheries research for Mediterranean species is carried out by the National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries and universities, the landing data of tuna and tuna-like species are reported to ICCAT in Task 1.

**ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)**

	<b>GENERAL</b>	<b>RESPONSE</b>
S1	Annual Report	Observer report. Sent on 17 July 2019.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	it has been sent on 31/07/2019.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate	Sent on 31/07/2019.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Sent on 31/07/2019.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Sent by Turkish side as a result of the JFO no. 2019-002.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Sent by Turkish side as a result of the JFO no. 2019-002.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Still not applied in Egypt.
S8	Information on tagging surveys	Still not applied in Egypt.
S9	Information collected under conventional tagging programmes	Still not applied in Egypt.
S10	Information collected under electronic tagging programmes	Still not applied in Egypt.
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Egypt is establishing a new workshop between GAFRD and some relative authorities as initiative step to implement the minimum standers in accordance with rec. 16-14.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not available
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	There were no fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out by harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year for all tuna species ,The specific information of artisanal longlines tuna-like species landings is included in the Annual Report.
<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable, since Egypt has no farm or farming operation.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	It has been sent jointly with the Turkish vessels since Egypt has been involved in a JFO no. 2019-002 with Turkey on July – 2019.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Sent on July 2019.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable, since Egypt not involved in W-BFT fisheries.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applied, abundance indices and other fishery indicators in W-BFT.

S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applied, Egypt still not conducting this program yet.
S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Not applicable, Egypt still in the developing steps to establish and create scientific research program, unfortunately the current economic situation doesn't support such program.
<b>TROPICALS</b>		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	Not applicable, Egypt has no BET / YFT/ SKJ tuna species.
S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	Not applicable, Egypt doesn't allow any use of fish aggregating devices, Egypt has no BET / YFT / SKJ tuna species.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc.	Not applicable, Egypt has no BET / YFT / SKJ tuna species.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable, Egypt has no BET / YFT / SKJ tuna species.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	Not applicable, Egypt has no BET / YFT / SKJ tuna species.
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Not applicable, Egypt has no BET / YFT/ SKJ tuna species.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable, Egypt has no BET / YFT / SKJ tuna species.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Not applicable, since there is no any data collected in the EEZ of another CPC.
<b>SHARK</b>		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited. If there is any accidental by-catch it should be reported to the concerned fisheries management office at the port, including the date and the coordination of the accidental fishing.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	There is no any research have been conducted yet, since catch and trade of all shark species prohibited.
S51	Information on blue shark	Not applicable, catch and trade of all shark species prohibited.
<b>OTHER BYC</b>		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited and there are no seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Egypt or detected as accidental by-catch.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	There are no observations of interactions of our fleet with sea turtles.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No incidental catch of seabirds has been observed to be reported.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	The catch landed in the fishing ports and landing sites in artisanal fisheries is observed by fisheries specialists of the fisheries agency for sampling and collection of statistical data, including by-catch and discards.

S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Issuing regulations that define the specifications of the fishing nets and its mesh size, these specifications are adjusted periodically according to the information that accumulated and analysed for the landed catch, the last amendment for this regulation was in the first half of 2013 and started to be implemented in 2015 up till now.
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**Part II (Management implementation)**

**Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures**

*3.1 Data and minimum size*

The Egyptian fishing vessel “Safinat Nooh” has fished the allocated quota in accordance to ICCAT Rec. 18-02. The allocated quota was 266 MT and the adjusted quota was 263.340 Mt. No overfishing was recorded during the fishing season 2019.

Regarding the minimum size regulations, GAFRD has issued Decree No. 827 /2011 which is still in force and prohibits fishing Bluefin tuna under 30 kg. This regulation was implemented and enforced since all catch was over the minimum size (30 kg) during all fishing seasons 2019.

A JFO was authorized between the Egyptian vessel and Turkish BFT vessels. This operation was completely observed by the regional and national observers 100%.

- A formal resolution circulated to the Egyptian fishing vessels as an announcement for stopping and closing the BFT fisheries for 2019 by 01<sup>st</sup> of July 2019 an email has been sent to the ICCAT on 29/06/2019 as closure of 2019 BFT fisheries of EGYPT officially.
- Decree No. 830/2019 for the prohibition of Bluefin tuna fishing with any fishing craft during the period from 01st July to 25th May of the next year. This resolution will be amended yearly, if necessary, according to the closed season adopted by ICCAT.
- GAFRD issued Decree No. 829/2011 (still in force) that prohibits the vessel to fish without existence of an observer (national and regional) on board.
- Decree No. 829/2011 that prohibited the landing and exporting of BFT or its product unless from El Meadia port and Alexandria port.
- GAFRD sent observers to ports to guarantee compliance with these domestic regulations.

**ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3**

<b>Req</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information required</b>	<b>Response</b>
GEN	0001	Annual Reports	<p>Egypt send the annual report on 15/9/2019, and during 2019 Egypt has issuing a new decrees and transposed the ICCAT new rec. 18-02 into the domestic legislation to comply with the implementation of all relevant ICCAT recommendations also to assure on the ICCAT management measures.</p> <p>All new decrees have been circulated to all relevant authorities and directly committed to be applied at once.</p> <p>All other species that is not being targeted by Egypt or any irrelevant matter will be reported as Not Applicable.</p>
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	<p>Egypt is committed to report for all species that Egypt is targeted and comply with all relevant ICCAT rec. on the other hand in Egypt there is a strict domestic regulation that prohibited any catch or trade of all kind of shark species and in case of any accidental by-catch ,Egypt shall report and comply with the ICCAT relevant recommendation.</p>

GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Sent on 27 august 2019.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable, Egypt does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable, Egypt does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	Not applicable, transshipment is not authorized.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable, transshipment is not authorized.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. Egypt has not authorized any vessel to receive transshipments of ICCAT species in the Convention area.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Not applicable, transshipment is not authorized.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	The entry of any foreign vessels is not allowed by the law.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	The entry of any foreign vessels is not allowed by the law.
GEN	0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable, Egypt is not allowing any foreign vessels to enter in Egypt.
GEN	0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Not applicable, Egypt is not allowing any foreign vessels to enter in Egypt.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Not applicable (there are no port inspection reports from 2011 - 2019 as no BFT was landed in the designated ports, also foreign vessels were not allowed to enter Egyptian fishing ports).
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable, no any infringement is found.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable, no any infringement is found.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Not applicable. Egypt has not signed any bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection with any CPCs.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable. Egypt has not signed any Access agreements and changes.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. Egypt has not signed any agreements.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	Sent in January 2019.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No vessels.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not authorized any sport and recreational fisheries using boats.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No vessels involved in IUU fishing.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable (as there were no comments).
GEN	0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	So far There are no imported and landed data available for tuna in 2019.

GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	No data on non-compliance cases or activities 2019.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable, since there is no any non-compliance cases in order to carry out investigations.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable, there is no any records for vessels sightings.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable, there is no any records for vessels sightings.
GEN	0031	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate	Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in the international inspection program.
GEN	0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in the international inspection program.
GEN	0033	Report on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in the international inspection program.
GEN	0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable there is no IUU vessels list for Egyptian vessels.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable, Egypt has no farm facilities up till now.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable, Egypt has no farm facilities up till now.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Not applicable, Egypt has no farm facilities up till now.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Not applicable, Egypt has no farm facilities up till now.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable, Egypt has no Traps facilities up till now.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Sent in February 2019.
BFT	1008	Farming capacity plan and revisions if appropriate	Not applicable, Egypt has no farm facilities up till now.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans	Sent on 05 March 2019.
BFT	1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	Sent on 05 March 2019.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2018	It has been sent on 31/ 07/2019.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Sent on April 2019.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable, there is no other vessels authorized as BFT other vessels.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Egypt authorized JFO with turkey under number 2019-002 sent to ICCAT on 07 May 2019.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes, submitted every one hr.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in Joint Inspection Scheme plans.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in Joint Inspection Scheme plans.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in Joint Inspection Scheme plans.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in Joint Inspection Scheme plans.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Egypt is not authorized any transshipment operations.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Sent on 18 February 2019.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Egypt sent 6 reports.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Egypt sent 2 reports.
BFT	1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Sent on 29 June 2019.

BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	<p>Issuing regulations that define the specifications of the fishing nets and its mesh size, these specifications are adjusted periodically according to the information that accumulated and analysed for the landed catch, the last amendment for this regulation was in the first half of 2013 and started to be implemented in 2015 up till now.</p> <p>According to the national decree no. 827/2011 all catches of BFT less than 30 kg or 115 CM is prohibited.</p> <p>Egypt has assigned national observer on all BFT vessels to manage and control all catching operation during the season and assure the implementation of the ICCAT Rec. 18-02.</p>
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	15/9/2019
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	64 eBCDs have been validated on season 2019 electronically.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	GAFRD
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	GAFRD
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Egypt is not conducting tagging program yet.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable, there is no such case.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Egypt has registered all relevant data directly through the system.
BFT	1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable since Egypt has no farm facilities.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable, since there are no BET/YFT / SKJ vessels.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Not applicable, since no authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2018.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable, no any investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/ SKJ vessels.
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable, since there are no BET/YFT/ SKJ fishing activity.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable, since there are no BET/YFT/ SKJ fishing activity.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable, since there are no BET/YFT/ SKJ fishing activity.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye	Not applicable, there is no catches for bigeye have been recorded.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Not applicable, Egypt does not conducting FADs.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Egypt has no quota of SWO, so there is no statistical document programs.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No validation of any trading operation for swo has been recorded.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Egypt has sent its authorized SWO fishing vessels in January 2019.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable Egypt has no sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO.



SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	There were no fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous years, except the landed as bycatch by the small scale fisheries longliners.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of SWO.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable, Egypt has no quota in the North swordfish.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of SWO, but any by catch of sword shall be recorded.
SWO	3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of SWO, any by catch of sword shall be reported, in case of any by-catch Egypt will communicate this information upon report.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable, Egypt does not conducting tagging program.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable, there is no inspection vessels ,since Egypt has no allocated quota of SWO.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of SWO.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of N. SWO.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of S. SWO.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of N. SWO.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of S. SWO.
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable, there is no inspection reports since, no allocated quota of SWO.
SWO	3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Not applicable, since, no allocated quota of M. SWO.
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Egyptian vessels is not targeting Albacore. but the costal catching vessels may catch.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	Not applicable, since there no Egyptian vessels targeting Albacore in North Atlantic.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	Not applicable, since there no Egyptian vessels targeting Albacore in South Atlantic.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable, since there no Egyptian vessels targeting Albacore in North Atlantic.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable, since there no Egyptian vessels targeting Albacore in South Atlantic.
BIL	5001	Report on the implementation of Rec. 15-05/18-04 and 16-11	Not applicable
SHK	7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Sent on 15/9/2019.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Implementation in progress.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	GAFRD Decree No. 151/2012 prohibits the Fishing of any species of shark. No accidental bycatch of sea turtles was reported to the concerned Fisheries management office in 2012 up to 2019 No accidental catch of seabirds was reported in the long line fisheries or for any other fishing gear.

BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Issuing regulations that define the specifications of Fishing nets and mesh size. These specifications are adjusted periodically according to the information accumulated and analyzed from the Catch landed or by catch if reported. This regulation was last amended in the first half of 2015.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Egypt has no pilot electronic statistical document systems.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	None.

#### ***Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures***

The costal guard forces in cooperation with the General Authority for Fish Resources Development carried out-inspections on all fishing vessels, including tuna vessels. They also reviewed licenses and permits of the crew and the fishing gears used before the boats were allowed to leave the port. Inspections of all the vessels including tuna vessels were also carried out as soon as they returned to the port, to make sure that they returned to the port on the date determined by GAFRD. The types and sizes of catch were also inspected and checked with logbooks by the port inspectors to assure all relevant GAFRD resolutions in the frame of the ICCAT recommendations.

In case of fish export and import, The General Authority for Veterinary Services carries out inspections and issuing licenses for fishing, importing and exporting companies in compliance with the required standards.

Up till now No tuna, swordfish or tuna-like species exporting certificates or licenses have been requested by the companies yet.

#### ***Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures***

Egypt does not face any difficulties in terms of implementing ICCAT conservation and management measures, moreover Egypt working hard to commit submitting the required reports within the deadline frame, regarding the deadline some species statistical data may be required before the end of the current year as CP13 , and Egypt collect the fisheries data by the end of the year on the other hand the large amount of data collected from all over Egypt with the long and existing routine doesn't help to provide the information on time , but it is not living up to be difficulties since, ICCAT secretary shows a respectable understanding for the situation , also in case of any new data collected after its deadline Egypt shall amend the concerned report along with the new data and resend.

**Table 1.**

<b><i>SPECIES</i></b>	<b><i>(Metric tons)</i></b>				
	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
<i>Scomberomorus spp</i>	478	658	699	895	1019
<i>Little tunny (=Atl.blackskipj)</i> <i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>	849	712	1045	901	1094
<i>Swordfish</i>	0.508	0.364	0.315	4.8	4.0
<i>Albacore</i>	0	0	264	77	396
<b><i>TOTAL landing of tuna like species (ICCAT species )</i></b>	<b>1327.508</b>	<b>1370.364</b>	<b>2008.315</b>	<b>1877.800</b>	<b>2513.000</b>
<i>Total No. of unit</i>	3042	2973	3028	<b>3109</b>	<b>3157</b>

**Table 2.**

Com. Name \ Year	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Swordfish	4	-	-	-	-
Halfbeak	1	-	-	-	-
Octopus	289	138	201	218	215
Cartilagenous fish nei	1375	1300	1141	1843	2112
Anchovy & Small sardine	3448	2657	3242	3641	3604
Blue runner	720	600	-	-	-
Red mullets	989	881	961	1417	1924
Little Tunny	1094	901	1045	712	849
Albacore	396	77	264	-	-
Atlantic Bluefin Tuna	124	115	155	-	-
Shrimp	8068	6432	7071	8061	5953
Deep Sea Red Shrimp	979	757	504	-	-
Narrow-Bared Spanish Mackerel	1019	895	699	658	478
Gilthead seabream	367	344	355	1019	1022
Annular Seabream	496	555	551	934	1031
Sardine	8580	9147	9943	10105	10244
Cuttlefish	1515	1452	1376	1782	1760
Spinefeet	968	742	911	822	931
Largehead hairtail	1889	1508	1608	1395	1042
Med. horse mackerel	504	680	623	719	732
Striped piggy	292	7	225	180	170
White seabream	406	455	542	639	772
Chub Mackerel	650	871	899	-	-
Mantis shrimp	490	455	370	310	215
Threadfin Breams	864	744	821	-	-
Grey Mulletts	1559	1767	1883	3131	3069
Common Pandora	469	492	533	-	-
Grey gurnard	596	452	475	892	927
European seabass	272	314	426	873	967
Marine molluscs nei	4171	4141	4329	4146	4094
Crabs	3892	2790	2611	2427	2274
Atlantic mackerel	8	-	-	-	-
Jacks	-	66	-	-	-
Meagre	651	690	533	602	599
Red porgy	541	609	592	1366	1905
Barrudas	521	583	641	959	826
Lizerdfish	682	608	710	853	821
Bogue	1820	2150	2240	2565	4202
Sole	689	655	764	801	682
Bluefish	470	444	429	674	620
Shrimp Scad	83	-	-	-	-
European hake	270	-	-	-	-
Spotted Seabass	312	378	345	387	338
Groupers nei	438	413	379	509	504
Others	5955	5699	7205	8106	8145
<b>Total</b>	<b>58926</b>	<b>53964</b>	<b>57602</b>	<b>62746</b>	<b>63027</b>

**Table 3.**

البحر المتوسط Mediterranean Sea				قوة الموتور بالحصان
كبار وخيشومية Trammel net	سنار Long Liner	شائشولا Purse Seine	جر Trawling	
69	22	-	-	حتى 10 حصان
51	21	-	-	أكثر من 10:20
69	7	-	-	أكثر من 20:30
418	88	1	-	أكثر من 30:50
85	1068	21	27	أكثر من 50:100
7	11	40	142	أكثر من 100:150
-	3	47	355	أكثر من 150:200
-	1	23	243	أكثر من 200:250
-	-	8	12	أكثر من 250:300
-	-	19	16	أكثر من 300:400
-	-	53	92	أكثر من 400:500
-	-	8	57	أكثر من 500:600
-	-	3	26	أكثر من 600:700
-	-	5	19	أكثر من 700:800
-	-	5	15	أكثر من 800 حصان
<b>699</b>	<b>1221</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>1004</b>	<b>الإجمالي</b>

**Table 4.**

Year / metric tons (t)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
BFT. Quota	155.20	99.67	123.670	181.00	263.340
No. Authorized vessels	2	2	2	1	1
BFT. Catch	155.19	99.33	123.669	180.999	263.340

**ANNUAL REPORT OF EL SALVADOR  
INFORME ANUAL DE EL SALVADOR  
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU SALVADOR**

**SUMMARY**

*The Republic of El Salvador has fished in the area of the International Commission for the conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT) since 2015. El Salvador regulates fishing and aquaculture through implementation of the General Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture Management and Promotion, which was approved by Legislative Decree number 637, and published in Official Daybook Number 240, Volume 353 of 19 December 2001, and has been in force since 26 December 2001. The institution responsible for the fisheries and aquaculture is the Centre for Fisheries and Aquaculture Development, which is a Directorate attached to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. In order to complete the Law on Fisheries, the Regulation on Satellite Control and Monitoring System of Vessels entered into force in November 2018. The purpose of this legal instrument is to fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. In 2018, four purse seiners engaged in fishing activities, carrying out a total of 38 fishing trips, and taking a reported total catch - according to fishing logbooks - of 26,427 t of tropical tunas, which breaks down as follows: 17,072 t of SKJ, 5,574 t of YFT, 2,634 t of BET, and 1,157 t of frigate tuna (Auxis thazard), in 1206 sets. 48.50% of the catches were taken in international waters and 51.50% in the exclusive economic zones of countries that have granted fishing licences to Salvadoran vessels, including: Angola, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea (Rep.), Liberia, Mauritania, Sao Tomé and Prince, and Sierra Leone.*

**RÉSUMÉ**

*La République du Salvador réalise des activités de pêche dans la zone relevant de la Commission internationale pour la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique depuis 2015. El Salvador régleme la pêche et l'aquaculture en appliquant la loi générale de gestion et promotion de la pêche et de l'aquaculture, approuvée par le décret législatif numéro 637, publiée dans le journal officiel n°240, tome 353, le 19 décembre 2001, en vigueur depuis le 26 décembre 2001. L'organe directeur de la pêche et l'aquaculture est le centre de développement de la pêche et de l'aquaculture, qui est une direction relevant du ministère de l'agriculture et l'élevage. Afin de compléter la loi sur la pêche, le règlement du système de surveillance et de contrôle par satellite des navires est entré en vigueur en novembre 2018. Il s'agit d'un instrument légal visant à combattre la pêche illégale, non déclarée et non réglementée. En 2018, quatre senneurs ont réalisé un total de 38 sorties de pêche pour une capture totale déclarée, selon les carnets de pêche, de 26.427 t de thonidés tropicaux, ventilés comme suit: 17.072 tonnes de listao (SKJ), 5.574 tonnes d'albacore (YFT), 2.634 tonnes de thon obèse (BET) et 1.157 tonnes d'auxide (Auxis thazard) au cours de 1.206 opérations. Les captures ont été réalisées à 48.50% dans les eaux internationales et à 51.50% dans les zones économiques exclusives des pays ayant accordé des licences de pêche aux navires salvadoriens, dont l'Angola, Cabo Verde, la Côte d'Ivoire, le Gabon, la Guinée Bissau, la République de Guinée, le Liberia, la Mauritanie, Sao Tomé-et-Principe et la Sierra Leone.*

**RESUMEN**

*La República de El Salvador ha realizado pesca en la zona de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (ICCAT) desde 2015. El Salvador regula la pesca y la acuicultura mediante la aplicación de la "Ley general de ordenación y promoción de pesca y acuicultura", aprobada en el Decreto Legislativo número 637, publicada en el Diario oficial, número 240, Tomo 353 de fecha 19 de diciembre de 2001, vigente desde el 26 de diciembre de 2001. La institución rectora de la pesca y la acuicultura es el Centro de Desarrollo de la pesca y la acuicultura, que es una Dirección adscrita al Ministerio de agricultura y ganadería, como complemento a la Ley de pesca en noviembre de 2018 entró en vigencia el "Reglamento del Sistema de seguimiento y control satelital de embarcaciones", instrumento legal para combatir contra la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada. Durante el año 2018 faenaron cuatro embarcaciones cerqueras, realizando un total de 38 viajes de pesca, reportándose una captura total –según diarios de pesca- de 26.427 t de atunes tropicales, desglosados de la siguiente*

*manera: 17.072 t de SKJ, 5.574 t de YFT, 2.634 t de BET, y 1.157 t de melva (Auxis thazard), en 1.206 lances. Las capturas se realizaron en un 48,50 % en aguas internacionales y en un 51,50 % en zonas económicas exclusivas de países que han otorgado licencias de pesca a las embarcaciones salvadoreñas, entre estos: Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Cabo Verde, Gabón, Guinea Bissau, República de Guinea, Liberia, Mauritania, Santo Tomé y Príncipe y Sierra Leona.*

## **Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)**

### ***Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías***

El Salvador solamente posee embarcaciones cerqueras operando el Océano Atlántico, y las especies objetivos son los atunes tropicales.

El Centro de Desarrollo de la Pesca y la Acuicultura (CENDEPESCA) a través del Departamento de Monitoreo Control y Vigilancia se encarga de la colecta y compilación de los datos resultantes de los viajes de pesca en coordinación con los armadores.

Se refuerza la información con datos que facilita el Centro de Seguimiento y Control Satelital (CSCS) del CENDEPESCA, las actas de descarga auditadas por aduanas, y las facturas de venta del atún que facilitan los armadores y que son validadas por el Banco Central de Reserva. Los datos que se ofrecen cubren el 100% de las actividades de pesca en la zona de la Comisión.

Durante 2018 en total operaron cuatro embarcaciones que realizaron 38 viajes de pesca, 1206 lances, con capturas promedio de 22.04 toneladas métricas por lance.

La captura total fue de 26585.5 toneladas métricas de túnidos tropicales –según diarios de pesca-, capturas que se redujeron 1.02% con respecto al año 2017 y un incremento de 15.18% en el número de lances con respecto al mismo año, las capturas se desglosan de la siguiente manera: 14923 toneladas métricas de SKJ, 9633 toneladas métricas de YFT, 1555 toneladas métricas de BET, y 474.5 toneladas métricas de Melva (*Auxis thazard*).

El sistema geográfico estándar de la Comisión se divide por cuadrantes, basado en este sistema podría establecerse que las capturas en un 54.46 % se realizaron en el lado Este, y 66.25% al Sur del ecuador en el Océano Atlántico, tal como se observa en la **figura 1**.

Los 1206 lances se muestran en cuadrícula de 1x1 grado en la **figura 2**.

### ***Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas***

La autoridad pesquera cuenta con una División de Investigación que debería realizar muestreos de talla por especie en puerto, y otras investigaciones propias de los túnidos capturados en la zona de ICCAT, sin embargo durante el año 2018 solamente el 0.78% de las capturas totales fueron desembarcadas en puerto salvadoreño, volviéndose más difícil la colecta de información por parte de nuestro personal como Estado de pabellón.

No obstante lo anterior, los armadores han empleado observadores científicos que cubre el 100% de los viajes de pesca, estos observadores pertenecen al programa Sea Eye y han sido formados por AZTI, ellos se encargan de realizar muestreos de talla en puerto lo cual ha permitido que se hayan enviado al SCRS el formulario ST04-T2SZ.

El Salvador solicitará apoyo a la Comisión para formación de capacidad del recurso humano en cuanto a la toma de información estadística y biológica, su manejo, procesamiento y análisis de la misma, ya que durante los cuatro años que se ha realizado pesca en el Atlántico se ha identificado debilidad en esta área.

La formación del recurso humano se toma como una opción para las aspiraciones de contar con una base de información que no solamente cubra las capturas de especies objetivos, si no también, las capturas incidentales que son destinadas para el consumo humano, sin ignorar las que son descartadas.

## ANEXO 1 A LA PARTE I DEL INFORME ANUAL (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

Nº	Requisito	Respuesta
	<b>GENERAL</b>	
S1	Informes anuales (científico)	27/07/2019
S2	Características de la flota	27/07/2019
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I, lo que incluya descartes cuando proceda	12/09/2019
S4	Captura y esfuerzo-Tarea II	12/09/2018
S5	Muestras de tallas (Tarea II)	27/07/2019
S6	Captura estimada por talla	Sin información al respecto, El Salvador no ha enviado formulario (ST05-T2CS).
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	No se ha enviado formularios en razón que El Salvador no tuvo ninguna actividad relacionada con marcado en el año 2018.
S10	Información recopilada en el marco de programas nacionales de observadores	27/07/2019.
S11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14	Los buques salvadoreños tienen una cobertura del 100% con observadores durante los viajes de pesca. Todos los observadores pertenecen al programa Sea Eye, estos son asignados por Sea Eye y han sido formados por AZTI.  Cuando un Estado en particular no admite el observador asignado por Sea Eye se embarca uno de esa nacionalidad y los datos colectados son enviados a AZTI para su procesamiento.
S12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No aplica para El Salvador.
S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior.	No aplica para El Salvador, en razón que no posee buques palangreros y no realiza pesca en el Mediterráneo.
	<b>ATÚN ROJO</b>	
S15	Muestreo de tallas en granjas	El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas)	El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste que se van a emprender	El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.
S53	Información sobre las actividades científicas realizadas por los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.

<b>TÚNIDOS TROPICALES</b>		
S24	Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ, incluidos descartes	12/09/2019, datos enviados en formulario ST03-T2CE, no se incluye lo relacionado a descartes en razón que los buques de pabellón nacional laboran bajo una normativa de cero descartes, no así las especies reguladas.
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto)	26/01/2018
S44	Número de DCP plantados realmente por mes y cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, por tipo de DCP, etc.	27/07/2018, se envió datos del año 2018 en formulario ST08_FadsDep.
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes y Estado del pabellón y asociado a PS/BB	No aplica, El Salvador no posee buques de apoyo.
S46	Información recopilada por los observadores, lo que incluye niveles de cobertura	27/07/2019, y 12/09/2019.
S47	Datos e información recopilados en el programa de muestreo en puerto	En 2018 El Salvador no realizó muestreos en puerto.
S48	Minería de datos históricos sobre la utilización y número de DCP plantados	Toda la información disponible ya ha sido enviada en los formularios respectivos.
S49	Datos científicos recopilados en la ZEE de otra CPC	El Salvador no ha colectado datos científicos en la ZEE de otras CPC. Los datos científicos colectados en el años que se reporta han sido enviados en el formulario ST09-NatObPrg en fecha 27/07/2018.
<b>ISTIOFÓRIDOS</b>		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	La pesquería objetivo de los buques salvadoreños son los túnidos tropicales, no se ha considerado elaborar un programa científico para los istiofóridos en razón que no son especies objetivo.
<b>TIBURONES</b>		
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	El Salvador no posee pesquería dirigida a los tiburones en la zona de ICCAT.
S50	Resultados de la investigación sobre marrajo dientuso	El Salvador no posee pesquería dirigida a los tiburones en la zona de ICCAT.
S51	Información sobre tintorera	El Salvador no posee pesquería dirigida a los tiburones en la zona de ICCAT.
<b>OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS</b>		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	El Salvador no posee guía propia de identificación de especies de la zona del Convenio, nos auxiliamos de las guías que posee el programa de observadores que aborda nuestros buques.
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	Durante 2018 la flota salvadoreña no tuvo interacción con tortugas marinas.
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	Durante el año 2018 la flota salvadoreña no tuvo interacción con aves marinas.
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos	No aplica en razón que El Salvador no posee pesquerías artesanales en la zona del Convenio.
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No se ha elaborado ningún plan de acción en esta área a la fecha.

**Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)****Sección 3: Cumplimiento de los requisitos de comunicación en el marco de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT****PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3**

<b>Req.</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Información requerida</b>	<b>Respuesta</b>
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	Los informes anuales han tenido un desfase en las fechas de envío, y en algunos casos la información se ha enviado incompleta, lamentamos no dar cumplimiento a lo establecido en la Recomendación 16-16, rogamos tomar en cuenta lo declarado en el primer párrafo de la sección 5 del presente informe. Persiste la escasa o nula disponibilidad de datos sobre nuestros de talla en puerto, y en general lo relacionado a las capturas por talla.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Como Estado en desarrollo El Salvador realiza los ajustes necesarios para poder cumplir con las obligaciones de comunicación hacia la Comisión, sin embargo, la falta de recurso humano para la colecta, manejo, y proceso de datos científicos aun es una tarea pendiente de resolver a nivel local.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	27/07/2018; 12/09/2018. Con algunas deficiencias en la información, ver primer párrafo de la sección 5.
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplica, El Salvador no posee buques fletados.
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplica, El Salvador no posee buques fletados.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo (en el mar y en puerto)	14/09/2018, Rec. 16-15, transbordos en puerto.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplica, El Salvador no realiza transbordos en el mar.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No aplica, El Salvador no posee buques receptores de transbordo de túnidos. Sin embargo, mediante nota 000053 del 19 de enero de 2017 se comunicó a la Comisión sobre los barcos de terceros países que podrían ser receptores de atún capturado por los cerqueros de El Salvador, dicha lista se mantiene vigente.
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplica, El Salvador no posee ningún buque palangrero.
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para las notificaciones de entrada en puerto y puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	14/09/2018.
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	14/09/2018.
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	Ver sección 5.
GEN	0013	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso de puerto	Ver sección 5.



<b>Req.</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Información requerida</b>	<b>Respuesta</b>
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	Ver sección 5.
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	Ver sección 5.
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	Ver sección 5.
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto	No aplica, en razón que a la fecha El Salvador no ha establecido ningún acuerdo bilateral para la inspección en puerto.
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	Durante 2018 los siguientes CPC otorgaron licencias de pesca a las embarcaciones salvadoreñas: Angola, Costa de Marfil, Cabo Verde, Gabón, Guinea Bissau, República de Guinea, Liberia, Mauritania, St. Tomme and Prince, y Sierra Leona. El otorgamiento de la licencia no está amparado a ningún tipo de acuerdo bilateral entre CPC, más bien es una licencia de pesca entre la CPC y el propietario del buque, por un período establecido en la misma licencia.
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	Las licencias de pesca que adquieren los buques salvadoreños se dan entre CPC y propietario del barco, básicamente los 4 barcos cerqueros de El Salvador tuvieron licencias de pesca de diversos países africanos, las capturas totales en esas zonas económicas exclusivas representaron el 51.50% de las capturas totales.
GEN	0020	Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior	Cuatro buques cerqueros que pescaron en 2018:  AT000SLV00001 MONTEALEGRE AT000SLV00002 MONTELAPE AT000SLV00004 MONTEFRISA NUEVE AT000SLV00005 MONTECELO
GEN	0021	Informe de acciones internas de buques de 20 m o más	No aplica, no se han realizado cambios.
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplica, El Salvador no realiza pesca deportiva o de recreo en la zona de ICCAT.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	No aplica, ningún buque salvadoreño ha estado implicado en actividades de pesca INDNR.
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones de actividades IUU	No aplica, ningún buque salvadoreño ha estado implicado en actividades de pesca INDNR.
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	19/09/2019 mediante el formulario CP12-TM0613.
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	La circular No. 3236/2018 fue respondida mediante oficio número 000704 en fecha 05 de octubre de 2018.

<b>Req.</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Información requerida</b>	<b>Respuesta</b>
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	Los incumplimientos descritos en la circular No. 3236/2018 fueron ampliamente abordados en la respuesta que se enviara de la misma.
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplica, El Salvador no tiene nada que informar sobre este tema.
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplica, El Salvador no tiene nada que informar sobre este tema.
GEN	0031	Autoridad nacional responsable de las inspecciones en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo cuando proceda	No aplica, El Salvador no realiza inspecciones en el mar a buques pesqueros, la única institución que realiza inspecciones a embarcaciones sospechosas por tráfico de drogas es la Fuerza Naval, dependencia del Ministerio de la Defensa Nacional.
GEN	0032	Punto(s) de contacto designado (s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	
GEN	0033	Comunicación de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	
GEN	0034	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No aplica, El Salvador no ha tenido ningún caso de embarcación enlistada en pesca INDNR.
<b>ATÚN ROJO</b>			
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, inspección y capacidad para 2018	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o cuotas individuales	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1010	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 18-02	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2017	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1016	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.

<b>Req.</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Información requerida</b>	<b>Respuesta</b>
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este.	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1034	Informes de transferencias dentro de las granjas y controles aleatorios.	
<b>ESPECIES TROPICALES</b>			
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	En Enero y Marzo de 2018 se solicitó actualización del registro de los buques salvadoreños, específicamente la vigencia de las licencias para atunes tropicales.
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	27/08/2018
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No aplica, ningún buque de El Salvador ha estado implicado en actividades de pesca INDNR.
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado.	Las embarcaciones Montelape, Montealegre, Montecelo y Montefrisa Nueve se unieron a la veda espacio temporal que se efectuó del 01 de enero al 28 de febrero de 2018, periodo durante el cual también llevaron observador a bordo, se adjuntan al presente informe el informe de los Observadores durante la veda.

<b>Req.</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Información requerida</b>	<b>Respuesta</b>
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	En 2018 no se comunicó sobre este programa de documentación, adjunto a este informe se está anexando el archivo CP16-SDP_BiRp con los datos del programa estadístico de BET de 2018.
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	En 2018 no hubo ningún cambio de firmas o sellos relacionados con el programa estadístico del BET, por tanto no hubo notificación a la Comisión.
TRO	2009	Capturas trimestrales de patudo	Los dos primeros trimestres de 2018 fueron reportados mediante correos electrónicos en 2018: 1er Trimestre 29 de mayo; 2º Trimestre 16 de agosto. Los otros 2 trimestres del año no se reportaron. En nota 000646 de fecha 18 de septiembre 2019 se ha reportado todo el año 2018.
TRO	2010	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DCP - véase también el requisito S25)	<p>El 19 de diciembre de 2017 se presentó a la Comisión el Plan de Ordenación de DCPs, el cual incluye las acciones a emprender para minimizar el impacto ecológico, que son:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- La estructura de superficie del DCP no debe cubrirse o solo debe cubrirse con un material que implique un riesgo mínimo de enmallamiento de las especies de captura fortuita.</li> <li>- Los componentes bajo la superficie deben estar compuestos exclusivamente por materiales que no produzcan enmallamientos (por ejemplo, cuerdas o lona).</li> <li>- Al diseñar los DCP se dará prioridad a los materiales biodegradables lo cual es parte del Código de Buenas Prácticas de la industria atunera de El Salvador.</li> <li>- El 13 de septiembre de 2017 se presentó el plan de ordenación pesca para los atunes tropicales. Una nueva versión fue enviada el 17 de septiembre de 2018.</li> </ul>
<b>PEZ ESPADA</b>			
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	El Salvador recién en mayo de 2018 se hizo parte del programa de documentación estadística para el SWO. No se han emitido Documentos Estadísticos para esta especie.
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	El 02 de mayo de 2018 mediante oficio 000281 El Salvador se ha hecho parte de este Programa Estadístico enviando sellos, firmas y modelo del formulario a usar.
SWO	3003	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.

<b>Req.</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Información requerida</b>	<b>Respuesta</b>
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3010	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3013	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3015	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3016	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	Según registros en de datos elaborados por los observadores, en 2018 solamente se capturaron 3 ejemplares de SWO, data que puede verificarse en el formulario ST09-NatObPrg_SLV_2018.
SWO	3019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No aplica, El Salvador no ha participado en ningún programa de inspección conjunta.
SWO	3020	Plan de pesca para el pez espada del Mediterráneo	
<b>ATUN BLANCO</b>			
ALB	4003	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivos.
ALB	4004	Autorización específica para buques de con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivos.
ALB	4005	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivos.
ALB	4006	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivos.
ALB	4007	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivos.
<b>ISTIOFORIDOS</b>			
BIL	5001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 15-05/18-04 y 16-11	No aplica, El Salvador no dirige su pesquería hacia los marlines.

Req.	No.	Información requerida	Respuesta
<b>TIBURONES</b>			
SHK	7005	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	No aplica, El Salvador no posee embarcaciones adicionales a los cuatro cerqueros en la zona de ICCAT, y estos buques tienen como objetivo los atunes tropicales.
<b>OTRAS ESPECIES/CAPTURA FORTUITA</b>			
BYC	8001	Informes sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7 y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de la FAO	No aplica, los buques salvadoreños no tuvieron interacción con aves marinas en 2018.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No aplica, los buques salvadoreños no tuvieron interacción con aves marinas en 2018.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No aplica, los buques salvadoreños no tuvieron interacción con aves marinas en 2018.
<b>MISCELANEA</b>			
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No aplica, El Salvador no ha desarrollado programas piloto de documentación electrónica.
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recomendaciones de ICCAT	No aplica, El Salvador no ha comunicado sobre objeciones a alguna Recomendación de la Comisión.

#### ***Sección 4: Implementación de otras medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT***

No aplica, las medidas adoptadas e implementadas por El Salvador han sido descritas en la sección 3.

#### ***Sección 5: Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT***

El Salvador ha estado bajo una etapa de transición político administrativo entre febrero y agosto de 2018, las elecciones presidenciales y el cambio de Gobierno han afectado el grado de cumplimiento de los compromisos de informes con la Comisión en razón que la persona delegada al no ser supervisada descuidó la colecta de datos, la elaboración de informes y por tanto las respuestas a los distintos compromisos con la Comisión y el SCRS. Se ha designado una nueva persona y se está respondiendo a los compromisos de país.

El Salvador aún no ha definido un programa de inspección de embarcaciones pesqueras reciproco con otro Estado miembro de ICCAT, sin embargo, en razón que el Acuerdo MERP es vinculante y vigente, se está avanzando con las demás instituciones involucradas en el establecimiento de un programa equivalente a lo definido en las Acuerdo de las Medidas del Estado Rector de Puerto para la inspección de embarcaciones pesqueras extranjeras que arriben a puerto local.

La Ley General Marítimo Portuaria, emitida mediante el Decreto Legislativo número 994 de fecha 19 de septiembre de 2002, publicada en el Diario Oficial número 182, tomo 357 del 1 de octubre del mismo año, en sus artículos 31, 32 y 33, establece los lineamientos básicos que deben aplicarse al procedimiento de recepción y zarpe de los buques y de las arribadas forzosas en los puertos de la República de El Salvador, para la entrada a puerto deberán notificar por lo menos con 24 horas de anticipación a la Autoridad Marítima Portuaria, quienes en compañía de delegados de la Dirección General de Migración y Extranjería, la Dirección General de Aduanas, la Dirección General de Sanidad Animal, Policía Antinarcóticos y Autoridad de Pesca realizan la recepción del buque y su inspección respectiva, de identificarse algún ilícito durante la inspección se comunica sobre el mismo a las autoridades correspondientes.

No obstante lo anterior, todas las embarcaciones pesqueras extranjeras que arriban a puerto Salvadoreño son recibidas e inspeccionadas en aras de combatir la pesca INDNR.

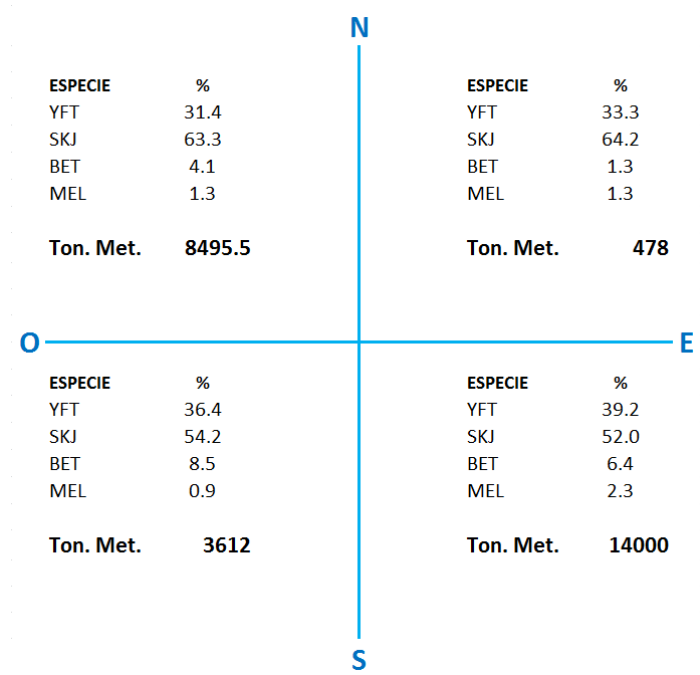


Figure 1.

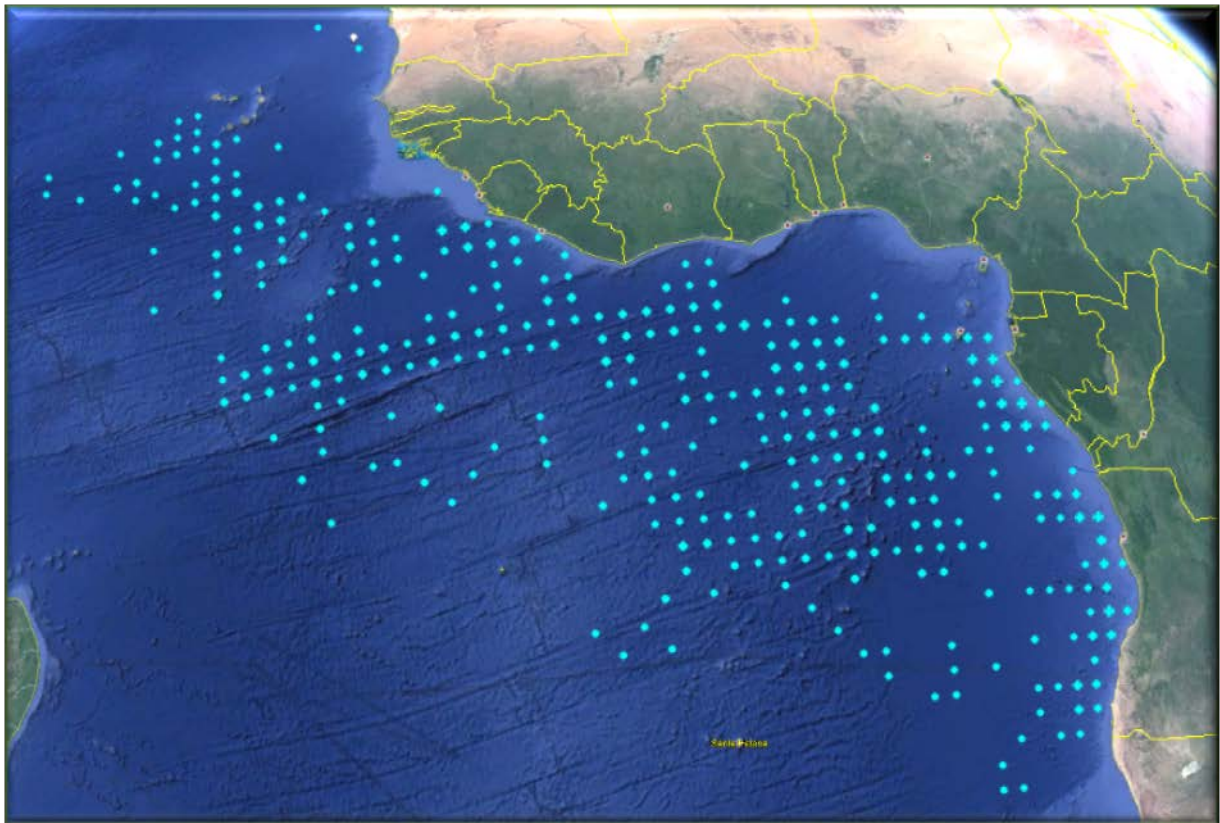


Figure 2.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA<sup>1</sup>**  
**RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA GUINEE EQUATORIAL**  
**INFORME ANUAL DE GUINEA ECUATORIAL**

SUMMARY

*The Republic of Equatorial Guinea has an exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of some 314,000 km<sup>2</sup>, with 644 km of coastline, and full sovereignty for exploitation of available fishery resources. The jurisdictional waters of the country are divided into two fishing areas: an island area and a continental area. Maritime fishing in Equatorial Guinea continues to be directed at catching the main available resources. The available fishing resources are: small coastal pelagics such as sardines, herrings, among others; large ocean pelagics: tuna and tuna-like species; coastal demersal species: snapper, seabream, rooster hind; and finally, deep water species, such as: meagre, shrimp, among others. As regards the two fishing methods employed, the coastal population carries out artisanal fishing as a long-standing tradition and has broad experience in this subsector, while industrial fishing is undertaken by vessels of privately-held companies on the basis of agreements and/or contracts signed with the Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources. The industrial purse seine fishery in waters of Equatorial Guinea is currently operated by Spanish vessel owners that have invariably held fishing licenses, under a fishing agreement concluded with the relevant Ministry. In previous years, a total of 16 tuna purse seine freezer vessels belonging to the Asociación Nacional de Armadores de Buques Atuneros Congeladores (ANABAC), S.A. and the Asociación de Grandes Atuneros Congeladores (AGAC), S.A. engaged in fishing operations. For last year, i.e. 2018, there is no record of any tuna vessel with a license to fish in the jurisdictional waters of Equatorial Guinea, due to lack of agreement between the parties. As regards research, the Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources continues to implement the Project UTF/EQG/005/EQG on the Assessment of Marine Fishery Resources in our Exclusive Economic Zone with the technical assistance of the FAO. The results will be published once the research has been completed. For conservation of the marine ecosystem and to ensure reproduction of biological species, Law No. 11/2017 of 20 November Regulating Fishing Activity in the Republic of Equatorial Guinea prohibits the use of trawl and purse seine nets, and longlines by the industrial fishery within the area of six (6) nautical miles, measured from the base line, i.e. the low-water mark. In the same vein, section 40 of Law No. 7/2003, of 27 November, Regulating the Environment in Equatorial Guinea, refers to protection of species in relation to hunting and fishing. The Government has also sanctioned a Decree that prohibits hunting of species in danger of extinction, such as sea turtles, large marine mammals (cetaceans), for the purpose of conservation of marine and continental biodiversity. As regards statistics, Equatorial Guinea continues to have issues with fisheries statistics, since it does not have a national fishing fleet for tuna or the other species. In other words, the potential of the fisheries sector has not been harnessed, but it is currently classified by the Government as one of the pillars for economic diversification of the country. Notwithstanding this situation, the Government has established the Equatorial Guinea National Institute of Statistics (INEGE), to improve the country's statistics.*

RÉSUMÉ

*La République de Guinée équatoriale possède une zone économique exclusive (ZEE) d'environ 314.000 km<sup>2</sup> et 644 km de côte, jouissant d'une souveraineté totale aux fins de l'exploitation des ressources halieutiques disponibles. Les eaux juridictionnelles du pays se divisent en deux zones de pêche : une zone insulaire et une autre zone continentale. La pêche maritime en Guinée équatoriale continue de cibler les principales ressources disponibles. Les ressources halieutiques disponibles sont : petits pélagiques côtiers tels que la sardine, le hareng, entre autres ; grands pélagiques océaniques : thonidés et espèces apparentées ; espèces démersales côtières : le pagre, la dorade rose, le vivaneau, et finalement les espèces d'eaux profondes telles que le maigre, la crevette, entre autres. Parmi les deux modalités de pêche employées, la pêche artisanale est réalisée par la communauté côtière dotée d'une longue tradition et d'expérience dans ce sous-secteur, alors que la pêche industrielle est réalisée jusqu'à présent par les navires de sociétés privées, par le biais d'accords et/ou de contrats qui sont conclus avec le ministère de la pêche et de l'environnement. Actuellement, la pêcherie industrielle de senneurs opérant dans les eaux de la Guinée équatoriale*

<sup>1</sup> Rubén Darío NSO EDO, Dirección General de Recursos Pesqueros.



*est effectuée par des armateurs espagnols qui ont toujours bénéficié de licences de pêche et ont conclu un accord de pêche avec le ministère de tutelle. Au cours des années précédentes, 16 senneurs thoniers congélateurs appartenant à l'Association nationale des armateurs de thoniers congélateurs (ANABAC), S.A., et à l'Association des grands thoniers congélateurs (AGAC.), S.A. ont été en activité. L'année dernière, c'est-à-dire en 2018, aucun navire de pêche au thon avec une licence de pêche n'était enregistré dans les eaux sous juridiction de la Guinée équatoriale en raison de l'absence d'accord entre les parties. En termes de recherche, le ministère de la pêche et des ressources hydriques continue à mettre en œuvre le projet UTF/EQG/005/EQG sur l'évaluation des ressources halieutiques marines de notre zone économique exclusive avec l'assistance technique de la FAO. Les résultats seront publiés après l'achèvement de toute la recherche. Pour la conservation de l'écosystème marin et afin d'assurer la reproduction des espèces biologiques, la nouvelle loi régissant les activités halieutiques dans la République de Guinée équatoriale, n° 11/2017, en date du 20 novembre, interdit l'utilisation des engins traînants, des filets de senne, des palangres de la pêche industrielle à l'intérieur de la zone située à six (6) milles marins, mesurée à partir de la ligne de base, c'est-à-dire, la ligne de marée basse; dans le même sens, la loi n° 7/2003, en date du 27 novembre, régissant l'environnement en Guinée équatoriale, dans son article 40, évoque la protection des espèces en ce qui concerne la chasse et la pêche ; de surcroît, le gouvernement a approuvé un décret qui interdit la chasse des espèces en danger d'extinction, comme les tortues marines, les grands mammifères marins (cétacés), tout cela aux fins de la conservation de la biodiversité marine et continentale. En matière de statistiques, la Guinée équatoriale continue à rencontrer des problèmes en ce qui concerne les statistiques de pêche, car elle ne dispose pas d'une flottille nationale de pêche pour le thon et les autres espèces, c'est-à-dire que le secteur de la pêche n'est pas encore développé, mais le gouvernement a maintenant classé le secteur de la pêche comme l'un des secteurs piliers de la diversification économique du pays. Malgré cette situation, le gouvernement a créé l'Institut national des statistiques de Guinée équatoriale (INEGE), afin d'améliorer la question des statistiques dans le pays.*

#### RESUMEN

*La República de Guinea Ecuatorial posee una zona económica exclusiva (ZEE) de unos 314.000 km<sup>2</sup>, con 644 km de costa, de total soberanía para fines de explotación de recursos halieúticos disponibles. Las aguas jurisdiccionales del país se dividen en dos zonas de pesca: una zona insular y otra zona continental. La pesca marítima en Guinea Ecuatorial sigue dirigida a la captura de los principales recursos disponibles. Los recursos pesqueros disponibles son: pequeños pelágicos costeros como sardinas, arenques, entre otros; grandes pelágicos oceánicos: túnidos y especies afines; especies demersales costeras: pargos, besugo, colorado y, finalmente, las especies de aguas profundas como: corvina, gambas, entre otras. De las dos modalidades de pesca que se practican, la pesca artesanal es llevada a cabo por la población costera de larga tradición y experiencia en ese subsector, mientras que la industrial es desarrollada hasta ahora por los barcos de las sociedades privadas, mediante acuerdos y/o contratos con el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos. Actualmente, la pesquería industrial de cerco en aguas de Guinea Ecuatorial es desarrollada por los armadores españoles que siempre han gozado de licencias de pesca llegando a un acuerdo de pesca con el Ministerio Tutor, en los años anteriores, han faenado un total de unos 16 barcos atuneros cerqueros congeladores pertenecientes a la Asociación Nacional de Armadores de Buques Atuneros Congeladores (ANABAC), S.A. y a la Asociación de Grandes Atuneros Congeladores (AGAC.), S.A. En el año pasado, es decir, 2018, no se registró ningún barco atunero con licencia de pesca en las aguas jurisdiccionales de Guinea Ecuatorial debido a la falta de acuerdo entre las partes. A nivel de las investigaciones, el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos todavía sigue ejecutando el Proyecto UTF/EQG/005/EQG sobre la Evaluación de los recursos pesqueros marinos de nuestra zona económica exclusiva con la asistencia técnica de la FAO, los resultados se publicarán después de culminar toda la investigación. Para la conservación del ecosistema marino y garantizar la reproducción de las especies biológicas, la nueva Ley Reguladora de la Actividad Pesquera en la República de Guinea Ecuatorial n° 11/2017, de fecha 20 de noviembre, prohíbe el uso de redes de arrastre, cerco, palangre de la pesca industrial dentro de la zona situada a seis (6) millas marinas, medidas a partir de la línea de base, es decir, línea de bajamar; en el mismo sentido, la Ley n° 7/2003, de fecha 27 de noviembre, Reguladora del Medio Ambiente en Guinea Ecuatorial, en su Artículo 40, habla sobre la protección de las especies en relación a la caza y la pesca; también el Gobierno ha sancionado un Decreto que prohíbe la caza de las especies en peligro de extinción, como son las tortugas marinas, los grandes mamíferos marinos (cetáceos), todo eso para la conservación de la Biodiversidad marina y continental. En las*

*estadísticas, Guinea Ecuatorial sigue teniendo problemas en cuanto a las estadísticas pesqueras, ya que no dispone de una flota pesquera nacional tanto atunera como para las otras especies, es decir, que el sector pesquero sigue sin ser potencializado, pero actualmente, el Gobierno ha catalogado al sector pesquero como uno de los sectores pilares para la diversificación económica del país. Pese a esta situación, el Gobierno ha creado el Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas de Guinea Ecuatorial (INEGE), para mejorar el tema de las estadísticas en el país.*

## **Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)**

### **Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías**

La República de Guinea Ecuatorial posee una Zona Económica Exclusiva (ZEE) de unos 314.000Km<sup>2</sup>, con 644 km de costa, de total soberanía para fines de explotación de recursos haliéuticos disponibles. La Pesca Marítima en Guinea Ecuatorial, al igual que la de sus países vecinos del Golfo de Guinea, está dirigida a la captura de los principales recursos disponibles en el área, siendo éstas especies pelágicas costeras, grandes especies pelágicas oceánicas, especies demersales costeras y especies bentónicas.

Las aguas jurisdiccionales del país se dividen en dos zonas de pesca: Una zona Insular y otra zona Continental.

- La zona Insular: Dividida, a su vez, en: (i) Hemisferio Norte, donde tenemos la Isla de Bioko, y (ii) Hemisferio Sur, donde está la Isla de Annobón.
- La zona Continental: Comprende las aguas jurisdiccionales de la Provincia del Litoral; incluyendo las islas de Corisco, Elobeyes (Grande y Chico), Cocoteros, Mbañé, así como los islotes adyacentes.

La República de Guinea Ecuatorial tiene derecho de soberanía con fines de explotación, exploración, conservación y ordenación de los recursos naturales, tanto en su mar territorial como en su ZEE, según lo establecido en la Ley N° 15/1984 sobre el Mar Territorial y la Zona Económica Exclusiva. En esta Ley, se establece la anchura del mar territorial en 12 millas marinas a partir de la línea de base, y se define la Zona Económica Exclusiva (ZEE) como el área que se extiende desde el límite exterior del mar territorial hasta una distancia de 200 millas marinas de la línea de bajamar.

La Pesca Marítima en Guinea Ecuatorial, sigue dirigida a la captura de los principales recursos disponibles. Se sigue estimando una capacidad de explotabilidad del orden de 75.000Tn anuales hasta la fecha; aunque la capacidad actual se limita a una explotación de 4.000Tn, para una demanda anual de 20.000Tn, hasta tanto que seguimos esperando los resultados de la Evaluación de Recursos Pesqueros que se está ejecutando el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos bajo la asistencia técnica de la FAO. Los recursos pesqueros disponibles según los estudios realizados en las décadas de 70 por la FAO se plasman a continuación, aunque esperamos descubrir otras cuando se publiquen oficialmente los resultados del Proyecto de Evaluación de Recursos Pesqueros que se está ejecutando actualmente en nuestra Zona Económica Exclusiva por el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos con la Asistencia Técnica de la FAO:

- Los pequeños pelágicos costeros: Sardinas, Arenques, entre otros;
- Grandes pelágicos oceánicos: Túnidos y especies afines;
- Las especies demersales costeras: Pargos, Besugo, Colorado, etc.;
- Y, finalmente, las especies de aguas profundas, como: Corvina, Gambas, entre otras.

Los dos subsectores explotables en las aguas jurisdiccionales de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial son: La Pesca Artesanal y la Pesca Industrial, pero también hay una gran potencialidad para la Acuicultura y la Pesca Continental (en aguas dulces).

#### *La pesca artesanal*

Sigue hasta ahora en las manos de la población costera con una larga tradición y experiencia en ese subsector, dividiéndose en ocasionales (para la subsistencia), agrupados y profesionales. Sin embargo, este subsector podría convertirse en un verdadero motor de desarrollo y generador de empleo e ingresos si se introdujeran nuevos métodos de pesca. Aunque con esta subdivisión, no está potencializado como en otros países, tales como: Senegal, Mauritania, entre otros.

Unas nuevas iniciativas están en marcha en estos momentos, por parte del Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos, a través de la Sociedad Nacional de Pesca, en anagrama SONAPESCA en introducir nuevos tipos de embarcaciones mejoradas y motorizadas, para suplir la utilización de cayucos o embarcaciones tradicionales. Con este nuevo sistema de embarcaciones, se espera que sean mejoradas también los artes y métodos de pesca. Hasta el momento, los artes de pesca artesanal más utilizados son: Los anzuelos (líneas de mano, palangres), las redes de enmalle de deriva, chinchorros de playa y atarrayas.

Es destacable el ejercicio de la pesca submarina, sobre todo en las Islas de Bioko y Annobón, realizada a pulmón y con ayuda de fusiles o arpones, algunos de fabricación casera. La Isla de Annobón, permite la explotación de sus productivas aguas oceánicas cerca de la costa, con el consecuente desarrollo de una pesquería artesanal particular en el país, especialmente dirigida a la captura de grandes pelágicos oceánicos como peces Voladores (*Exocoetus volitans*), Petos (*Acanthocybium solandris*), Rabiles (*Thunnus albacares*), peces Vela (*Isthiophorus albicans*), Listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) y Patudos (*Thunnus obesus*), entre otros. La dificultad que tenemos con esta modalidad de pesca es que todavía no está organizada, por eso, resulta un poco difícil de controlar su producción.

### *La pesca industrial*

Desarrollada por los barcos de las Sociedades privadas, mediante acuerdos y/o contratos que llegan con el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos.

El Ministerio otorga a las Empresas (Armadores extranjeros), las correspondientes Licencias que les permite desarrollar la actividad pesquera en las aguas jurisdiccionales de Guinea Ecuatorial. Las modalidades de Pesca Industrial que se desarrollan actualmente en aguas guineo-ecuatorianas son el Arrastre y el Cerquero.

Las Empresas extranjeras, abonan al Estado de nuestro País, en concepto de pago de los Cánones o Licencias para efectuar la Pesca Industrial Marítima en su ZEE, según lo establecido por la nueva Ley de Pesca, nº 11/2017, de fecha 20 de noviembre, Reguladora de la Actividad Pesquera y Acuícola en la República de Guinea Ecuatorial.

En el año pasado, es decir, 2018, no se registró ningún barco atunero con licencia de pesca en las aguas jurisdiccionales de Guinea Ecuatorial debido a la falta de acuerdo entre las partes.

Las especies principales que siempre han capturado son: Langostinos (*Penaeus notialis*), especialmente en zonas más costeras y cercanas a la desembocadura de los ríos. Son también importantes las capturas de gambas (*Parapendeus longirostris*) y crustáceos de aguas profundas como el alistado (*Aristeus varidens*), el brillante o carabinero *Aristaeopsis (Plesiopenaeus) edwardsiana* y cangrejo (*Chaceon maritae*). Además, en estas pesquerías se capturan importantes especies accesorias de peces y cefalópodos demersales con varios ejemplares de Túnidos y especies afines.

Actualmente, la pesquería industrial de cerco en aguas de Guinea Ecuatorial es desarrollada por los Armadores Españoles que siempre han gozado de licencias de pesca llegando a un acuerdo de pesca con el Ministerio Tutor, en los años anteriores, han faenado un total de unos 16 barcos atuneros cerqueros congeladores pertenecientes a la Asociación Nacional de Armadores de Buques Atuneros Congeladores (ANABAC), S. A. y la Asociación de Grandes Atuneros Congeladores (AGAC.), S. A.

También en la zona estuvo faenando un barco palangrero perteneciente a la Empresa española S. I. GLOBAL, S. A., denominado *VICMAR UN*, pero dicha embarcación de pesca estaba operando bajo el acuerdo de una Empresa mixta creada entre el Gobierno de Guinea Ecuatorial y la Empresa española S.I. GLOBAL, S. A., a la fecha de hoy se sigue gestionando la reactivación de dicha Empresa.

Las especies predominantes que se registran en las capturas de los grandes atuneros cerqueros congeladores que han operado en nuestras aguas bajo los contratos que hemos mencionado anteriormente son: Listado (SKJ, *Katsuwonus pelamis*), seguido del Rabil (YFT, *Thunnus albacares*), Patudo (BET, *Thunnus obesus*), Melva (FRI, *Auxis thazard euthynnus*) y finalmente el Atún Blanco (ALB, *Thunnus alalunga*).

En la actualidad no existe ninguna flota atunera nacional, pero estamos trabajando día tras día para implementar la importante pesca atunera a nivel del país. Por eso nuestra estadística resulta ser pobre en cuanto al volumen de la producción atunera anual y en la variedad de especies interés de ICCAT.

## Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

En las décadas de los años 60 a 80, se llevaron a cabo algunas campañas de investigación por la FAO, que permitieron hacerse una idea de la situación de los mismos en ese momento, en la conclusión de que se puede capturar en nuestros caladeros la cantidad de 74.150 t/año de pescado y productos pesqueros, entre ellos 55.000 t/año de Túnidos y especies afines. Según el Artículo 26, del Decreto N° 39/2003, de fecha 28 de abril, por el que se aprueba el Reglamento Orgánico y Funcional del Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos, la Dirección General de Recursos Pesqueros, para el ejercicio de su cometido está integrada la unidad administrativa de Planificación, Investigación y Estadística, donde actualmente disponemos de un Catálogo de especies marinas que se capturan en los barcos que faenan en nuestras aguas jurisdiccionales y gran parte en la actividad de la pesca Artesanal.

En la actualidad, a nivel de la investigación, el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos todavía sigue ejecutando el Proyecto UTF/EQG/005/EQG sobre la Evaluación de los Recursos Pesqueros Marinos de nuestra Zona Económica Exclusiva con la Asistencia Técnica de la FAO.

En cuanto a la Estadística, el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos, a través del Proyecto UTF/EQG/005/EQG sobre la Evaluación de los Recursos Pesqueros Marinos de Guinea Ecuatorial, están llevando a cabo la recopilación de los datos de la actividad pesquera en general, creando una base de datos de la información recopilada en los diferentes desembarques.

En la misma línea, el Proyecto de Evaluación de los Recursos Pesqueros Marinos de Guinea Ecuatorial, en su componente II, viene apoyar el anteproyecto mencionado, donde en estos momentos están desarrollando los siguientes aspectos: Identificación de Agentes de colecta de datos, Cursos de informática, Estadística básica y pesquera, Censo de la Pesca Artesanal e Industrial, entre otros. Todos los resultados se publicarán oficialmente después de culminar todos los trabajos del proyecto.

En las estadísticas, Guinea Ecuatorial sigue teniendo problemas en cuanto a las estadísticas pesqueras, ya que no dispone de una flota pesquera Nacional tanto atunera como las otras especies, es decir, que el sector pesquero sigue sin ser potencializada, pero actualmente, el Gobierno ha catalogado al sector pesca como uno de los sectores pilares para la diversificación económica del país. Pese a esta situación, el Gobierno ha creado el Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas de Guinea Ecuatorial (INEGE), para mejorar el tema de las Estadísticas en el País.

Hasta la fecha, esta producción es fruto de la pequeña actividad de la Pesca Artesanal realizada por los Annoboneses y de los pequeños arrastreros chinos que trabajan en Bata, de fabricación casera, o prefabricados en la misma costa del litoral, en realidad, realizan pesca semi-industrial cerca de la costa, donde no se registra tanto las especies de interés de la Comisión Internacional de Conservación del Atún Atlántico (ICCAT).

### ANEXO 1 A LA PARTE I DEL INFORME ANUAL (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

	GENERAL	RESPUESTA
S1	El informe anual	06 de agosto de 2019
S2	Características de la flota	No procede, por falta de una flota pesquera Nacional.
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I, lo que incluye descartes cuando proceda	06 de agosto de 2019
S4	Captura y esfuerzo-Tarea II	No procede, por falta de una flota pesquera Nacional.
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	No procede, por falta de una flota pesquera Nacional.
S6	Captura estimada por talla	No procede, por falta de una flota pesquera Nacional.
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	No procede, por falta de un programa de marcado.
S8	Información de prospecciones de marcado	No procede, por falta de un programa de marcado.
S9	Información recopilada en el marco de programas de marcado convencional	No procede, por falta de un programa de marcado.
S10	Información recopilada en el marco de programas de marcado electrónico	No procede, por falta de un programa de marcado.
S11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	No procede, por falta de observadores cualificados. Se necesita formación.
S12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No procede, por falta de una pesca específica de la especie.

S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No procede, por falta de flota
	<b>ATÚN ROJO</b>	
S15	Muestreo de tallas en granjas	No procede, por ausencia de esta práctica.
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100 % de las introducciones en jaulas)	No procede, por ausencia de esta práctica.
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	No procede, por falta de observadores cualificados. Se necesita formación.
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste que se van a emprender	No procede, por falta de actividad en la zona referida.
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No procede, por falta de actividad.
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No procede, por ausencia de esta práctica.
S53	Informar de las actividades científicas realizadas por los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica.	No procede, porque no se ha realizado actividades científicas en nuestra ZEE.
	<b>TÚNIDOS TROPICALES</b>	
S24	Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ, incluidos descartes	No procede, por falta de flota.
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto).	No procede, por falta de dicha práctica.
S44	Número de DCP plantados realmente por mes y cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, por tipo de DCP, etc.	No procede, por falta de dicha práctica.
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes y Estado del pabellón y asociado a PS/BB	No procede, Por falta de flota.
S46	Información recopilada por los observadores, lo que incluye niveles de cobertura	No procede, por falta de observadores cualificados. Se necesita formación.
S47	Datos e información recopilados en el programa de muestreo en puerto	No procede, falta de actividad.
S48	Minería de datos históricos sobre la utilización y número de DCP plantados	No procede, por falta de flota y de la misma práctica.
S49	Datos científicos recopilados en la ZEE de otra CPC	No procede, falta de estudios científicos y de los mismos.
	<b>TIBURONES</b>	
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No procede, por falta de una pesca específica de los tiburones.
S50	Resultados de la investigación sobre marrajo dientuso	No procede, por falta de una investigación específica de la especie.
S51	Información sobre tintorera	No procede, por falta de una investigación específica de la especie.

	<b>OTRA CAPTURA FORTUITA</b>	
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No procede, por falta de una investigación específica de dichas especies.
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No procede, por falta de flota.
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No procede, por falta de flota.
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No procede, por falta de agentes estadísticos cualificados. Necesitan formación.
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No procede, por falta de flota pesquera atunera.

## Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación).

### *Sección 3: Implementación de las Medidas de Conservación y Ordenación de ICCAT*

Actualmente no existe un control total de los barcos pesqueros que operan en nuestra zona por parte del Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos, sin embargo, el Ministerio de la Seguridad Nacional a través de la Comandancia de la Marina, son los responsables del control total de nuestra Zona Económica Exclusiva. Esperamos que, de aquí en adelante, el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos puede disponer de un sistema propio de control exhaustivo de todas las actividades pesqueras que se realizan en la zona del Convenio.

Para la conservación del ecosistema marino y garantizar la reproducción de las especies biológicas, la nueva Ley Reguladora de la Actividad Pesquera en la República de Guinea Ecuatorial nº 11/2017, de fecha 20 de noviembre, prohíbe el uso de redes de arrastre, cerco, palangres de la pesca industrial dentro de la zona situada a seis (6) millas marinas, medida a partir de la línea de base, es decir, línea de bajamar.

De igual forma, la Ley nº 7/2003, de fecha 27 de noviembre, Reguladora del Medio Ambiente en Guinea Ecuatorial, en su Artículo 40, habla sobre la protección de las especies en relación a la caza y la pesca; también el Gobierno ha sancionado un Decreto que prohíbe la caza de las especies en peligro de extinción, como son las tortugas marinas, los grandes mamíferos marinos (Cetáceos), todo eso para la conservación de la Biodiversidad marina y continental.

El Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos, siempre está llevando a cabo campañas de sensibilización a los pescadores artesanales e industriales sobre la importancia de la conservación del ecosistema marino, recalcándoles el Decreto de prohibición de captura de las especies en peligro de extinción; nos hemos hecho en falta un catálogo de las especies de tiburones para que los pescadores vayan familiarizándose con dichas imágenes y que les resulte fácil de identificarlos. También planteamos divulgar este catálogo a todos los pescadores y agentes de colecta de datos si la organización nos lo facilita.

Se ha actualizado y aprobado la nueva Ley de Pesca, nº 11/2017, de fecha 20 de noviembre, Reguladora de la Actividad Pesquera y Acuícola en la República de Guinea Ecuatorial. Ahora se está trabajando para la elaboración del Reglamento de Aplicación de la invocada ley.

Tenemos elaborado el borrador del Plan de lucha contra la pesca ilegal, No Declarada y No Reglamentada (INNR), pendiente de su aprobación.

Para el control clandestino de las descargas de las capturas de la pesca artesanal marítima en la parte Continental del País, concretamente en la Ciudad de Bata, el Gobierno ha construido un puerto para los desembarques de la Pesca Artesanal Marítima que hace poco fue inaugurado en la misma Ciudad.

**PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3**

<b>Rec.</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Información requerida</b>	<b>Respuesta</b>
GEN	0001	Informes anuales	El informe anual fue enviado el 06 de agosto de 2019, con el resumen incluido. Ver el informe.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Ver el informe anual, enviado el 06 de agosto de 2019.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	06 de agosto de 2019
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No procede, porque Guinea Ecuatorial no dispone de flota pesquera atunera.
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No procede, el año 2018, Guinea Ecuatorial no llegó a firmar ningún acuerdo con armadores de los barcos atuneros.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo (en el mar y en puerto)	No procede, por falta de una flota pesquera atunera, ni se registró trasbordos tanto en el mar como en nuestros puertos.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No procede, no se realizó ningún trasbordo en nuestra zona.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No procede, por falta de flota pesquera atunera y de barcos de transporte del atún y especies afines.
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	No procede, Guinea no dispone de palangreros.
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para las notificaciones de entrada en puerto y puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No procede, al no practicar la pesca atunera y de falta de la misma flota, no existen dichos puntos.
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No procede, Guinea no tiene puertos pesqueros, sino comerciales donde atracan los barcos cuales son: Puerto de Malabo, Luba, Annobón, Bata y Kogo.
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No procede, por falta de puertos pesqueros.
GEN	0013	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No procede, por falta de puertos pesqueros.
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	No procede, por falta de actividad.
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No procede, por falta de actividad.
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No procede, por falta de actividad.

GEN	0017	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación	No procede, Guinea no tiene acuerdo firmado de intercambio de inspectores.
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No procede, no se firmó ningún acuerdo durante el año.
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No procede, porque durante el año, no hubo acuerdo con ningún armador.
GEN	0020	Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior	No procede, por ausencia de flota atunera Nacional y de acuerdos con armadores.
GEN	0021	Informe de acciones internas de buques de 20 m o más	No procede, por ausencia de flota atunera Nacional y de acuerdos con armadores.
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No procede, porque no se registra este tipo de pesca, tampoco está reglamentada.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en pesca IUU	No procede, Guinea no dispone de ningún barco implicado en la pesca IUU ni se ha identificado uno de esos barcos.
GEN	0025	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No procede, ningún comentario realizado.
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No procede, Guinea no realiza importaciones de Atún.
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No procede, porque siempre intentamos cumplir con los requisitos de la ICCAT dentro de lo que cabe y conforme a nuestra capacidad.
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No procede, ya que siempre procuramos cumplir con la comisión.
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No procede, porque no se avistó ningún barco atunero.
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No procede, porque no se avistó ningún barco atunero.
GEN	0031	Autoridad nacional responsable de las inspecciones en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo cuando proceda	No procede, porque el Ministerio de Defensa Nacional, a través de la Marina, es el responsable del control y vigilancia de la ZEE.
GEN	0032	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	No procede, porque no disponemos de un programa de inspección, por falta de medios de inspección a nivel del Ministerio de Pesca.
GEN	0033	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No procede, porque no disponemos de un programa de inspección, por falta de medios de inspección a nivel del Ministerio de Pesca.
GEN	0034	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No procede, porque Guinea no dispone de buques que realizan la pesca IUU.
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No procede, porque no practicamos este tipo de criaderos.
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No procede, porque no practicamos este tipo de criaderos.
BFT	1003	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No procede, porque no practicamos este tipo de criaderos.
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas/	No procede, porque no practicamos este tipo de criaderos.
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No procede, porque no practicamos este tipo de arte de pesca.
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de reducción de la capacidad	No procede, por falta de actividad, debido a la ausencia de una flota pesquera atunera.
BFT	1008	Plan de capacidad de cría y revisión si procede	No procede, porque no practicamos el sistema de cría de atún.



BFT	1009	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	No procede, por falta de actividad, debido a la ausencia de una flota pesquera atunera.
BFT	1010	Información sobre regulaciones y otros documentos adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 18-02	No procede, porque no disponemos de barcos que pescan atún rojo.
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2018	06 de agosto de 2019
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No procede, Guinea no dispone de ningún barco atunero.
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No procede, Guinea no dispone de ningún barco atunero.
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No procede, Guinea no dispone de ningún barco atunero.
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	Ningún mensaje durante el año 2018, por falta de acuerdos con armadores de buques atuneros, por otra parte, el sistema se encuentra bloqueado actualmente por problemas técnicos.
BFT	1016	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No procede, por ausencia de medios a nivel del Ministerio de Pesca para realizar inspecciones en el mar.
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No procede, porque no hay buques de inspección a nivel del Ministerio de Pesca, eso corre a cargo del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional.
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No procede, por falta de inspectores cualificados. Se necesita formación.
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No procede, por falta de actividad.
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No procede, por falta de puertos pesqueros y de la misma flota pesquera atunera.
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No procede, por falta de puertos pesqueros y de la misma flota pesquera atunera.
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No procede, por falta de actividad.
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	No procede, por falta de actividad.
BFT	1024	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	No procede, por falta de actividad y de la cuota de atún rojo.
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No procede, por falta de un programa de marcado.
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	No procede, por falta de flota.
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No procede, por falta de flota.
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No procede, por falta de flota.
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	No procede, por falta de flota.
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No procede, por falta de flota.
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	No procede, por falta de flota.
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	No procede, por falta de flota.
BFT	1034	Informes de transferencias dentro de las granjas y controles aleatorios	No procede, por falta de granjas.
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No procede, por falta de flota.

TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	No procede, por falta de flota.
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No procede, por falta de flota.
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado	No procede, por falta de flota.
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No procede, por falta de unos agentes estadísticos cualificados, actividad pesquera y de la misma flota atunera.
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No procede, por falta de unos agentes estadísticos cualificados, actividad pesquera y de la misma flota atunera.
TRO	2009	Capturas trimestrales de patudo	No procede, por falta de unos agentes estadísticos cualificados, a nivel de la pesquería de la pesca artesanal, también por falta de una pesca específica de la especie en cuestión.
TRO	2010	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S25)	No procede, Guinea no dispone de DCP.
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No procede, por falta de unos agentes estadísticos cualificados, actividad pesquera y de la misma flota atunera.
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No procede, por falta de unos agentes estadísticos cualificados, actividad pesquera y de la misma flota atunera.
SWO	3003	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No procede, Guinea no pesca en el Mediterráneo ni posee buques de pesca.
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No procede, Guinea no pesca en el Mediterráneo ni posee buques de pesca deportiva.
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No procede, Guinea no pesca en el Mediterráneo ni otorga permisos especiales para esa modalidad de pesca.
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No procede, Guinea no pesca en el Mediterráneo, ni tiene establecido periodos de veda en su zona.
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	No procede, Guinea no realiza una pesca específica de pez espada.
SWO	3010	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No procede, por no disponer de puertos pesqueros.
SWO	3011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No procede, Guinea no pesca en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No procede, por falta de un programa de marcado.
SWO	3013	Lista de buques de inspección	No procede, porque no hay buques de inspección a nivel del Ministerio de Pesca, eso corre a cargo del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional.
SWO	3014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No procede, por falta de inspectores cualificados. Se necesita formación.
SWO	3015	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	No procede, por falta de una flota pesquera atunera.

SWO	3016	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	No procede, por falta de una flota pesquera atunera.
SWO	3017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No procede, por falta de una flota pesquera atunera, ni actividad en dicha zona.
SWO	3018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No procede, por falta de una flota pesquera atunera, ni actividad en dicha zona.
SWO	3019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No procede, por falta de inspectores cualificados.
SWO	3020	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No procede, por falta de una flota pesquera atunera, ni actividad en dicha zona.
ALB	4003	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No procede, por falta de flota.
ALB	4004	Autorización específica para buque con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No procede, por falta de flota.
ALB	4005	Autorización específica para buque con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No procede, por falta de flota.
ALB	4006	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No procede, por falta de una flota pesquera atunera, ni actividad en dicha zona.
ALB	4007	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No procede, por falta de una flota pesquera atunera, ni actividad en dicha zona.
BIL	5001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 15-05/18-04 y 16-11	No procede, pero el Gobierno de ha promulgado leyes y Decretos leyes para la conservación de los cetáceos en nuestra ZEE, también se refleja eso en el informe anual enviado el 06 de agosto de 2019.
SHK	7005	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	Por falta de actividad y de una flota pesquera especificada para la pesca de los tiburones, no se ha podido enviar dicho informe, no obstante, en el informe anual, enviado el 06 de agosto de 2019, se habló de las medidas tomadas por el Gobierno de Guinea Ecuatorial a cerca de la conservación de la Biodiversidad marina.
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	No procede, por falta de flota, no obstante, el Gobierno ha promulgado un Decreto ley que prohíbe la captura de las tortugas marinas en la zona.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No procede, por falta de actividad y de una flota pesquera Nacional.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No procede, por falta de actividad y de una flota pesquera Nacional.
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No procede, por falta de actividad y de una flota pesquera Nacional.
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	Las veo pertinentes, ya que todos luchamos para la conservación del medio ambiente marino, evitar la sobre explotación de las especies interés de ICCAT, entre otras.

#### Sección 4: Actividades y Programas de Inspección

A nivel de las actividades de inspección de los barcos pesqueros, actualmente todos los barcos pesqueros que el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos, otorga una Licencia de pesca, pasa por una previa inspección técnica en los puertos de Guinea Ecuatorial. El control a las actividades que llevan estos barcos pesqueros en nuestras aguas jurisdiccionales está a cargo de la Comandancia de la Marina, como responsable total del control de la Zona Económica Exclusiva (ZEE).

Actualmente, el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos, ha gestionado a través de la Empresa SATLINK S.L el sistema VMS para el control de los barcos que gozan de licencias de pesca. Dicho sistema ya fue instalado en el seno del Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos, pero actualmente se encuentra inactivo por problemas técnicos que el Ministerio está buscando solución.

En la misma línea de las inspecciones, el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos está gestionando la instalación de oficinas contenedores en los puertos para destinar una brigada de control e inspección en los puertos para estar al corriente de todas las descargas de pescado y productos pesqueros en general, tanto congelados importados como frescos que se capturan en nuestros mares.

#### Sección 5: Otras actividades

- Según el Decreto nº 50/2005, de fecha 7 de marzo, por el que se crea la Sociedad Nacional de Pesca Marítima de Guinea Ecuatorial, en anagrama SONAPESCA, el Gobierno de nuestro país está derrochando esfuerzos para dotar a dicha Empresa de las embarcaciones de pesca mejoradas, tanto para la pesca costera, pesca de bajura, así como de la pesca de altura y ponerles medios logísticos necesarios para que la Empresa pueda ser operativa.
- Se está actualizando el Censo de la Pesca Artesanal: Flota artesanal, pescadores, lugares de desembarque, así como la formación en taxonomía de las especies, formación en procesamiento de datos, entre otras.
- El Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos, está realizando campañas de sensibilización a los pescadores artesanales e industriales de todo el ámbito nacional sobre la importancia de la conservación del ecosistema marino, haciéndoles recordar el Decreto de prohibición de captura de las especies en peligro de extinción.

**Tabla 1.** Producción de los Túnidos y especies a fines durante el año 2018, procedente de las pesquerías de la Pesca Artesanal Marítima de Annobón y parte de Bata.

Nº	Cód.	Especie	País	Modalidad de pesca	Puerto	Zona Faenada	Kg	Tn.
1	SKJ	Listado	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón/Bata	Annobón/Bata	844	0,844
2	BET	Patudo	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón/Bata	Annobón/Bata	6.900	6,900
3	YFT	Rabil	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón/Bata	Annobón/Bata	8.453	8,453
4	WAH	Peto	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón/Bata	Annobón/Bata	11.113	11,113
5	BFT	Atún rojo	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón/Bata	Annobón/Bata	6.840	6,840
6	ALB	Atún Blanco	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón/Bata	Annobón/Bata	770,5	0,770
7	SAI	Pez Vela	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón/Bata	Annobón/Bata	463	0,463
8	BON	Bonito	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón/Bata	Annobón/Bata	2.710	2,710
9	BSH	Tiburón	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón/Bata	Annobón/Bata	305	0,305
10	FRI	Melva	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón/Bata	Annobón/Bata	1.255	1,255
11	LTA	Bacoreta	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón/Bata	Annobón/Bata	9.679	9,679
12	BTS	Aguja azul	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón/Bata	Annobón/Bata	47	0,047
13	GBA	Picuda	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón/Bata	Annobón/Bata	337	0,337
<b>TOTAL</b>							<b>49.716,5</b>	<b>49,7165</b>

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION<sup>1</sup>**  
**RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE**  
**INFORME ANUAL DE LA UNIÓN EUROPEA**

SUMMARY

*This report presents the fishing activity performed by the EU fleet in the ICCAT Convention area in 2018. The EU Member States with fleets actively fishing in the ICCAT Convention area in 2018 were the following: Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and the United Kingdom. The EU fleet is composed by 3,289 commercial vessels. Within the EU, there is a great diversity of active vessels and fleets in terms of vessel length and fishing gears involved in the fishery. The EU fleet uses a wide range of fishing gears including purse seine, longline, pole-and-line, handline, mid-water trawl, troll, baitboat, trap, harpoon, and sport and recreational fishing gears. Most of the species and stocks regulated by ICCAT are targeted by the EU vessels: Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin Tuna (BFT), Atlantic swordfish, Mediterranean swordfish (Med-SWO), tropical tuna (skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tuna), Atlantic albacore, Mediterranean albacore, blue and white marlins, sharks and small tuna species (bullet tuna, Atlantic bonito, frigate tuna, little tunny and dolphinfish). Some of these species are caught as bycatch. The total reported EU catches for the main species regulated by ICCAT in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea amounted 251,802 t in 2018. Compared to the previous year (250,845 t), the amount remains roughly the same (1% decrease). Nearly 55% of these catches correspond to tropical tunas (yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack), 20% to sharks, and 11% to albacore. As for ICCAT managed resources, changes in the EU fishing patterns in the ICCAT Convention area were not significant in 2018. SKJ, BSH, YFT, ALB, BET, SWO, and BFT continued to be the most important resources exploited by the EU fishing fleet. The EU has earmarked financial resources for the funding of studies and research activities in the context of the RFMOs to which it is a member. Research activities related to ICCAT fisheries are also carried out at national level by the EU Member States.*

RÉSUMÉ

*Ce rapport présente les activités de pêche réalisées par la flottille de l'UE dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT en 2018. Les États membres de l'UE dotés de flottilles pêchant activement dans la zone de l'ICCAT en 2018 étaient les suivants: Chypre, Croatie, Espagne, France, Grèce, Irlande, Italie, Malte, Pays-Bas, Portugal et Royaume-Uni. La flottille de l'UE est composée de 3.289 navires commerciaux. Au sein de l'UE, il existe une grande diversité de flottilles et de navires actifs en termes de longueur de navire et d'engins de pêche utilisés dans la pêche. La flottille de l'UE utilise une large gamme d'engins de pêche, notamment la senne, la palangre, la canne et hameçon, la ligne à main, le chalut pélagique, la traîne, l'appât, la madrague, le harpon et les engins de pêche sportive et récréative. La plupart des espèces et des stocks réglementés par l'ICCAT sont ciblés par les navires de l'UE : Thon rouge de l'Atlantique et de la Méditerranée (BFT), espadon de l'Atlantique, espadon de la Méditerranée (Med-SWO), thonidés tropicaux (listao, albacore et thon obèse), germon de l'Atlantique, germon de la Méditerranée, makaire bleu et makaire blanc, requins et thonidés mineurs (bonitou, bonite à dos rayé, auxide, thonine commune et coryphène commune). Certaines de ces espèces sont capturées comme prises accessoires. Le total des captures déclarées par l'UE pour les principales espèces réglementées par l'ICCAT dans l'océan Atlantique et la mer Méditerranée s'élevait à 251.802 t en 2018. Par rapport à l'année précédente (250.845 t), la quantité reste à peu près la même (diminution de 1%). Près de 55% de ces prises correspondent à des thonidés tropicaux (albacore, thon obèse et listao), 20% à des requins et 11% à des germons. En ce qui concerne les ressources gérées par l'ICCAT, les changements dans les schémas de pêche de l'UE dans la zone de la convention ICCAT n'ont pas été significatifs en 2018. SKJ, BSH, YFT, ALB, BET, SWO et BFT ont continué à être les ressources les plus importantes exploitées par la flottille de pêche de l'UE. L'UE a réservé des ressources financières pour le financement d'études et d'activités de recherche dans le cadre des ORGP dont elle est membre. Les activités de recherche liées aux pêcheries de l'ICCAT sont également menées au niveau national par les États membres de l'UE.*

<sup>1</sup> European Commission – Directorate General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries.

## RESUMEN

*Este informe presenta la actividad pesquera realizada por la flota de la UE en la zona del Convenio en 2018. Los Estados miembros de la UE con flotas que pescaron activamente en la zona del Convenio en 2018 fueron las siguientes: Chipre, Croacia, España, Francia, Grecia, Irlanda, Italia, Malta, Países Bajos, Portugal y Reino Unido. La flota de la UE está compuesta por 3.289 buques comerciales. Dentro de la UE, existe una gran diversidad de buques y flotas activas en cuanto al tamaño de los buques y los artes de pesca que participan en la pesquería. La flota de la UE utiliza una amplia gama de artes de pesca que incluyen cerco, palangre, caña y línea, línea de mano, red de arrastre epipelágica, curricán, barco de cebo vivo, almadraba, arpón y artes de pesca deportiva y recreativa. La mayoría de las especies y stocks regulados por ICCAT son objetivo de los barcos de la UE: Atún rojo del Atlántico y del Mediterráneo (BFT), pez espada del Atlántico, pez espada del Mediterráneo (Med-SWO), túnidos tropicales (listado, rabil y patudo), atún blanco del Atlántico, atún blanco del Mediterráneo, aguja azul y aguja blanca, tiburones y pequeños túnidos (melvera, bonito del Atlántico, melva, bacoreta y lampuga). Algunas de estas especies se capturan de forma fortuita. El total de las capturas declaradas de la UE para las principales especies reguladas por ICCAT en el océano Atlántico y el mar Mediterráneo ascendió a 251.802 t en 2018. En comparación con el año anterior (250.845 t), la cantidad sigue siendo aproximadamente la misma (1 % de disminución). Casi el 55% de estas capturas corresponde a los túnidos tropicales (rabil, patudo y listado), el 20% a los tiburones y el 11% al atún blanco. En cuanto a los recursos gestionados por ICCAT, los cambios en los patrones de pesca de la UE en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT no fueron significativos en 2018. SKJ, BSH, YFT, ALB, BET, SWO y BFT siguieron siendo los recursos más importantes explotados por la flota pesquera de la UE. La UE ha destinado recursos financieros para la financiación de estudios y actividades de investigación en el contexto de las OROP de las que es miembro. Las actividades de investigación relacionadas con las pesquerías de ICCAT también se llevan a cabo a nivel nacional por los Estados miembros de la UE.*

## **Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**

### ***Section 1: Annual fisheries information***

#### *1.1 Description of the EU fleet and EU fishing activities*

The EU fleet is composed by 3,289 commercial vessels. The total EU catches reported for the main species regulated by ICCAT in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea amounted 251,802 tons in 2018.

Due to its geographical situation, the EU fleet operates in both Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea, with most of the species and stocks regulated by ICCAT targeted by the EU vessels: Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin Tuna (BFT), Atlantic swordfish (N-SWO, S-SWO), Mediterranean swordfish (Med-SWO), tropical tuna (Skipjack (SKJ), yellowfin (YFT) and bigeye tuna (BET)), Atlantic albacore (N-ALB, S-ALB), Mediterranean albacore, blue marlins (BUM), sharks and small tuna species (bullet tuna, Atlantic bonito, frigate tuna, little tunny and dolphinfish). Some of these species are caught as by-catch.

The EU fleet uses a wide range of fishing gears including purse seine, longline, pole-and-line, hand-line, mid-water trawl, troll, bait-boat, trap, harpoon, and sport and recreational fishing gears.

In 2018, no significant changes were observed in the EU fishing pattern, and SKJ, BSH, YFT, ALB, BET, SWO, and BFT continued to be the most important resources exploited by the EU fishing fleet. The number of fishing vessels > 20m remains also stable and no major changes are expected in a near future.

##### **1.1.1 Fleets operating in both Atlantic and Mediterranean**

###### **The Portuguese fleet**

The Portuguese fleet mainly targets eastern Bluefin tuna, skipjack, yellowfin tuna, bigeye, albacore, swordfish, marlins and blue shark. These resources are mainly caught by surface longliners from the mainland, and by pole and line vessels from the autonomous regions of Azores and Madeira, hence there is no competition between both segments. On the one hand, surface longliners are focused on swordfish and blue shark, taking also advantage, although opportunistic, from other species, such as the mako shark and bill fish (mostly BUM), caught as by-catch.

On the other hand, pole and line vessels from Azores and Madeira target mainly tropical tuna and the bulk of their catches is bigeye and skipjack.

In 2018, no major changes took place in the Portuguese fishing fleet and its fishing pattern. The number of fishing vessels > 20m remains stable and no major changes are expected in a near future. In order to promote the balance between fishing possibilities/capacity, adjustment measures have been implemented in the last years, namely through the scrapping of units without replacement hence assuming a permanent character.

In Portugal, Northern albacore is mostly targeted by pole and line vessels. Due to the intermittency of the occurrence of bigeye in the Portuguese EEZ, albacore has been an important species to maintain the economic viability of the fishery, playing also an important social role. The number of vessels operating in the fishery is stable and substantial changes are not expected.

Bigeye remains vital for the pole and line segment of the outermost regions of Azores and Madeira, whose fleets are responsible for the bulk of the national catches. The decreasing trend of the bigeye TAC is negatively affecting these regions, highly dependent of this resource and without credible alternatives for many of the local fishing communities. An increase of the longline gear utilized by Madeira's bait boats fleet has been occasionally observed during the fishing season (beginning and ending).

In 2018, the Eastern Bluefin tuna remained limited to three Portuguese traps. Other fishing segments caught this species only as by-catch. A major change has taken place in 2019 as Portugal has started a directed fishery by pole and line vessels from the Autonomous Regions, fishing under a sectorial quota (according to paragraph 19.b) of Rec. 18-02).

Catches of Northern shortfin mako by the Portuguese vessels in the last years (2017 and 2018) are in line with the objectives enshrined in Recommendation 17-08 for N-SMA.

N-SWO and Bigeye are strategic species for the Portuguese fleet. The evolution of the fishery and stocks for those species together with bigeye tuna other species that also contribute to maintain the longline fishing segment economic and socially viable (BUM, WHM and SMA) is of key importance for Portugal.

Measures related to capacity adjustments through the permanent cessation of fishing activities are irreversible in Portugal, as the scrapped units are not replaced. The change that resulted from the kick-off of a directed fishery by the pole and line boats of Azores and Madeira is to be considered as permanent.

#### The French fleet

France has a great diversity of active vessels and fleets involved in the fishing of ICCAT stocks: Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna, Northern Atlantic albacore, Mediterranean and Northern Atlantic swordfish, and Tropical tunas (skipjack, yellowfin, and bigeye tuna) in West Africa and in the Gulf of Guinea. The French fleet uses a wide range of gears: purse seine, longline, pole-and-line, hand-line, trawls, nets, and sport or recreational fishing gears.

The French nominal catches declared in Task I for the main species regulated by ICCAT in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea amounted to 64,590 tonnes in 2018. This figure includes landed catches, as well as live and dead discards.

More than 80.5% of the French vessel catches (i.e. 52,364.37 tonnes) correspond to major tropical tunas (bigeye, skipjack, and yellowfin). The remaining 19.5% corresponds mainly to catches of Northern Atlantic albacore, bluefin tuna and swordfish.

In 2018, France issued 40 fishing licenses for tropical tunas, including 10 licences for purse seiners of more than 60 meters in length overall, 1 bait-boat, 13 longliners and 25 other artisanal vessels of more than 20 meters in length overall. 12 vessels of the French tropical tuna fleet targeting tropical tunas operated in the Eastern Atlantic Ocean in 2018, with 1 bait-boat (BB), 10 purse seiners (PS) and 1 support vessel (NK).

## Fishing in the French Antilles

Fishing for large pelagic fish has traditionally been undertaken in Martinique and Guadeloupe using trailing lines around driftwood, and more recently using anchored FADs from open boats equipped with outboard engines. The main species fished are dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*), Atlantic blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*) and yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*). These three species account for more than 70% of the landings of these fisheries.

Large pelagic species are mainly targeted:

- by surface-set hand-lines, on free schools or driftwoods;
- by one-hook hand-lines or vertical drifting lines, around the anchored FADs.

The vessels concerned share their activity between the open sea and the insular shelves. In Guadeloupe and Martinique, two-thirds of fishing trips are on insular shelves and one-third in search of deep-sea species. FADs are primarily operated within 24 miles of the coast, while trolling vessels are mostly outside this limit.

Fishing around FADs has been developed in Martinique and Guadeloupe during the 1990s, and seems to have changed the activity and seasonality of offshore fishing. The fishing around the devices is practiced throughout the year. A part of the fleet continues its activity offshore between June and December. A Fisheries Information System (Système d'Information Haliéutique, SIH in French), designed by Ifremer, is collecting routinely fishing data since the beginning of 2010 in the French Antilles.

## The Spanish fleet

The Spanish fleet mainly targets tropical tuna (SKJ, YFT and BET), blue shark, albacore, swordfish and bluefin tuna. Purse seiners, longline, surface longline, drifting longline, industrial and artisanal bait-boats, and traps compose the Spanish fleet.

In the Atlantic Ocean, catches of Eastern bluefin tuna take place in the tuna traps located in the Strait of Gibraltar and, to a lesser extent, by bait boat fisheries in the Canary Islands, Strait of Gibraltar and Bay of Biscay. In the Mediterranean Sea, purse seiners, followed by longlines are responsible of most of the catches of bluefin tuna. The main fishing grounds are the area around the Balearic Islands and the Alboran Sea.

Swordfish is caught by surface longline in the Atlantic Ocean, and mainly by drifting longline in the Mediterranean Sea, with minor catches by other gears. The use of semi-pelagic longline has grown in the latest years, resulting in a higher average weight of individuals and a reduction of the by-catch.

In the north-eastern Atlantic, around 400 artisanal baitboat and trolling vessels with base ports in the Cantabrian Sea and the coast of Galicia constitute the surface fishery of albacore. The surface longline fisheries targeting swordfish in the Atlantic Ocean also catches this species occasionally. In the area around the Canary Islands, albacore tuna is caught by the baitboat fishery, and in the Mediterranean Sea it can be caught by longline, trolling and other minor gears.

Three segments of the Spanish fleet target tropical tuna: the tropical tuna purse seine fishery (the most important, in terms of total catches, in the ICCAT Convention area), the Senegal baitboat fleet based in Dakar, and the artisanal Canary Islands baitboat fishery.

Small tuna species have a significant socio-economic impact in the Mediterranean Sea and in surface and trap fisheries off southern Spain. In terms of yields, the purse seine fleet fishing in the eastern tropical Atlantic accounts for the majority of the catches of small tuna.

Landings of the main tuna and tuna-like species by the EU-Spain fleets fishing in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea in 2018 were preliminary estimated by the Fisheries National Authority (General Secretariat of Fisheries) at 142,308 t (117,586 in 2017) (**Table 1**). In addition, 37,560 t of other oceanic pelagic species (41,752 t in 2017) were caught in association with these fisheries, with 35,219 t (38,843 t in 2017) of blue shark, 2,209 t (2,832 t in 2017) of shortfin mako and 132 t (76 t in 2017) of other pelagic sharks.



### 1.1.2 Fleets operating in the Mediterranean Sea

The EU fleet operating in the Mediterranean targets bluefin tuna, Med-swordfish and Med-albacore.

The Cypriot fleet operates exclusively in the Mediterranean Sea and targets three main ICCAT species: eastern bluefin tuna, Mediterranean swordfish and Mediterranean albacore. Small tunas and sharks are not targeted by the Cypriot fleet but can be caught as by-catches in negligible quantities. The total catches for these three species reported by Cyprus amounted 803 tonnes.

The Cypriot large pelagic fleet consists in 37 polyvalent vessels (over 12 meters) that use as main tool surface long lines and one small purse seiner (<24m) authorised to fish only Eastern Bluefin Tuna.

No major change occurred in the large pelagic fleet of Cyprus in 2018. The number of Bluefin tuna authorizations for longline vessels slightly went up (+ 3 vessels), due to the increase of the quota. Overall, the total catches for 2018 augmented of around 10% compared to 2017. Catches of Med-albacore and Bluefin tuna slightly increased while SWO catches showed a small decrease compared to 2017, but still close to averages catches of swordfish by the Cypriot fleet over the past years.

The Greek tuna-related fishery is characterized by various vessel types with quite a variety in length and fishing gears, as well as landing sites, depending on the season and the local abundance of the target species. After the introduction of the definition of the “small coastal vessel” by the relevant provisions of paragraphs 18-19 and 23 of the ICCAT Rec. 18-02, in 2019, Greece has allocated a small part of its bluefin quota as a sectorial quota for small coastal vessels targeting Bluefin tuna (13 authorized vessels) whereas the rest of its quota was allocated to 52 authorized BFT fishing vessels, according to its bluefin tuna fishing, capacity and inspection plan.

There are no real changes in the large pelagic fisheries since last year. The Greek fishing fleets traditionally exploit the eastern part of the Mediterranean (Ionian and Aegean seas and Sea of Crete) while may occasionally extend their activities to the international waters of the Mediterranean Sea. Their fishing patterns (fleet characteristics, target species, fishing gears) remain the same. Bluefin tuna and the Med-swordfish are the main target species of the Greek large pelagic fisheries, mostly using drifting longlines; the same fishing gear used for Med-albacore. Among small tuna-like species, bonitos are the main species caught.

There has been a small increase in the number of authorized BFT fishing vessels in 2019 compared to 2018 (65 from 52), due to the provisions of the new ICCAT Rec. 18-02 and the slightly increased quota.

For 2018, 325 fishing vessels have been authorised to operate in large-pelagic fisheries, 52 of which have been authorised to fish for BFT. The total landings of Bluefin tuna have reached the amount of 267.08 t, while the total landings of Med-swordfish have reached 350.18 t and of Med-albacore 522.26 t.

The main species regulated by ICCAT targeted by EU-Malta are Eastern bluefin tuna and swordfish. The Maltese fleet operating in the ICCAT Convention Area also catches other groups of species such as small tunas (bullet tuna, Atlantic bonito, little tunny and dolphinfish). EU Malta’s fleet uses a wide range of fishing gears including purse seiners, long-liners, troll and sport fishing gear.

In 2018, no significant changes in the trends concerning landings by Malta for ICCAT species were detected, except a significant increase of Med-albacore catches (from 3.54 t in 2017 to 103.60 t in 2018).

In 2018, the Italian BFT fleet consisted of 15 purse seiner, 32 long liners and 6 traps (only 3 operational).

Total quota allocated to Croatia in 2018 was 779.84 tons. A total of 15 vessels were authorized to participate in the BFT PS fishery and 12 vessels in HL fishery while there were 16 vessels participating in recreational fishery for bluefin tuna. 17 longline and 21 HL were authorised for the swordfish fishery. 17 vessels authorised for longline swordfish fishery) were also authorised for BFT fishery. In the Mediterranean longline swordfish fishery, there is a system of ITQ allocation, while in the swordfish hand line fishery there is an olympic quota allocated to the gear group. There is no targeted albacore fishery in Croatia and therefore no authorised fleet, albacore is reported as by-catch. A total of 2 purse seine vessels (for small pelagics), 1 longline vessel (also authorised for the swordfish fishery) and 10 hand line vessels reported a total quantity of 1.6 t of albacore as a non-targeted catch (by-catch).

There was certain amount of quota allocated for by-catch, and one purse seine vessel operating with purse seine net for small pelagics reported a total of 12 kg of MED SWO by-catch.

Croatian HL fleet has been stable over the years around 12 vessels. They all operate exclusively in the Adriatic Sea, and in most cases at local level with one day trips. The majority of their catch is intended for the national or the EU market. As for commercial HL fishery, there were 12 vessels authorised in 2018. It should be stressed that out of the 12 vessels authorised in this fishery, two of them operate with LL and HL gears but they have always been included in HL fleet as their dominant gear was always HL. Other 10 vessels operate only with HL gears. They all operate exclusively in the Adriatic Sea, and in most cases on the local area with one day trips.

The Adriatic Sea represents a feeding (nursery) ground for juvenile bluefin tuna where natural migration and ecology of the species are the reasons that during the PS season there are only juvenile schools present in the Adriatic Sea where they come for feeding while the mature individuals leave the Adriatic Sea for spawning in Mediterranean. Behaviour of juvenile fish during the fishing season is substantially different from that shown by the adults in the rest of the Mediterranean. Juvenile fish aggregates in significantly smaller and scattered schools, grouped based on generation (one year old fish groups in separate schools from two-year old fish probably because of different feeding patterns – scientific paper SCRS/2016/201). Due to these reasons, individual catches of Croatian PS vessels are small with the average between 600 and 870 individuals per catch depending on the season (based on the analysis of the last 5 seasons – 2014-2018).

In order to utilise the entire quota, the activity of Croatian fleet must be intensive throughout the entire season and it results in a much higher number of fishing operations than in the rest of the Mediterranean. For instance, in 2018 the Croatian fleet achieved a total of 76 fishing operations (72 with catch and 4 resulting in releases). As a general trend, as from 2014 when Croatian fleet achieved a total of 59 fishing operation, the number of fishing operations increases with the quota increase. The Croatian fleet highly depends on weather conditions, which was clearly demonstrated in 2016 when the Croatian fleet did not utilise its entire quota. That year as much as 15 days during the 4-weeks long season showed no catch at all. The final underachievement was around 80t, which was more than 15% of the entire quota allocated for PS fleet that year. This is also clear from the number of operations, which was only 47 in comparison to 62 in 2015 and 69 in 2017. Croatia was operating under the derogation regarding the limitation of fleet capacity which allowed for the adjustment of the capacity with the fishing opportunities (para 45 of ICCAT Rec. 17-07).

### 1.1.3 Fleets operating in the Atlantic

The Irish fishery for tunas and tuna like is restricted to a commercial fishery for northern albacore tuna, north of latitude 5°N. N-albacore is exclusively targeted with mid-water paired trawls. The number of boats licensed by Ireland went gradually down to 31 this year after having raised up to 59 in 2016 possibly for economic reasons. This change is probably occasional, as the number of boats varying from year to year. Apart from this, no major changes in the fishery occurred in 2018. Irish boats stayed offshore France and Spain for the full season and landed almost of their catch in those countries. Ireland was not able to put observers on-board and only two port samples for one trip are available. Additionally, since 2016, a bluefin tuna tagging program is ongoing in the northwestern waters of Ireland.

The fishing vessels of the Netherlands are actively fishing in the ICCAT Convention area. They do not target the species regulated by ICCAT but there is bycatch which mostly contains small tunas and teleost's. These species are mainly caught by the trawlers in the Mauritanian. The fishing gears used by the Dutch fleet are mid-water trawls and trawls. In 2018, the Netherlands asked for registration of two carrier vessels involved in the transportation of tuna and tuna-like species. Those vessels have been taken up in the ICCAT register of non-fishing vessels.

## 1.2 Effort

**Table 3** summarises the fishing effort in total number of trips and no. of hooks for some fleets engaged in the large pelagic fisheries in both Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic:

In 2018, the French tropical tuna fishing fleet (1 BB and 10 PS) was composed of two vessels of carrying capacity (CC) of 600-800 tonnes, 7 vessels of CC 800-1,200 tonnes, and 2 vessels of CC >1,200 tonnes. The total capacity, weighted by the months of activity for each vessel, was stable compared to 2017, with 9,971 tonnes (**Table 4**).

The number of fishing trips for the French tropical purse seiners was 88. The number of fishing days reached 2,798, with 2,272 of them representing the searching days. These figures are very similar to those observed last year (2,794 and 2,302, respectively).

During these fishing days, a total of 2,479 fishing days took place, with 2,140 positive (i.e. with marketable target tunas in the net) and 339 negative, representing a percentage of fishing sets of 86.3% and 13.7%, respectively. If we consider the fishing mode, namely fishing operations on floating objects equipped or not with a sounder and GPS buoys (FOBs) versus free school, the number of purse seine fishing sets (PSFS) was almost similar with 1,203 PSFS on FOBs and 1,276 PSFS on free school representing 49% of total sets on FOBs. However, the percentage of fishing success between FOBs and free school is slightly different and if we consider only the positive sets the percentage of sets on FOBs reached 54.6% (1,169 positive sets on FOBs over 2,140 positive fishing sets whatever the fishing mode) (**Figure 1 and 2**).

The French support vessel spent 293 days at sea contributing to 10.3% of the cumulated time at sea for the whole purse seine fleet.

The French bait boat active in the Eastern part of the Central Atlantic Ocean realized 19 fishing trips, representing a total of 256 fishing days in 2018.

The part of the human observer program on purse seiner funded by EU in the frame of the data collection framework (DCF) reached a coverage of 23.7% of the fishing trips, 19.1% of the days at sea and 20.8% of the fishing sets of the French tropical fleet. If we consider the scientific observer program supported by the industry and other specific observation activities the total coverage of scientific observer programs in the French tropical fleet reached 99.9% of the days at sea.

The Spanish purse seine fleet counted with 4 support vessels associated to 6 purse seine vessels. The 4 support vessels spent 1.286 days at sea.

### 1.3 EU Fishing activity

#### 1.3.1 Eastern Bluefin tuna

The composition of the EU fleet targeting Bluefin tuna is showed in the **Table 5**.

In the Atlantic Ocean, catches take place in the tuna traps located in the Strait of Gibraltar and, and to a lesser extent, by bait boat fisheries in the Canary Islands, Strait of Gibraltar and Bay of Biscay. Even if Northern albacore remains the main targeted species in the Atlantic, Bluefin tuna can nevertheless appear as a significant extra, and even a target for French bait-boats operating in the Bay of Biscay. French and Irish mid-water trawls targeting Northern albacore have also some by-catch of Bluefin tuna.

In the Mediterranean Sea, purse seiners are responsible for a large percentage of Bluefin tuna catches since the 1970s, followed by traps, longlines, bait boats and hand lines.

Most of the purse seine vessels operate in the context of JFOs (joint fishing operations). The main fishing grounds of this fleet are the area around the Balearic Islands, South of Malta and the Alboran, Tyrrhenian, Aegean and Ionian Seas. The development of trade with Japan in the mid-1990s, followed by fattening, has led to the targeting of large fish, and from mid-May to mid-June, most of the purse seine catches are between 180 and 250 cm (140 to 250 kg). As a specificity, in the Adriatic, bluefin tuna are caught by purse seine vessels targeting juveniles for farming over a two-year cycle.

The 2018 fishing year has not been as easy as the previous couple of years, and the quota was exhausted more slowly. Weather conditions may have played a role in terms of catchability particularly in the Gulf of Lions. In addition, EU declared 49 bluefin tuna farms to ICCAT in 2018 while only 19 were operative, with a total input of 18,070 t and a farming capacity of 32,532 t.

#### 1.3.2 Swordfish

Swordfish are occasionally caught in the North-East Atlantic by the small-scale fishing fleet targeting albacore. However, most of swordfish in the Atlantic is caught by surface longlines.

The decreasing trend of the N-SWO TAC is putting more and more pressure on the Portuguese surface longline segment, which is forced to target other species to bring the fishery economically viable, such as *Prionace glauca*. However, the pressure for the southern stock is less high than for the northern stock. Longlines superior to 15 meters in length overall, artisanal trawlers, and gillnet vessels also reported bycatch of Northern Atlantic swordfish in 2018.

In the Mediterranean Sea, swordfish is mainly caught by drifting longline, with minor catches by other gears including trawlers, gillnets and trammel nets. The artisanal longline fleet fishing for bluefin tuna also targets swordfish for part of the year.

The use of semi-pelagic longline has grown in the latest years, resulting in a higher average weight of the specimens and a reduction of the by-catch in relation to previous periods. As in previous years, most of the Mediterranean swordfish catches are composed of up to 4-year-old fish.

In December 2018, the Med-SWO fishery was urgently closed in Greece for almost a month, in order to protect the fish stock, after evidence that very small fish were being caught.

### 1.3.3 Albacore

EU fleets exploit three different stocks of albacore (Northern Atlantic, Southern Atlantic and Mediterranean).

#### Atlantic Albacore

The most important fishery takes place in the North East Atlantic, where a variety of fleets operate (mid-water twin trawlers, trollers, bait boats, pole and line and longlines) flagged by Spain, France, Ireland and the UK. This species is also caught occasionally by the surface longline fisheries targeting swordfish in the Atlantic.

The distribution between the EU Member States (MS) of the maximum number of fishing vessels authorised to fish for northern albacore as a target species in accordance with annex IV of Regulation (EU) No 2018/120<sup>2</sup> shall be as in **Table 6**.

The annual catch of N-ALB reported by Irish mid-water paired trawls (3,102.1 t) was about 25% higher to the level of landings in the previous year (2,490.8 t). A total of 13.2t of broadbill swordfish and 16.6t of Bluefin tuna were reported as bycatch in the Irish northern albacore fishery. The continuous lack of occurrence of bigeye in the waters around Azores and Madeira in recent years has also originated a shift to N-ALB.

In this fishery albacore is fished by the surface longlines operating in the southern hemisphere. The number of vessels engaged in fishing activities in this area is not comparable to the north hemisphere. A low number of vessels is active around the year in this zone, targeting mostly swordfish and blue sharks but naturally taking advantage of any catches of S-albacore that may occur.

#### Mediterranean Albacore

In the Mediterranean (Spain, Greece, Cyprus, France and Malta), this species is mostly caught with longlines, trolling, and other minor gears, and to a lesser extent with purse seiners.

An upward trend for albacore landings by Maltese vessels has been noted in 2018 compared to that seen in 2017, with an increase of 96.58%. Future trends in the catches for this species will be monitored closely in order to indicate whether there are specific important trends that are happening annually.

### 1.3.4 Tropical tunas

The maximum number of EU fishing vessels of at least 20 meters length that were allowed to fish for bigeye tuna in the ICCAT Convention Area in 2018 set up in the Regulation 2018/120 are showed in **Table 7**.

Tropical tunas are fished by the French, Spanish and Portuguese fleets. Purse seine, bait boats and longlines target yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tuna. Pole and line vessels and handliners/artisanal of the Autonomous Regions of Azores and Madeira fish mainly bigeye tuna.

The Spanish tropical tuna purse seine fishery is the most important, in terms of total catches, in the ICCAT Convention Area. It targets yellowfin and skipjack tuna, although other species, like bigeye and other small tuna species, are also captured during the fishing operations.

<sup>2</sup> Council Regulation (EU) 2018/120 of 23 January 2018 fixing for 2018 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Union waters and, for Union fishing vessels, in certain non-Union waters.

The Spanish Senegal baitboat fishery has its main base port in Dakar and fishes tropical tuna swimming in free schools and, in the latest years, also in association with fish aggregating devices. Its target species are yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tuna.

The Spanish Canary Islands baitboat fishery takes place in the archipelagic waters and in the neighboring areas of the Canary Islands, with artisanal bait boat vessels. There are two fleet segments, one with a gross register tonnage < 50 t, which fishes mainly on free schools, and another one with GRT > 50 t which mainly fishes using the vessels as aggregating devices.

The species composition of catches differs between fishing on FADs and fishing on free school. For instance, FADs fishing by the French fleet principally targets skipjack tuna, with 83.2% of total landings for the species, together with bigeye (62.2%) and almost the totality for minor tunas (98.1%). On the contrary, 88.9% of yellowfin landings of the French fleet come from catches on free-schools (**Table 8 and Figure 3**).

### 1.3.5 Small tunas

Small tuna species play a significant socio-economic role in the Mediterranean Sea, for artisanal fleets, but are also caught by surface and trap fisheries off southern Spain. However, in terms of yields, the purse seine fleet fishing in the eastern tropical Atlantic accounts for the majority of the catches, carried out on an opportunistic basis in specific areas and seasons.

Due to their opportunistic nature, the small tuna fisheries are difficult to monitor and only landing estimates exist for the main species.

### 1.3.6 Sharks

#### BSH

Blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) is mainly caught by the Spanish and Portuguese fleets. BSH is the second most important stock for the EU fleet and both the Spanish and Portuguese fleets. In the case of Portuguese longlines, BSH is traditionally fished by SWO fishery, being the two most relevant stocks for the Portuguese longline segment.

Other fleets catch blue shark occasionally or as by-catch of the pelagic fleet of trawlers targeting Northern Atlantic albacore, or SWO and BFT longlines operating in the Mediterranean.

#### SMA

SMA is not a targeted species, although incidentally catches do occur.

In the last decade, the Portuguese and Spanish fleets have drastically reduced its catches of shortfin mako shark. Overall catches declined significantly in 2018, mainly in relation to a decline of the Spanish catches, due to concerted action with the industry to avoid zones of high concentration of SMA catches identified by fishermen. In addition, the Portuguese administration requested an analysis by IPMA (Portuguese Institute for Sea and Atmosphere) to establish a catch threshold per vessel, while considering different elements of the fishery, such as time and area of activity and the different sizes of the fishing vessels. This study considered exclusively data provided by IPMA observers embarked in longlines. This approach delivered good results, as total catches of Portuguese vessels significantly declined in 2018.

### 1.3.7 Billfish

The EU catches of blue marlin amounted 120.79 t in 2018.

Except in the French Antilles, blue and white marlins are not a targeted species and are only caught as by-catch.

Due to the continued decrease of level of fishing possibilities available to the Portuguese longlines, the opportunistic catches of blue marlin contributes to the social and economic sustainability of the Portuguese longline fishery.

Following the overfishing in previous years, EU vessels were not allowed to fish white marlin in 2018, and a quota zero was established for the whole EU in the Regulation (EU) 2018/120.

### 1.3.8 Incidental catches

Incidental catches of turtle, seabird or cetaceans by the pelagic longline fleet are recorded by observers through on-board sampling of the catches, as part of the national data collection programmes under the EU Data Collection Framework (DCF).

In 2018, 203,340 individuals were recorded as incidental catch for the French purse seine fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean (**Table 9**). Sensitive species like whale shark and sea turtles, individuals were released alive. Sharks represent less than 1% of these catches.

Length frequency data were collected for several species of sharks and billfishes by EU-France. The silky shark (*Carcharhinus falciformis*) is well represented in **Table 10 (Table 11, Figure 4)**.

Portugal has established mitigation measures to avoid incidental by-catches of sea turtles, including encouraging its industry to:

- use of circle hooks in areas/seasons with high concentration of marine turtles;
- use of fish bait instead of squid in areas/seasons with high concentration of marine turtles;
- adopt handling methods as to ensure higher survival rates by reducing post-release mortality, including the use of line cutters and de-hooker sticks;
- have on board adequate equipment for the disentanglement of turtles and given guidance (manuals and instructions) for a proper use of this equipment and for identification of the various species of sea turtles.

Fishermen fishing in areas where the interaction with seabird is likely to occur are encouraged to set the gear after sun set, reduce light to minimum levels and make use of tori lines. Observers on board provide guidance on how to prepare and set tori lines.

The Portuguese Institute for the Ocean and Atmosphere (IPMA), together with the industry, has developed experimental fishing trials to assess the impact of the use of circle hooks, different ganglion line materials and different types of bait on the catches of by-catch and target species. The results of these studies that took place in the North-eastern, Equatorial and South Atlantic were reported to the SCRS.

## **Section 2: Statistics and research**

### 2.1 Fisheries activity

The total reported EU catches for the main species regulated by ICCAT in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea amounted 251,802 tons in 2018. Compared to the previous year (250,845 tons), the amount remains roughly the same (<1% increase). Nearly 55% of these catches correspond to tropical tunas (yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack), 20% to sharks and 11% to albacore (**Table 12 and 13**).

The composition of catches presents some differences compared to the previous year. While catches of ALB, SKJ and BFT have increased by 5%, 10% and 19% respectively, the catches of BSH, YFT, BET, SWO and SMA have diminished by -5%, -5%, -8%, 15% and 32% respectively.

#### 2.1.1 Bluefin tuna

The EU catches of the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean bluefin tuna in 2018 amounted to 15,585 tons. Around 30% correspond to catches in the North Atlantic Ocean by Portugal, Spain, France and Ireland, while the remaining catches took place in the Mediterranean Sea (Cyprus, Greece, Malta, Croatia, Italy, France and Spain). The EU catches of bluefin tuna in 2018 increased by 20% compared to the previous year, reflecting the endorsement by ICCAT of a 20% annual increase of the Bluefin tuna TAC over the next three years, starting from 2015, resulting in an overall increase of 60% by 2018.

The EU catches of the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean bluefin tuna in 2018 amounted to 15,585 tons. Around 30% correspond to catches in the North Atlantic Ocean by Portugal, Spain, France and Ireland, while the remaining catches took place in the Mediterranean Sea (Cyprus, Greece, Malta, Croatia, Italy, France and Spain).

The EU catches of bluefin tuna in 2018 increased by 20% compared to the previous year, reflecting the endorsement by ICCAT of a 20% annual increase of the Bluefin tuna TAC over the next three years, starting from 2015, resulting in an overall increase of 60% by 2018 (**Table 14, Figure 5**).

#### 2.1.2 Swordfish

The EU catches of swordfish in three different stocks (Northern Atlantic, Southern Atlantic and Mediterranean) amounted to 13,403 tons. Compared to the previous year, the EU swordfish catches decreased by 15% in 2018. On a stock by stock basis, EU catches of the Mediterranean stock decreased by 27% (reflecting the recent adoption of a recovery plan for this stock), while for the Northern Atlantic stock the catches decreased by 11% and by 7% in the Southern Atlantic (**Table 15, Figure 6**).

#### 2.1.3 Albacore

The Northern Atlantic fishery is the most important one for the fleets from Spain, France, Portugal and Ireland. The total EU catches of the three different stocks (Northern Atlantic, Southern Atlantic and Mediterranean) slightly decreased by 5% compared to 2017 (**Table 16, Figure 7**).

#### 2.1.4 Tropical Tunas

Three EU fleets (Spain, France, and Portugal) exploit the multispecies fishery of tropical tunas where the main targets are yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack. The catches of these species represent nearly 55% of the EU catches in the ICCAT Convention area. Compared to the previous year, there is a slight difference in the total of all catches of tropical tunas (137,216 tons in 2018 compared to 133,134 tons in 2017) (**Table 17, Figure 8**).

#### 2.1.5 Small Tunas

The EU catches of the most significant species of small tunas amounted to 6,863 tons including frigate tuna (FRI), bullet tuna (BLT), Atlantic bonito (BON), dolphinfish (DOL) and little tunny (LTA). Compared to the previous year, the total catches slightly decreased by around 10% (**Table 18, Figure 9**).

#### 2.1.6 Sharks

The most important species are the blue shark and the shortfin mako. The EU total catches for these two species amounted to 48,536 tons for blue shark and 2,491 tons for shortfin mako that represent nearly 20% of the EU catches in the ICCAT Convention area. Compared to the previous year, there is a 5% decrease for blue shark and a 31% decrease for shortfin mako (**Table 19, Figure 10**).

### 2.2 *Sampling activities*

In 2018, the EU undertook sampling activities concerning species under the competence of ICCAT targeted the main species and fleets. **Table 20** presents the number of individuals of each species sampled in the EU.

Length data for major tuna species were collected on shore and at sea and biological data were collected at the tuna cannery and in the laboratory for species or categories not processed at the cannery.

Data on age, fecundity, length, sex, sexual maturity and weight have been collected for over Size data from over 180,000 tuna and tuna-like species specimens from Spanish fleets (**Table 21**), both target and bycatch within the Data Collection Framework. Several research projects focused on tuna and tuna-like species, as well as on several bycatch species, have continued during the biennial period 2017-2018 (**Table 22 and 23**).

## ANNEX I TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

	GENERAL	RESPONSE
S1	Annual Report	12/09/2019
S2	Fleet Characteristics	01/04/2019, 05/06/2019, 14/06/2019, 27/06/2019, 01/07/2019, 02/07/2019, 03/07/2019, 08/07/2019, 12/07/2019
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate	01/04/2019, 04/04/2019, 02/05/2019, 17/05/2019, 14/06/2019, 27/06/2019, 01/07/2019, 02/07/2019, 03/07/2019, 12/07/2019
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	01/04/2019, 17/05/2019, 12/06/2019, 14/06/2019, 27/06/2019, 01/07/2019, 02/07/2019, 03/07/2019, 12/07/2019
S5	Size samples (Task II)	01/04/2019, 02/04/2019, 17/05/2019, 13/06/2019, 01/07/2019, 02/07/2019, 03/07/2019, 09/07/2019, 12/07/2019
S6	Catch estimated by size	01/04/2019, 17/05/2019, 12/06/2019, 01/07/2019, 02/07/2019, 09/07/2019
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	28/06/2019, 02/07/2019
S8	Information on tagging surveys	26/07/2019
S9	Information collected under conventional tagging programmes	28/06/2019
S10	Information collected under electronic tagging programmes	01/07/2019, 02/07/2019, 09/07/2019
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	11/09/2019
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	NA
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	03/07/2019, 08/07/2019
<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>		
S15	Size sampling from farms	26/06/2019
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	11/09/2019
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	01/07/2019, 31/07/2019
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable – no EU vessels fishing W-BFT.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable – no EU vessels fishing W-BFT.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable – no EU vessels fishing W-BFT.
S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	26/07/2019
<b>TROPICALS</b>		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	
S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	03/01/2019, 25/07/2019



S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc.	01/04/19, 01/07/2019
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	01/07/2019
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	21/12/2018, 27/06/2019, 28/06/2019, 01/07/2019, 03/07/2019, 17/07/2019
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	01/07/2019
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not available
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Not applicable
<b>SHARK</b>		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	NA. EU have reported specific shark data.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	04/07/2019
S51	Information on blue shark	28/06/2019
<b>OTHER BYC</b>		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Non available
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	28/06/2019, 12/07/2019, 30/07/2019
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	28/06/2019, 12/04/2019, 12/07/2019, 30/07/2019
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	15 September 2019. In annual report.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	15 September 2019. In annual report.

## Part II (Management implementation)

### *Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures*

#### *3.1 EU Data Collection Framework*

An EU-wide framework for the collection of fisheries data (DCF) is in place since the early 2000s. Under this Framework, co-financed between the European Commission and the Member States and implemented by the relevant research institutes and ministerial departments in each EU coastal Member State, a complete set of information pertaining to the fleets (catch, effort and economic indicators) is compiled. In the ICCAT Convention area, this information focusses among other on bluefin tuna, yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna, skipjack, albacore, swordfish, Atlantic bonito and a large number of sharks.

In order to ensure a harmonised and coherent collection of the information, scientists of the different EU Member States concerned by ICCAT fisheries hold every year a coordination meeting. Such data is regularly made available to scientists in order to run their researches and constitute the basis for the EU contribution to the stock assessment processes undertaken by the ICCAT SCRS.

### 3.2 *EU voluntary contributions to the scientific work of international organisations*

The EU has earmarked financial resources for the funding of studies and research activities in the context of the RFMOs to which it is a member.

One of the most relevant ICCAT activities to which the EU is contributing during the last years is the Atlantic-Wide Programme for Bluefin Tuna (GBYP), which main objective is to improve scientific knowledge on bluefin tuna with the aim to support conservation measures capable to ensure sustainable exploitation of the bluefin tuna stock in the Atlantic Ocean. The priorities of this programme are the improvement of the data collection, of the understanding of key biological and ecological processes and of the assessment models to provide better scientific advice. It includes data recovery and data mining, aerial surveys, biological studies, tagging activities and modelling. EU Member states research laboratories are particularly active in the context of the GBYP Programme.

The EU annually allocates a budget to improve the scientific basis for decision making in ICCAT by supporting different activities included in the Work programme of the Standing Committee for Statistics and Research (SCRS) and the 2015-2020 Science Strategic Programme. Those activities include Atlantic-wide research programme for Bluefin Tuna (GBYP), Sharks research and data collection programme, Swordfish – stock structure work and the ICCAT MSE process. Up to 2018 an amount of more than 10 million Euros was spent by the EU for the implementation of the GBYP programme, with 1,400,000 € for the phase 9 for improving the scientific knowledge and assessment of Atlantic Bluefin tuna.

In 2015-2016, following the outcomes of a study on the feasibility of a tagging programme for tropical tuna in the Atlantic Ocean co-funded by the EU, a large scale tagging programme for tropical tuna in the Atlantic Ocean was launched for which the EU is contributing with 13.5 million Euro over a five year period.

### 3.3 *EU Research and Technological Development Framework Programme and EU studies*

The EU has supported several projects and studies in 2018:

- EU Research and Technological Development Framework Programme Horizon 2020

The EU Research and Technological Development Framework Programme Horizon 2020 (2014-2020) support a project called Farfish with relevance for ICCAT.

- Framework Contract for the provision of scientific advice in Fisheries beyond EU Waters (SAFEWATERS 2)

In November 2016, EASME and a Consortium of EU research institutes from France, Portugal, The Netherlands, Spain and United Kingdom, signed a Framework Contract (FWC) for the provision scientific advice for fisheries beyond EU waters in the context of Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMO) and Fisheries Sustainable Partnership Agreements (SFPA) for the period 2016-2018.

These projects and studies are detailed in **Annex I**.

### 3.4 *Scientific Observers Programmes*

EU is committed to respect the ICCAT obligations in terms of scientific observer's coverage in the different fleets operating in the ICCAT Convention Area. The EU national scientific observers cover the main fisheries in which the EU is involved such as E-BFT (purse seiners, long-liners, traps and bail-boats), N-ALB (pelagic trawlers), SWO (long-liners) and tropical tunas (purse seiners). These observers follow appropriate training courses including data validation training.

The information collected concerns all target and not-target species and, where possible, the collection of data is extended to cover turtles, seabirds and marine mammals. The type of data collected refer to catch, discards, by-catch, vessels and fishing gear characteristics as well as biological parameters such as length, weight, sex, maturity and growth.

3.5 *EU Member States National Research Activities*

As above mentioned the EU Data Collection Framework provides for the collection of fleet-related variables but also stock-related variables (length composition, growth parameters, maturity information and distribution) are collected for the most important stocks. This information, which constitutes the basis for the provision of scientific advice is used in different ICCAT Working Groups and serves as basis for the implementation of other complementary research activities.

The research activities related to ICCAT fisheries carried out at national level by the EU Member States are described in **Annex II**.

3.6 *Participation and contribution to SCRS Working Groups*

Researchers from EU-Member States regularly participate to SCRS Working Groups and other ICCAT initiatives. They also regularly contribute to these working groups, presenting scientific papers.

This participation and contributions are detailed in **Annex III**.

**ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3**

<b>Req</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information required</b>	<b>Response</b>
GEN	0001	Annual Reports	<p>Pursuant to Article 216(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, international agreements concluded by the Union are binding upon the institutions of the Union and on its Member States. In these circumstances, Member States are bound to take necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with ICCAT Recommendations by their vessels and, as appropriate, their nationals.</p> <p>Article 71 of Regulation (EU) 2017/2107 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 November 2017 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Convention area of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), provides that each year EU Member States shall submit to the EU Commission an annual report for the preceding calendar year, comprising information on fisheries, research, statistics, management, inspection and IUU fishing prevention activities and any additional information, as appropriate. Additionally, the annual report shall include information on the steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research in that field.</p> <p>Based on the information received, an EU annual report is submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat.</p>
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	<p>ICCAT Recommendations and corresponding provisions regarding reporting obligations have been transposed in EU law as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulation (EU) 2017/2107 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 November 2017 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Convention area of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT).</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulation (EU) 2016/1627 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 September 2016 on a multiannual recovery plan for Bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean, and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 302/2009 (OJ L 252/1 16.9.2016).</li> <li>Regulation (EU) 2019/1154 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on a multiannual recovery plan for Mediterranean swordfish and amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1967/2006 and Regulation (EU) 2017/2107 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 188, 12.7.2019, p. 1–24).</li> </ul> <p>Furthermore, the catch limits adopted for the stocks managed by ICCAT were fixed in EU law through Council Regulation (EU) No 2019/124 of 30 January 2019 fixing for 2019 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Union waters and, for Union fishing vessels, in certain non-Union waters.</p>
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	05/08/2019
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Only one chartering arrangement. No information has been reported.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	17-01-2019, 30-04-2019, 16-05-2019, 11-07-2019, 12-07-2019, 20-08-2019.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	17/07/2019, 11/09/2019.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable – The EU prohibits any vessels to perform transshipments at sea in Union waters, and MS do not allow transshipments at sea beyond EU waters.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	<p>The authorisations for carrier vessels have specific validity dates and are not auto-renewed. The number of individual vessels that were subject to changes (renewal, deletion etc.) within a given year (2018) is not recorded. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT together with vessels to be included in the register of non-fishing vessels. Date of authorisation request sent to ICCAT as example: 21/12/2018 (EU.NLD).</p> <p>The number of vessels with carrier authorisations in 2019: 4.</p>
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Not applicable. No pelagic long line vessels are permitted to tranship.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	See GEN 0011.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	13/02/2019, 15/02/2019, 18/02/2019, 18/06/2019, 16/07/2019, 02/08/2019.
GEN	0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	See GEN 0011.

GEN	0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No Denial of Entry or Use of port reported
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Reports have been compiled and will be sent as soon as possible.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Reports have been compiled and will be sent as soon as possible.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Reports have been compiled and will be sent as soon as possible.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	EU has not entered into any such bilateral arrangements.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	10 – sent on 06/06/2019.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	See <b>Annex I</b> .
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	The list runs until 31/12/2020 and this should be considered as being without a final date. There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT. All data on vessels above 20 m was sent within the CP01 report.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	As other ICCAT obligations, sport and recreational fisheries are managed by Member States in respect of provisions established by ICCAT. To this extent, such activities are subject to conditions such as: the delivery of permits, the respect of closed seasons, the assignment of a specific quota to such activities, the prohibition of sale of catches deriving from sport and recreational fisheries, the implementation of a catch and release system whenever possible, etc. Recreational fisheries are forbidden by some EU member states. Member States are free to avail of the above instruments or others in order to control such fisheries. In any case, such activities occur within the limit of the quota assigned to the EU and thus its Member States.  See Annex II for more details on single Member States.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable. This CPC has no information to report on alleged IUU activities.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. This CPC has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report.
GEN	0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	11/09/2019
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable. This CPC has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.

GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. This CPC has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Reports have been compiled and will be sent as soon as possible.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Reports have been compiled and will be sent as soon as possible.
GEN	0031	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate	EU is currently not participating in a pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.
GEN	0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	EU is currently not participating in a pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.
GEN	0033	Report on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	EU is currently not participating in a pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.
GEN	0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	EU has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	39 farms (16 active, 23 currently inactive but subject to be active in the future).
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	27/08/2019
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	06/06/2019
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Total of 109 records in CP09 files.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	26/02/2019, 05/03/2019, 18/03/2019 14 traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	15/02/2019
BFT	1008	Farming capacity plan and revisions if appropriate	15/02/2019, 31/05/2019
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans	31/05/2019
BFT	1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	No information has been requested this year by the ICCAT Secretariat.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2018	22/07/2019
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	04-01-2019, 28-01-2019, 01-02-2019, 07-02-2019, 12-02-2019, 22-02-2019, 01-03-2019, 04-03-2019, 12-03-2019, 18-03-2019, 22-03-2019, 02-04-2019, 03-04-2019, 10-04-2019, 16-04-2019, 17-04-2019, 24-04-2019, 26-04-2019, 29-04-2019, 06-05-2019, 09-05-2019, 16-05-2019, 03-06-2019, 03-06-2019, 18-06-2019, 19-06-2019, 24-06-2019.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	29-01-2019, 05-03-2019, 02-04-2019, 05-04-2019, 16-04-2019, 15-04-2019, 16-04-2019, 17-04-2019, 25-04-2019, 26-04-2019, 29-04-2019, 30-04-2019, 06-05-2019, 03-05-2019, 07-05-2019, 13-05-2019, 22-05-2019, 10-05-2019, 16-05-2019, 17-05-2019, 22-05-2019, 21-05-2019, 28-05-2019, 18-06-2019, 21-06-2019, 23-07-2019, 20-08-2019.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	19/05/2019, 04/06/2019.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	VMS messages were transmitted regularly during 2018. All failures were investigated and addressed.

BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	15/02/2019
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	18/02/2019, 21/03/2019 The EU inspection means include 149 patrol vessels, 9 planes and 8 helicopters.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	18/02/2019, 05/03/2019, 25/03/2019, 12/04/2019, 07/06/2019, 01/08/2019 727 EU inspectors are currently active.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Reports have been compiled and will be sent as soon as possible.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	13/02/2019, 15/02/2019, 18/02/2019, 18/06/2019, 16/07/2019, 02/08/2019.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	13/02/2019, 15/02/2019, 18/02/2019, 18/06/2019, 16/07/2019, 02/08/2019.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	31
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	5
BFT	1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	EU quota has not been fully utilised in 2018. Dates of closures of PS fisheries by EU-Member state were sent on 04/07/2018.  In 2019, the purse seine fishery was closed as of 05 June for the Spanish vessels, as of 10 June for the Cypriot, French and Maltese vessels, as of 07 July for the Croatian vessels, as of 23 July for the Italian vessels, and of 24 July for the Spanish traps.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Percentage of juvenile catches compared to the global catches of BFT is very low as the current model of exploitation of the fleet and traps in most of the EU-MS aims to catch large adult specimens.  EU MS promote tagging of released juveniles specimens below the minimum conservation size, and are seeking mechanisms to incentive this practice.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	05/09/2019, 09/09/2019, 11/09/2019, 13/09/2019.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Administrator and validator rights are granted through the eBCD system.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	eBCD contacts points for EU MS are regularly updated in the eBCD system. In addition updates of the list of contacts have been sent on 10/04/2019 and 24/06/2019.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Currently covered by Regulation (EU) No 640/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 July 2010 establishing a catch documentation programme for bluefin tuna <i>Thunnus thynnus</i> .
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	16/07/2019
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	MS of the EU have provided with and regularly update in the eBCD system the necessary information to register all their BFT operators.
BFT	1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	This obligation has entered into force on 21 June 2019 and will be reported in 2020.

TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	The authorisations for tropical tuna (TROP) can be auto-renewed each year on 31/12. The number of individual vessels that were subject to changes of TROP authorisations (renewal, deletion etc.) within a given year (2018) is not recorded.  The number of vessels with TROP authorisations in 2019: 430.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	03/07/2019
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	EU has not received reports of IUU activity by its vessels nor has any additional information to report.  03/01/2019
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Catches of bigeye or yellowfin tuna are prohibited on FAD from 1 January to 28 February between the African coast (northern boundary), parallel 10° South latitude (southern limit), meridians 5° West longitude (western boundary) and 5° East longitude (eastern boundary). From 1 January to 28 February, all fishing vessels fishing for BET and / or YFT in the area described above must comply with the ICCAT Regional Observer Program.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	23/03/2019, update 24/04/2019; 13/09/2019.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	22/02/2018 (update ESP).
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye	21/12/2018, 29/03/2019, 28/06/2019.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Control and enforcement measures for the FAD are specified in the management plans sent on 25/07/2019. See also S25.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	23/03/2019, update 24/04/2019; 13/09/2019.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	22/02/2018 (update ESP).
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	20/12/2018, 08/01/2019, 10/01/2019, 07/01/2019, 09/01/2019, 10/01/2019.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	The authorisations for sport/recreational vessels to catch Med-SWO have specific validity dates and are not auto-renewed. The number of individual vessels that were subject to changes (renewal, deletion etc.) within a given year (2018) is not recorded. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT. Date of authorisation request sent to ICCAT as example: 12/01/2018 (EU.ITA).
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	03/07/2019
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	13/09/2019
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	13/09/2019



SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	13/02/2019, 15/02/2019, 18/02/2019, 18/06/2019, 16/07/2019, 02/08/2019.
SWO	3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	23/10/2018, 3/01/2019, 29/04/2019, 30/07/2109.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No tagging programs on Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	18/02/2019, 21/03/2019 The EU inspection means include 149 patrol vessels, 9 planes and 8 helicopters.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	18/02/2019, 05/03/2019, 25/03/2019, 12/04/2019, 07/06/20119. 728 EU inspectors are currently active.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	Tacit renewal of the initial list transmitted to ICCAT. The authorisations for N.SWO are usually auto-renewed on 31/12 each year. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.  Number of vessels authorised in 2019: 166.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	Tacit renewal of the initial list transmitted to ICCAT. The authorisations for S.SWO are usually auto-renewed on 31/12 each year. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.  Number of vessels authorised 2019: 140.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	In accordance with paragraphs 13 and 14 of ICCAT Recommendation 16-03, EU-MS have adopted different by-catch limits of N-SWO. For more details on individual MS see <b>Annex II</b> .
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No dedicated by-catch limit has been establish for S-SWO. By-catch for S-SWO has been prohibit by some EU-MS. For more details on individual MS see <b>Annex II</b> .
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Reports have been compiled and will be sent as soon as possible.
SWO	3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	15/03/2019
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	22/01/2019, 25/02/2019, 04/03/2019, 20/03/2019.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	Tacit renewal of the initial list transmitted to ICCAT. The authorisations for N.ALB are usually auto-renewed on 31/12 each year. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.  Number of vessels authorised 2019: 526.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	Tacit renewal of the initial list transmitted to ICCAT. The authorisations for S.ALB are usually auto-renewed on 31/12 each year. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.  Number of vessels authorised 2019: 176.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	EU-MS have adopted different by-catch limits of N-ALB. For more details on individual MS see <b>Annex II</b> .
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	EU-MS have adopted different by-catch limits of S-ALB. For more details on individual MS see <b>Annex II</b> .
BIL	5001	Report on the implementation of Rec. 15-05/18-04 and 16-11	14/09/2019

SHK	7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	14/09/2019
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	<p>22/07/2019, 13/09/2019</p> <p>Articles 41 and 42 of Regulation (EU) 2017/2107 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Convention area of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) gives provisions for reducing incidental catches of turtles as well as reporting obligations for sea turtles.</p> <p>Several research projects were carried out in the EU for scientific observations related to the interaction between fishing activities of ICCAT area and sea turtles. In order to comply with this Recommendation, Member States adopted specific regulations, which include measures to prevent the capture of sea turtles.</p> <p>Furthermore, some Member States require that, prior to the issuance of a Temporary Permit Fishing, vessels (surface longliners) submit with their application an annex that certifies the existence on-board of turtle release devices.</p> <p>Similarly, among the conditions for granting fishing permit, there is the obligation to be fulfilled by the ship-owners and vessel captains to follow specific guidelines for the correct annotation of information concerning the interactions with sea turtles that occurred during fishing activities.</p> <p>See also information sent under obligation S38, and <b>Annex II</b> for more details on single Member States.</p>
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	<p>22/07/2019, 11/09/2019</p> <p>Article 38 to 40 of Regulation (EU) 2017/2107 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Convention area of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) gives provisions regarding mitigating measures and reporting obligations for seabirds.</p> <p>Information on seabird interaction has also been sent under S39.</p>
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	<p>Incidental catches of sea turtles and seabirds are recorded in the observed fisheries, and reported as part of the observer reports. These incidental catches are declared in the context of Task I/II.</p> <p>For more details on individual MS see <b>Annex II</b>.</p>
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by this CPC.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable. This CPC had not lodged an objection to any of the previous year's Recommendations.

***Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures***

Text on measures taken to implement ICCAT conservation and management measures not included in Section 3 above, and any other information of interest to the Commission.

See **Annex III** for more details on single Member States.

***Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures***

No important difficulties were encountered in 2018.

**Table 1.** EU Malta Catches (t) for the major species in the ICCAT Convention area in 2018.

	<i>BFT</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>ALB-MED</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>
EU Malta	308.16	307.65	103.60	0	0	43.33

**Table 2.** EU Malta Catches (t) for the major species in the ICCAT Convention area in 2018.

<i>Species</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>% Difference*</i>
ALB-MED	3.54	103.60	96.58
BFT	260.75	308.16	18.18
SWO	330.38	307.65	-6.88

\*% = Difference (2018-2017)/2017\*100

**Table 3.** Fishing effort in total number of trips and no. of hooks for some fleets engaged in the large pelagic fisheries.

	<i>CYP</i>		<i>GRC</i>	<i>IRL</i>	<i>ESP</i>
	<i>LLD</i>	<i>PS</i>	<i>LL and HL</i>	<i>Mid-water trawlers</i>	<i>LL (Atlantic)</i>
No of trips	1,196	5		92	
No of hooks	2,846,400	NA			
No of days at sea			6,007	578	21,412
kg BFT	58,506	74,959	267,082	15,843	
kg ALB	623,922	0	522,260	3,079,635	
kg SWO	45,427	0	350,200	12,906	

**Table 4.** Carrying capacity (CC) of fishing vessels (purse seiners and bait-boat) of the French tropical fleet operating in the Atlantic Ocean in 2017 and 2018.

<i>Year</i>	<i>50-400</i>	<i>401-600</i>	<i>601-800</i>	<i>801-1,200</i>	<i>1,201-2,000</i>	<i>Nb vessels</i>	<i>CC</i>
2017	1	0	2	5.8	1.8	11	9,907
2018	1	0	2	5.8	1.8	11	9,971

**Table 5.** The composition of the EU fleet targeting Bluefin tuna.

<i>Type</i>	<i>EU Fleet (No vessels)</i>
Purse seiner over 40m	24
Purse seiner between 24 and 40m	30
Purse seiners less than 24m	4
<b>Total Purse Seine Fleet</b>	<b>58</b>
Longliner over 40m	0
Longliner between 24 and 40m	9
Longliner less than 24m	85
<b>Total Longline Fleet</b>	<b>94</b>
Baitboat	60
Handline	46
Trawler	57
Trap	12
Other	715
<b>Total fleet/fishing capacity</b>	<b>1,042</b>

**Table 6.** Distribution between the EU Member States (MS) of the maximum number of fishing vessels authorised to fish for northern albacore as a target species.

<i>Ireland</i>	<i>Spain</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>Portugal</i>
50	730	151	12	310

**Table 7.** Maximum number of EU fishing vessels of at least 20 meters length allowed to fish for bigeye tuna in the ICCAT Convention Area in 2018.

<i>EU Member State</i>	<i>Maximum number of purse seines</i>	<i>Maximum number of longlines</i>
Spain	23	190
France	11	
Portugal		79
Union	34	269

**Table 8.** Catches estimated per species and per fishing mode (floating object = FAD, free school = FSC) for the French purse seine fleet.

	<i>YFT</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>OTH</i>	<i>Total</i>
FAD	2,711	18,237	2,389	1	957	24,296
FSC	21,729	3,681	1,453	26	19	26,918
Total	24,440	21,918	3,842	27	976	51,214
% FAD	11.1	83.2	62.2	3.7	98.1	100

**Table 9.** Inventory of the number of individuals by species group recovered as incidental catch for the French purse seine fishery in the Atlantic (EU observer program, 20.8% coverage of the fishing sets).

<i>Species Group</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>
Billfishes	101	0.05
Cephalopods	2	0
Cetaceans	0	0
Other bony fishes	166,536	81.9
Rays	29	0.01
Seabirds	0	0
Sharks	613	0.3
Unknown	0	0
Tunas nei	36,013	17.71
Turtles	45	0.02
Whale shark	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>203,340</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 10.** Length data collected by scientific observers (UE DCFP project) for shark species and billfish species for French vessels.

<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>	264
<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>	1
<i>Prionace glauca</i>	1
<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	7
<i>Tetrapturus albidus</i>	3
<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	59

**Table 11.** Rate of interaction of marine turtles with Spanish surface longlines resulting of scientific observations in the Atlantic Area in 2018.

<b>Año 2018</b>		
Nº total tortugas		10
Nº Anzuelos observados		63770
Región:		Atlántico Sur
Arte:		LLSWO surf.
Especie dirigida:		SWO
<b>Especie</b>	<b>Muertas</b>	<b>Mortalidad /anzuelo</b>
<i>D. coriacea</i>	1	1.57E <sup>-05</sup>
<i>C. caretta</i>	0	0
<b>Especie</b>	<b>Vivas</b>	<b>Interacción /anzuelo</b>
<i>D. coriacea</i>	5	7.84E <sup>-05</sup>
<i>C. caretta</i>	4	6.27E <sup>-05</sup>
		<b>Interacción total / anzuelo</b>
Tot. Tortugas	10	1.57E <sup>-04</sup>

**Table 12.** The EU catches in the ICCAT Convention area.

<i>Species</i>	<i>Sub-total (tons)</i>
Bluefin Tuna	15585
Swordfish	13403
Albacore	27629
Tropical tunas (BET, SKJ, YFT)	137296
Small tunas (FRI, BLT, BON, DOL, LTA)	6863
Sharks (BSH, SMA)	51027

**Table 13.** The EU catches by EU Member States EU Catches 2018 (t).

	<i>BFT</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>SMALL</i>	<i>BSH</i>	<i>SMA</i>
Cyprus	134	45	624	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	5022	8980	15827	10908	8400	53021	2722	35219	2209
France	4774	134	5867	25109	4057	23198	1354	96	2
Greece	267	368	522	0	0	0	1423	0	0
Croatia	744	28	2	0	0	0	71	0	0
Ireland	17	13	3102	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	3869	1467	1073	0	4	33	567	0	0
Malta	308	308	104	0	0	43	434	4	0
Portugal	450	2060	509	638	4405	7480	292	13210	280
UK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 14.** Provisional EU Catches (in tons) of Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin Tuna in the period 2013-2018.

	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>
Cyprus	17	18	22	94	109	134
Spain	2502	2446	2893	3453	4197	5022
France	2414	2419	2819	3396	4002	4774
Greece	178	161	195	218	235	267
Croatia	389	387	458	519	635	744
Ireland	13	19	14	34	16	17
Italy	1938	1946	2273	2734	3196	3869
Malta	155	156	183	212	261	308
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	235	243	263	327	429	450
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7841</b>	<b>7796</b>	<b>9121</b>	<b>10988</b>	<b>13081</b>	<b>15585</b>

**Table 15.** Provisional EU Catches (in tons) of Swordfish in 2018.

	<i>N-ATL</i>	<i>S-ATL</i>	<i>MED</i>
Cyprus	0	0	45
Spain	3186	4408	1386
France	80	5	50
Greece	0	0	368
Croatia	0	0	28
Ireland	13	0	0
Italy	0	0	1467
Malta	0	0	308
Portugal	1691	369	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4970</b>	<b>4782</b>	<b>3652</b>

**Table 16.** Provisional EU Catches (in tons) of Albacore in 2018.

	<i>N-ALB</i>	<i>S-ALB</i>	<i>MED</i>
Cyprus	0	0	624
Spain	15691	65	71
France	5840	27	0
Greece	0	0	522
Croatia	0	0	2
Ireland	3102	0	0
Italy	0	0	1073
Malta	0	0	104
Portugal	498	11	0

**Table 17.** Provisional EU Catches (in tons) of Tropical Tuna in the ICCAT Convention Area in 2018.

	<i>Yellowfin (YFT)</i>	<i>Bigeye (BET)</i>	<i>Skipjack (SKJ)</i>
Spain	10908	8400	53021
France	25109	4057	23198
Portugal	638	4405	7480
Italy	0	0	33



**Table 18.** Provisional EU Catches (in tons) of small tunas in 2018.

	<i>FRI</i>	<i>BLT</i>	<i>BON</i>	<i>DOL</i>	<i>LTA</i>	<b><i>Total</i></b>
Malta	0	12	2	414	6	<b>434</b>
Spain						<b>2722</b>
France	775	0	247	0	332	<b>1354</b>
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	<b>292</b>
Croatia	0	0	28	1	42	<b>71</b>
Italy						<b>567</b>
Greece						<b>1423</b>

**Table 19.** Provisional EU Catches of Blue shark and Shortfin mako in 2018.

	<i>BSH</i>	<i>SMA</i>
Spain	35219	2209
France	96	2
Malta	4	0
Portugal	13210	280
Italy	7	

**Table 20.** Biological data collection for major tuna species in 2018 for the French purse seine tuna fleet in the Atlantic Ocean.

	<i>Length</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Sex Ratio</i>	<i>Sexual maturity</i>
SKJ	11,091	715	658	657
YFT	28,652	871	854	940
BET	5,967	224	212	212
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45,710</b>	<b>1,810</b>	<b>1,724</b>	<b>1,809</b>

**Table 21.** Number of fish used for the estimation of different variables from EU-Spain fleets catches in the ICCAT Convention Area in 2018, by species.

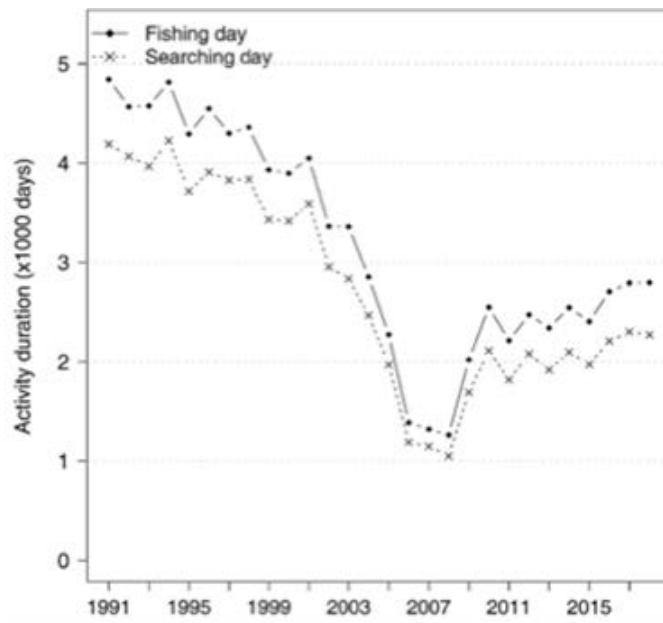
Species/Variable	age	fecundity	length	sex ratio	Sexual maturity	weight	Total general
<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	830	169	52309	334	334	933	54909
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	245	84	37766	211	211	320	38837
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>			32680	31	31	31	32773
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>			21648	1	1	1	21651
<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	73	0	18081	224	74	235	18687
<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>	757	27	9125	386	691	318	11304
<i>Auxis thazard</i>			4959				4959
<i>Prionace glauca</i>			4101	3302		140	7543
<i>Euthynnus alleteratus</i>	155	19	3738	73	156	234	4375
<i>Sarda sarda</i>	180	47	2992	165	180	324	3888
<i>Auxis rochei</i>	246	24	2000	80	246	387	2983

**Table 22.** Length samples and total number of individuals sampled per species.

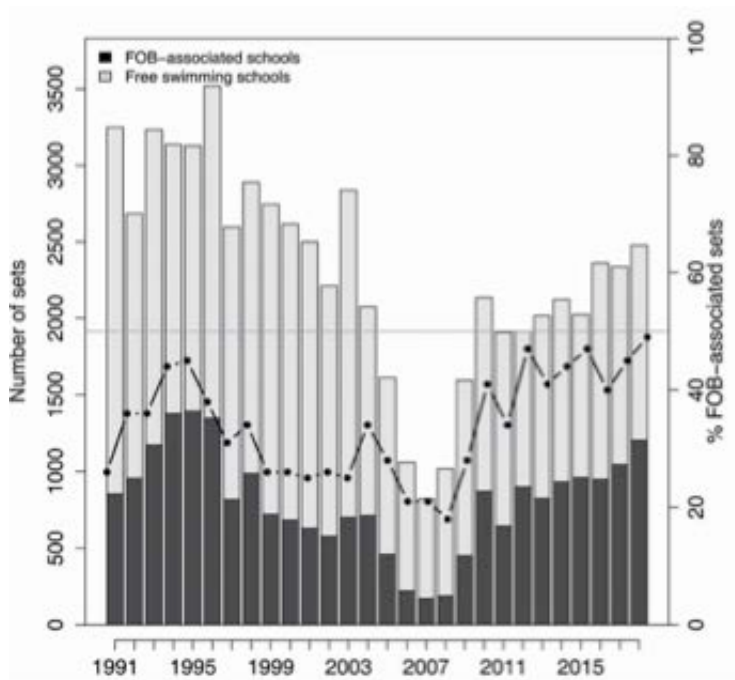
	<i>Nb of Trips in 2018</i>	<i>Nb of trips sampled</i>	<i>Nb of trips with observers</i>	<i>Length samples and total number of individuals sampled per species (N samples/N ind)</i>											
				<i>BFT</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>SAI</i>	<i>BUM</i>	<i>WHM</i>	<i>BSH</i>	<i>SMA</i>	
Purse seine	378	395	391	No samples	1121	7	1	83	43	188	119	260	3	9	17
				No individuals	exhaustive stereocams	7	2	29785	6200	16016	264	337	3	7	22
Long line	5395	1958	183	No samples	185	2125	20	3	56	1	31	6	3	17	
				No individuals	2038	9925	927	3	56	1	31	6	3	20	
Mid water trawl	730	38	36	No samples	5		43								
				No individuals	78		3148								
Traps				No samples	1099										
				No individuals	1099										
Hand line	27	18	27	No samples	26										
				No individuals	26										
Trolling	97	1	1	No samples			30								
				No individuals			167								
Bait boat	425	17	0	No samples				2	4	11					
				No individuals				255	186	6085					
Harpoons				No samples											
				No individuals											
Sport Fishing	78	75	24	No samples	91										
				No individuals	109										

**Table 23.** Length samples and total number of individuals sampled per species.

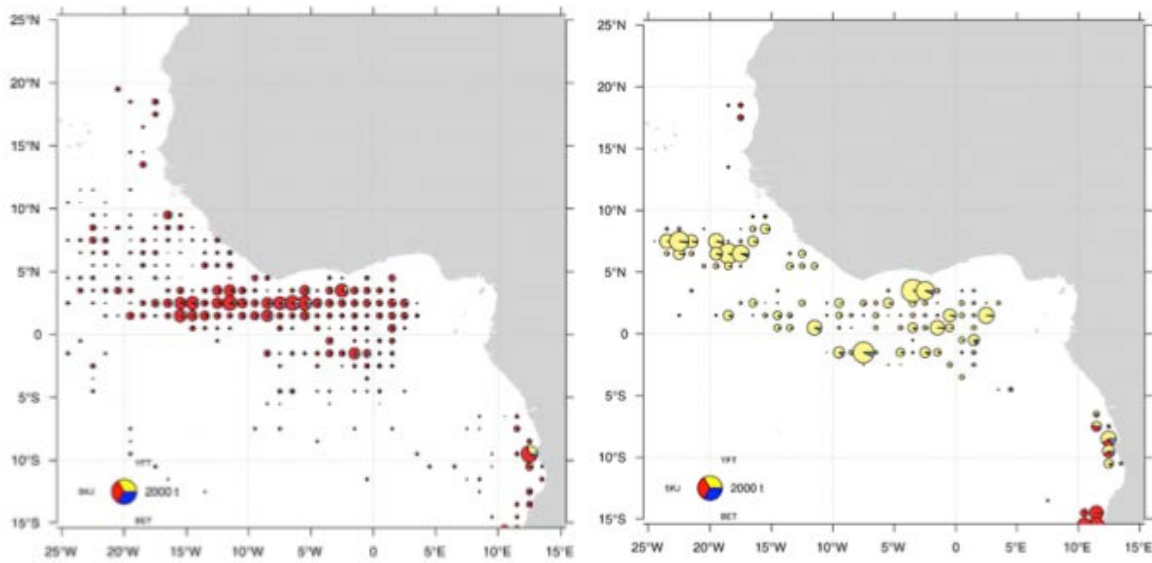
		<i>Number of Length Samples and total number of individuals sampled per species (N samples/N ind)</i>																						
		<i>ALM</i>	<i>ALN</i>	<i>BAF</i>	<i>BLM</i>	<i>BLT</i>	<i>BRZ</i>	<i>CFW</i>	<i>CGX</i>	<i>CNT</i>	<i>DIY</i>	<i>DKK</i>	<i>DOL</i>	<i>DYL</i>	<i>EHN</i>	<i>FAL</i>	<i>FRI</i>	<i>GBA</i>	<i>KYS</i>	<i>LGH</i>	<i>LKV</i>	<i>LKY</i>	<i>LOB</i>	
Purse seine	No samples	48	9	6	1	52	16	4	9	887	7	7	552	1	5	477	191	147	76	4	92	4	298	
	No individuals	218	44	8	2	1316	48	15	15	42229	5	6	2975	1	11	1927	8884	1073	740	22	119	4	1790	
		<i>LTA</i>	<i>MOX</i>	<i>MRW</i>	<i>MYS</i>	<i>MZZ</i>	<i>NAU</i>	<i>NXU</i>	<i>OCS</i>	<i>PLS</i>	<i>REO</i>	<i>RHN</i>	<i>RMB</i>	<i>RMM</i>	<i>RMV</i>	<i>RRU</i>	<i>RUB</i>	<i>SPF</i>	<i>SPK</i>	<i>SPL</i>	<i>SPZ</i>	<i>SQU</i>	<i>TRG</i>	
	No samples	60	34	15	9	19	6	2	8	64	5	7	1	45	8	810	900	2	6	14	21	1	125	
	No individuals	1508	40	31	0	49	6	84	8	83	6	0	1	79	6	18956	59850	2	6	25	55	2	756	
		<i>TRI</i>	<i>TTH</i>	<i>TTL</i>	<i>TTO</i>	<i>TTX</i>	<i>TUG</i>	<i>USE</i>	<i>WAH</i>	<i>YTL</i>	<i>TTH</i>	<i>TTL</i>	<i>TTO</i>	<i>TTX</i>	<i>TUG</i>	<i>USE</i>	<i>WAH</i>	<i>YTL</i>						
	No samples	3	7	21	1	5	6	25	606	311	7	21	1	5	6	25	606	311						
	No individuals	3	7	25	1	0	7	62	3659	3220	7	25	1	0	7	62	3659	3220						



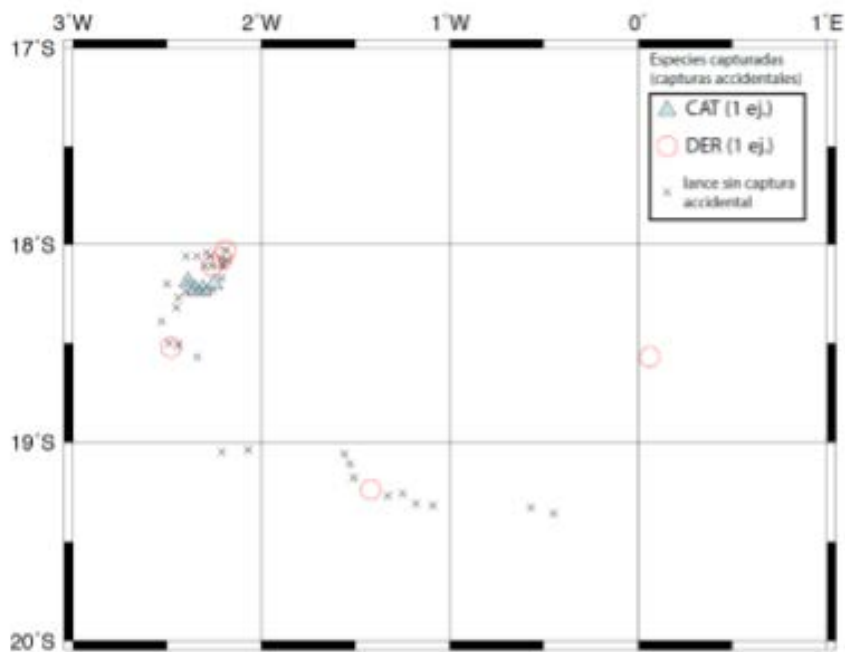
**Figure 1.** Temporal series of the annual fishing days and associated searching days for the French purse seine tuna fleet in the Atlantic Ocean.



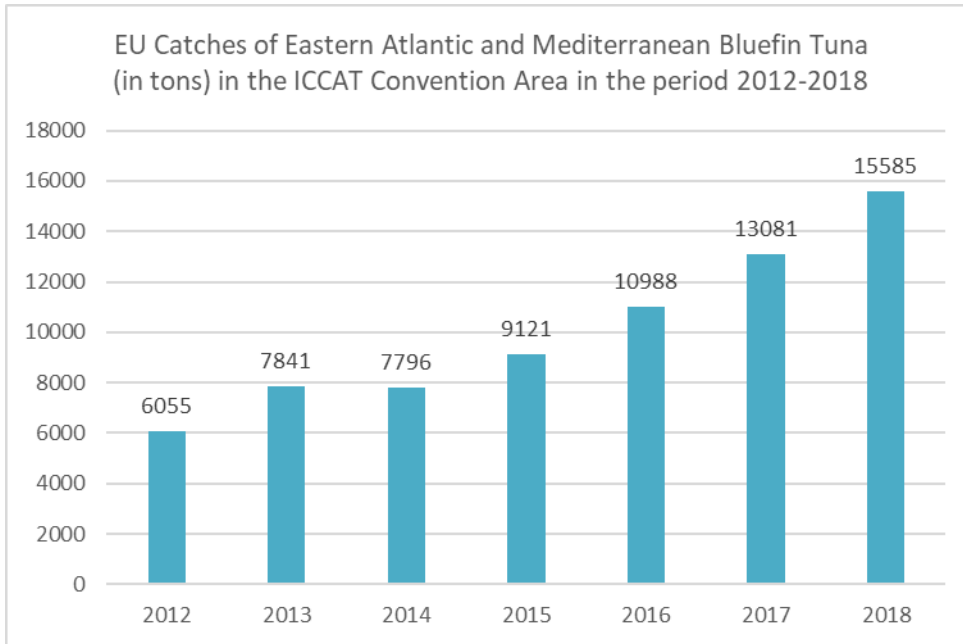
**Figure 2.** Temporal series of the total number of fishing sets (positive and null) per year (bars) with the overlap of the percentage of fishing sets operated on floating objects (black line with black dots).



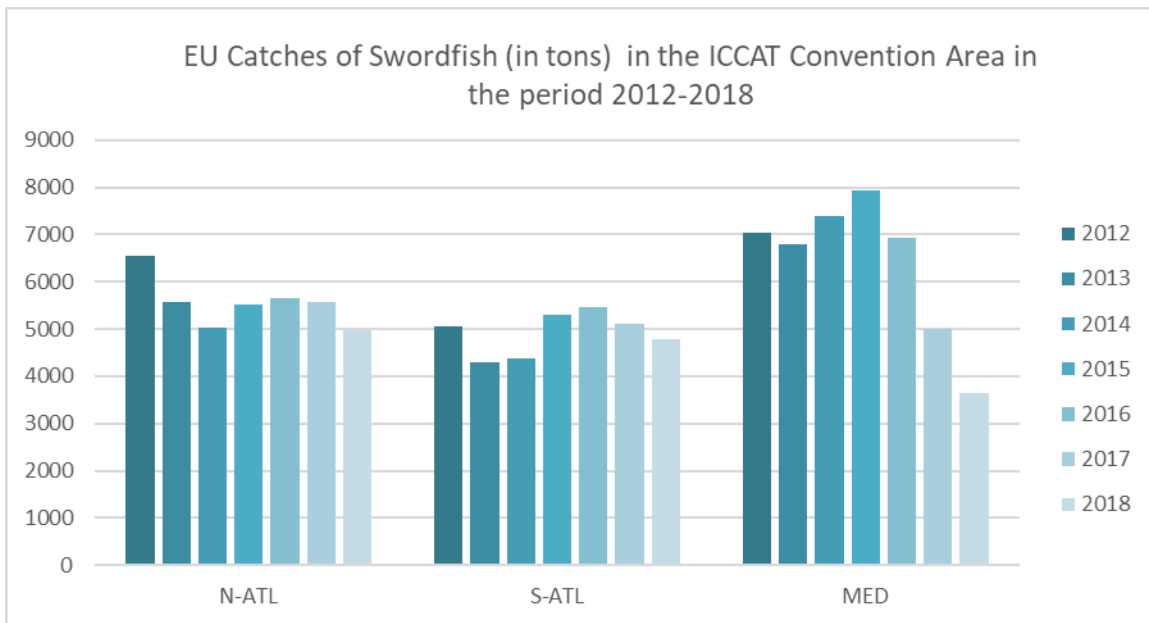
**Figure 3.** Geographical distribution of specific catches (species/1° square) per fishing mode (left = FAD, right = free swimming school) for the French purse seine fleet in 2018.



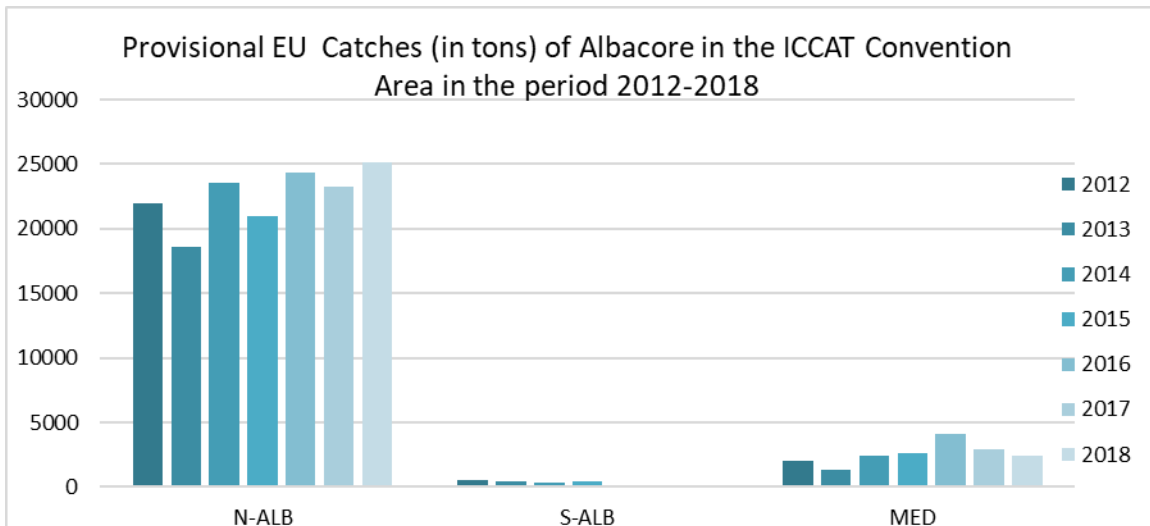
**Figure 4.** Observed fishing operations and geographical location where Spanish vessels interacted with turtles in 2018.



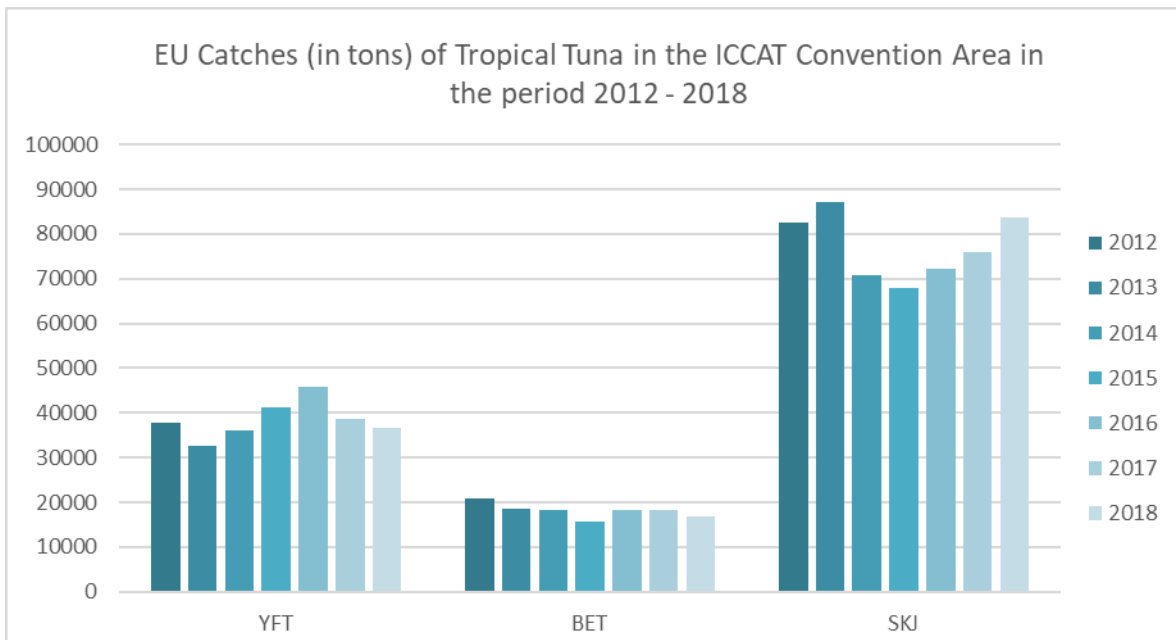
**Figure 5.** EU Catches of Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin Tuna (in tons) in the ICCAT Convention Area in the period 2012-2018.



**Figure 6.** EU Catches of Swordfish (in tons) in the ICCAT Convention Area in the period 2012-2018.

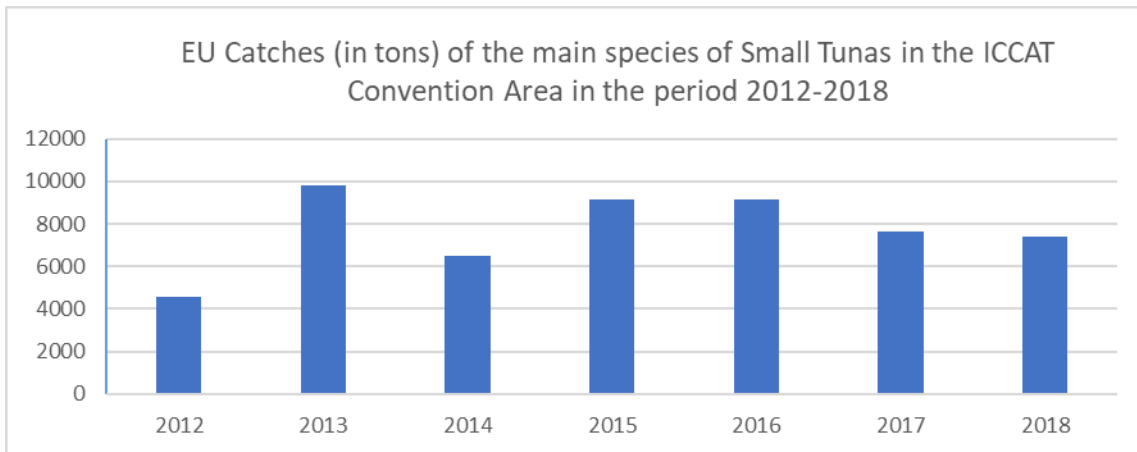


**Figure 7.** EU Catches of Albacore (in tons) in the ICCAT Convention Area in the period 2012-2018.

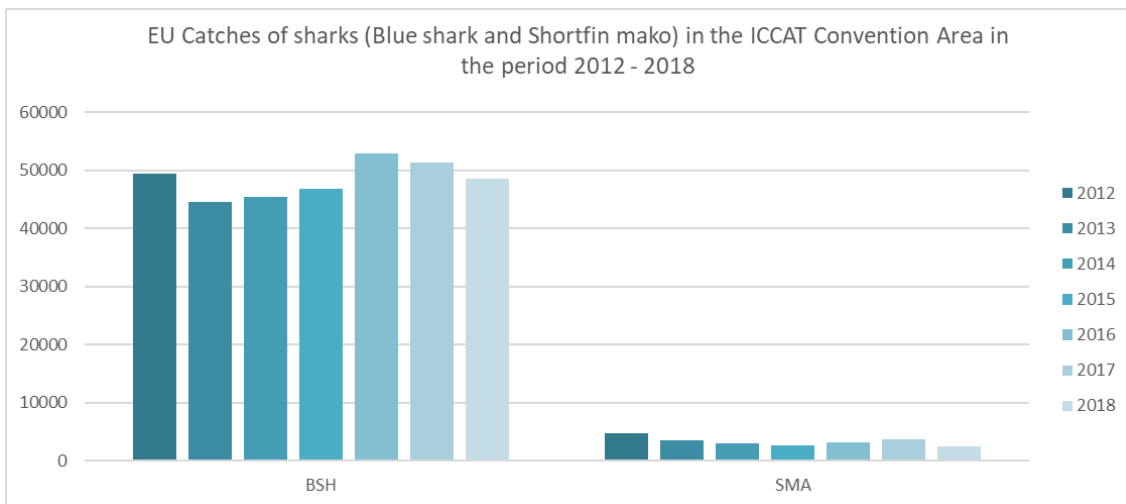


**Figure 8.** EU Catches (in tons) of Tropical Tuna in the ICCAT Convention Area in the period 2012 – 2018.





**Figure 9.** EU Catches (in tons) of the main species of Small Tunas in the ICCAT Convention Area in the period 2012-2018.



**Figure 10.** EU catches of sharks (in tons) in the ICCAT Convention Area in the period 2012-2018.

• Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements				
• Country	• Gear	• Number of vessels	• Related Quota	• Remarks
• Senegal	• Purse seiners	• 28	• BET	•
• “	• Pole-and-liners	• 8	• BET	•
• Côte d'Ivoire	• Longlines	• 8	• BET	•
• “	• Purse seiners	• 28	• BET	•
• Equatorial Guinea	• -	• -	• -	• Dormant since June 2001
• Gabon	• -	• -	• -	• Agreement in force, but last implementing protocol elapsed in July 2016.
• Gambia	• -	• -	• -	• Dormant since June 1996
• Guinea Bissau	• -	• -	• -	• Dormant since November 2018
• Liberia	• Longlines	• 6	• BET	•
• “	• Purse seiners	• 28	• BET	•
• Morocco	• Pole-and-line <150GT	• 27	• BET	• Not yet in force
• Mauritania	• Pole-and-line & longlines	• 15	• BET	•
• “	• Purse seiners	• 25	• BET	•
• Cape Verde	•	•	•	•

## **1. GEN 001 - ANNUAL REPORTS**

### **Portugal**

Pursuant to Article 216(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, international agreements concluded by the Union are binding upon the institutions of the Union and on its Member States. In these circumstances, Member States are bound to take necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with ICCAT Recommendations.

The broadness and complexity of the reporting requirements imposed by ICCAT can be sometimes quite demanding and resource consuming. Reporting obligations are grosso modo divided in two main components, management and science respectively. In Portugal management aspects are coordinated by the Directorate-General for the Natural Resources, Safety and Maritime Services (DGRM), in straight coordination with the competent services of the Autonomous Regions, namely the Fisheries Directorate-General of Azores and Madeira. Reporting requirements encompassed by this component are addressed by the relevant services of DGRM. Coordination between services is assured by the External Resources Division (DRE). Along with the later, other services involved in assuring compliance with ICCAT reporting requirements are the Department of Inspection and Control (DSMC) which includes the VMS and ERS dimension and is also responsible for bridging with other State Entities that are also competent for surveillance, inspection and control matters and the Planning and Statistics Division and homologous services within Fisheries Directorate-General of Azores and Madeira.

As for the science component, the main interlocutor is the Portuguese Institute for the Sea and Atmosphere (IPMA), in straight coordination with the colleagues of Azores and Madeira.

All stakeholders are duly informed of the Recommendations approved during annual meetings. Regional representatives are present during annual meetings. Information circulated by the ICCAT Secretariat related with the reporting requirements is also circulated by all mentioned services. The focal point to receive and disseminate this info is DRE.

## **2. GEN 0002 - REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF REPORTING OBLIGATIONS FOR ALL ICCAT FISHERIES, INCLUDING SHARK SPECIES**

### **2.1. Spain**

La pieza angular del sistema de seguimiento de pesca es el diario electrónico de a bordo, que sistematiza la recepción de datos de capturas, desembarques y transbordos. En las instrucciones específicas dadas a la flota en el momento de la emisión de la autorización de pesca (Permiso Temporal de Pesca, o PTP) se recuerda la obligación de comunicar las capturas, desembarques o transbordos realizados a nivel de especie. Para facilitar esta tarea se entrega un listado con los códigos de las especies más comúnmente capturadas y una guía de identificación. No obstante, dentro de algunas familias sigue siendo difícil la identificación individual de la especie por lo que el desglose final es realizado por los expertos del IEO en función de los datos recogidos por los observadores y en los muestreos en puerto.

### **2.2. Greece**

Greece is compliant with all ICCAT reporting obligations that affect its fisheries and fishing fleet. The catches' data are based on landing declarations and all the fleet's data are based on relevant fishing authorizations. The data regarding protected species are based on fishermen' observations.

### 3. GEN 0017 - INFORMATION OF BILATERAL OR MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS/ARRANGEMENTS THAT ALLOW FOR AN INSPECTOR EXCHANGE PROGRAM DESIGNED TO PROMOTE COOPERATION

#### 3.1. Spain

Es previsible que en próximos años se formalicen algunos acuerdos, siguiendo el ejemplo de la colaboración de España con algunos países ribereños en el océano Índico.

### 4. GEN 0019 - SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT PURSUANT TO ACCESS AGREEMENTS, INCLUDING ALL CATCHES

#### 4.1. Spain

De acuerdo a la Recomendación 14-07, son los países que permiten en sus aguas la pesca a buques de pabellón extranjero los que deben remitir la información correspondiente a ICCAT. España no ha concedido acuerdos de acceso en sus aguas a buques de terceros países en 2018.

### 5. GEN 0023: TECHNIQUES USED TO MANAGE SPORT AND RECREATIONAL FISHERIES

#### 5.1. Spain

España cuenta con normativa propia que regula la pesca de recreo: Real Decreto 347/2011, de 11 de marzo, por el que se regula la pesca marítima de recreo en aguas exteriores. En concreto, el artículo 10, establece que para la pesca desde embarcación se necesita una autorización específica para las capturas de estas especies, sometidas a medidas de protección diferenciada, que son las siguientes, tal y como se detalla en el anexo II (“Especies sometidas a medidas de protección diferenciada en la pesca marítima de recreo”):

Código FAO Atún rojo (*Thunnus thynnus*) (1) **BFT** Atún blanco (*Thunnus alalunga*) **ALB** Patudo (*Thunnus obesus*) **BET** Pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) **SWO** Marlines (*Makaira* spp.) **BUM** Agujas (*Tetrapturus* spp.) Marlin del Mediterráneo-Aguja blanca del Atlántico Aguja Picuda-Marlin peto **MSP** – **WHM** **SPF** – **RSP** Pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) **SAI**

Por otra parte, en cumplimiento del Reglamento TAC y cuotas anual, se reservó en 2018 una cantidad de cuota específica de atún rojo para la pesca recreativa, mediante Resolución del Secretario General de Pesca de 23 de abril de 2018. Esta cuota fue de 15,14 t. La Resolución prohíbe expresamente la captura dirigida a la muerte de ejemplares de atún rojo, obligando a la liberación de ejemplares vivos. La cuota sólo se contabiliza en caso de muerte accidental de ejemplares, que no pueden destinarse a la comercialización.

#### 5.2. Croatia

In 2018, Croatia allocated a total of 8t for big game recreational fishing, which was distributed equally among 16 subjects who met the conditions and criteria for utilisation of this quota. A set of strict rules applied to the quota owners and vessels engaged in this specific type of fisheries such as: obligatory VMS device on board of vessel, obligation of prior notification of landing and authorisation of landing by the Ministry of agriculture, as well as obligatory document accompanying the fish caught.

As regards the sports BFT fishing, it only takes place within the official sports competitions when that particular sport competition is allocated quota. Competitions are organized by Croatian Sport Fishing Association. During the event, a fisheries inspector is always present, while the sampling of tuna (size, weight, etc.) is conducted by IOF (Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries).

#### 5.3. Portugal

Sport and recreational fishery is framed by Decree-law 101/2013, 25th July, which republished the Decree-law 246/2000, 29<sup>th</sup> September, and also by the Ordinance nr.14/2014. This later defines the authorized fishing gears, conditions and fees related with the exercise of recreational fishing activities in oceanic and internal waters under jurisdiction of the maritime authority.

#### **5.4. France**

France allocates 1% of the French quota for Eastern Bluefin tuna to sport and recreational fishing. The quota is distributed among several national federations of sport and recreational maritime fishing. A part of the quota is devolved to the non-adherents to these organizations.

Sport and recreational fishing for Eastern Bluefin tuna are allowed for regularly licensed fishermen:

- in catch-and-release, for the period from 16 June to 14 October;
- in catch-and-landing, for pole-and-line or underwater fishing, for an initial period from 9 July to 31 August, then a second period from 10 to 28 September.

The second fishing period is open only subject to the availability of the quota, after verification of its consumption made at the end of the first fishing period. A notice of closure of the quota comes as soon as the quota is deemed exhausted.

Sport and recreational fishermen are not allowed to catch and land if they do not have a license and an official single-use marking ring.

Each tuna must be tagged immediately after capture. Only fish marked with an official marking ring could be kept on board, and landed.

Sport and recreational fishermen are required to declare landings and return marking rings to a National agency (FranceAgriMer) within 48 hours after landing.

Sport and recreational fishermen must declare the weight and size of the specimen caught, both to FranceAgriMer and, where appropriate, to its national recreational fishing federation, which then monitored and declared the catches for their adherents.

Order of 21 March 2017 (NOR: DEVM1701934A) only allows catch and release of Mediterranean swordfish for pole-and-line vessels, provided that the live fish are released immediately after being caught. Related to this practice, onboard detention, transshipment and landing of Mediterranean swordfish are strictly prohibited (article 3).

Any hook used in sport and recreational fishing for Mediterranean swordfish must be equal to or larger than 7 centimeters (article 4).

The catch-and-release of Mediterranean swordfish is allowed for the period from 1 April to 31 December each year (article 3).

### **6. BFT 1025 - REPORT ON STEPS TAKEN TO ENCOURAGE TAG AND RELEASE OF ALL FISH LESS THAN 30 KG/115 CM**

#### **6.1. Spain**

El porcentaje de captura de juveniles respecto al total de capturas de atún rojo es muy reducido, dado que el actual patrón de explotación de la flota y almadras españolas se dirige a ejemplares adultos. La flota que tiene más incidencia en la captura de juveniles es la de cañas y cebo vivo en el cantábrico. El Instituto español de Oceanografía dio un seguimiento particular a esta flota, con instrucciones expresas de fomentar el marcado de ejemplares juveniles por debajo de la talla requerida que fuesen liberados.

#### **6.2. Greece**

Circular 202/23318/2013, informal communication with fishermen.

### 6.3. France

France precisely defines, allocates and accounts for the dedicated quota on all fish less than 30 kg / 115 cm. This distribution is included in the National order of 7 February 2019 establishing the modalities for allocating the quota of Bluefin tuna granted to France for the year 2019.

## 7. TRO 2004 - ANNUAL REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AREA/TIME CLOSURE FOR BET/YFT/SKJ

### 7.1. Spain

España ha dado un seguimiento detallado a las actividades de la flota atunera de cerco que operó en el área del Golfo de Guinea en enero y febrero de 2018 a través de un programa nacional de observadores gestionado por los institutos científicos IEO y AZTI. El periodo de vigencia tuvo como inicio las 00:00 horas (UTC) del 1 de enero de 2018 y fin las 24:00 horas (UTC) del 28 de febrero de 2018.

Los atuneros cerqueros congeladores que operaron en la zona siguieron instrucciones específicas para operar en la zona comprendida entre los paralelos 4° S y 5° N, el meridiano 20° O y la costa africana. Estuvo prohibido el despliegue de cualquier objeto flotante, con o sin boyas, la pesca en torno, debajo o en asociación con objetos artificiales, lo que incluye buques, la pesca en torno, debajo o en asociación con objetos naturales y el remolque de objetos flotantes desde el interior al exterior de la zona.

Los informes detallados para cada uno de los 12 buques con presencia en la zona de veda se enviaron a la Comisión Europea el 9 de abril de 2018, sin registrar en ninguno de ellos incidentes de incumplimiento.

## 8. SWO 3004 - LIST OF SPORT/RECREATIONAL VESSELS AUTHORIZED TO CATCH MED-SWO

### 8.1. Croatia

Sport and recreational fishing on MED SWO is allowed only in a catch&release manner. Sport and recreational permits are issued to a physical person, not to a vessel.

## 9. SWO 3007 - DEVELOPMENT OR FISHING/MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR NORTH SWORDFISH

### 9.1. Spain

Los datos de capacidad en 2019 son 103 palangreros y la capacidad total de captura 6.212,95 t.

## 10. SWO 3017 - MAXIMUM ONBOARD BY-CATCH LIMIT OF N. SWO

### 10.1. Spain

España no permite capturas accesorias de pez espada a su flota.

### 10.2. France

In accordance with paragraphs 13 and 14 of ICCAT Recommendation 16-03, France has adopted a maximum by-catch limit for vessels not authorized to fish for North Atlantic swordfish.

The catching and landing of North Atlantic swordfish with a live weight of less than 25 kg or a lower jaw length of less than 125 cm is prohibited, except for by-catches, which must not exceed 15% of the number of swordfish landed daily and by vessels.

## **11. SWO 3018 - MAXIMUM ONBOARD BY-CATCH LIMIT OF S. SWO**

### **11.1. Spain**

España no permite capturas accesorias de pez espada a su flota.

## **12. ALB 4006 - MAXIMUM ONBOARD BY-CATCH LIMIT OF N. ALB**

### **12.1. Spain**

España no permite capturas accesorias de atún blanco a su flota en el Atlántico Norte.

### **12.2. France**

According to Annex II of the French National order of 25 February 2013, by-catches of bigeye tuna are allowed within the limit of 3 tonnes per vessel and trip, only for vessels holding the Northern albacore tuna RFMOs fishing license in the ICCAT area with pelagic trawl gear in the Atlantic Ocean, North of 5 ° N.

## **13. ALB 4007 - MAXIMUM ONBOARD BY-CATCH LIMIT OF S. ALB**

### **13.1. Spain**

España permite capturas accesorias de atún blanco a la flota de palangre de superficie que captura al sur del paralelo 5°N. El límite máximo de captura es de un 5% del total de las capturas. En la práctica las capturas accesorias de esta flota son muy reducidas, menores del 1% de la captura total.

## **14. BIL 5003 - DESCRIPTION OF DATA COLLECTION PROGRAMMES AND STEPS TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT REC. 16-11**

### **14.1. France**

Fishing for large pelagic fish has traditionally been practiced in Martinique and Guadeloupe using hand lines around driftwood, and more recently using anchored FADs from open boats equipped with outboard engines.

A Fisheries Information System (SIH in French), designed by our national scientific organism Ifremer, is collecting fishing data on blue marlin since the beginning of 2010 in the French Antilles.

## **15. SHK 7005 - DETAILS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF AND COMPLIANCE WITH SHARK CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES**

### **15.1. Spain**

Lo estipulado en todas estas recomendaciones, está incluido en la vertebración de la actividad de los buques palangreros de superficie, los únicos en España que pueden capturar especies de tiburones pelágicos (salvo las especies prohibidas).

## **16. BYC 8001 - REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF REC. 10-09, PARAS 1, 2 AND 7, AND RELEVANT ACTIONS TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE FAO GUIDELINES**

### **16.1. Spain**

En cuanto a la implementación de la Recomendación ICCAT 10-09, durante el año 2018, el Instituto Español de Oceanografía, en el marco de varios proyectos de investigación, ha continuado observaciones con fines científicos relacionadas con la interacción entre las actividades pesqueras del ámbito ICCAT y las tortugas marinas.

Para dar cumplimiento a lo establecido en esta Recomendación, la Administración española cuenta con normativa específica donde se contemplan medidas para evitar la captura de tortugas marinas (Artículo 19 de la Orden AAA/658/2014).

Asimismo, previamente a la emisión del Permiso Temporal de Pesca, las embarcaciones (palangreros de superficie) deben presentar junto a su solicitud, un anexo donde se relacionen los dispositivos de liberación de tortugas. Del mismo modo, el anexo al Permiso Temporal de Pesca contempla entre las condiciones de concesión y obligaciones a cumplir por la empresa armadora o capitanes de los buques, instrucciones generales para la correcta anotación de información de las interacciones ocurridas con tortugas marinas.

### **16.2. Greece**

Data collection regarding dead or injured individuals of sea turtles are recorded by the relevant authorities of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Insular Policy but no connection to large pelagic fisheries is concluded so far. A relevant circular has been sent to all regional authorities, to collect data regarding incidental catches of sea turtles, as reported by fishermen. It is an obligation for all fishermen engaged in large pelagic fisheries to record and submit data for incidental catches of protected species through ERS. Moreover, services continuously inform fishermen for the need of protection of protected species and the importance of preserving their populations.

### **16.3. France**

The vessels fishing in water likely to encounter sea turtles or fishing with drifting FADs are putting live entangled turtles at sea.

Incidental catches of sea turtles and seabirds are recorded in the observed fisheries, and reported as part of the observer reports.

These incidental catches are regularly declared by France in the context of Task I/II.

### **16.4. Portugal**

Concerning mitigation measures to avoid incidental by-catches of sea turtles, Portuguese industry received and receives guidance provided by IPMA, including the dissemination of manuals specifically elaborated by IPMA for this purpose. Some of the elements that are considered by the industry consist in the following:

- use of circle hooks in areas/seasons with high concentration of marine turtles;
- use of fish bait instead of squid in areas/seasons with high concentration of marine turtles;
- adopt handling methods as to ensure higher survival rates by reducing post-release mortality, including the use of line cutters and de-hooker sticks;
- have on board adequate equipment for the disentanglement of turtles and given guidance (manuals and instructions) for a proper use of this equipment and for identification of the various species of sea turtles.

## **17. BYC 8002 - REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF SEABIRD MITIGATION MEASURES AND NPOA FOR SEABIRDS**

### **17.1. France**

Incidental catches of sea turtles and seabirds are recorded in the observed fisheries, and reported as part of the observer reports.

These incidental catches are regularly declared by France in the context of Task I/II.



## **17.2. Portugal**

Fishermen fishing in areas where the interaction with seabird is likely to occur are encouraged to comply with the rules and orientations provided by relevant RFMOs. These include setting the gear after sun set, reduce light to minimum levels and make use of tori lines. Observers on board provide guidance on how to prepare and set tori lines

## **18. BYC 8003 - REPORT ON STEPS TAKEN TO MITIGATE BY-CATCH & REDUCE DISCARDS AND ANY RELEVANT RESEARCH IN THIS FIELD**

### **18.1. Spain**

la Administración española cuenta con normativa específica donde se contemplan medidas de mitigación para evitar la captura de aves y tortugas marinas.

Además, previo a la emisión del Permiso Temporal de Pesca, las embarcaciones deben cumplimentar una ficha específica sobre medidas de mitigación de aves y tortugas; cumpliendo asimismo con las Recomendaciones ICCAT 07-07 y 10-09.

Del mismo modo, el anexo al Permiso Temporal de Pesca contempla entre las condiciones de concesión y obligaciones a cumplir por la empresa armadora o capitanes de los buques, instrucciones generales para la correcta anotación de información de las interacciones ocurridas con tortugas marinas.

### **18.2. Portugal**

The Portuguese Institute for the Ocean and Atmosphere (IPMA), together with the industry, developed experimental fishing trials to assess the impact of the use of circle hooks, different gangion line materials and different types of bait on the catches of by-catch and target species. The results of these studies that took place in the North-eastern, Equatorial and South Atlantic were reported to the SCRS.

As for sharks the PRT fleet is encouraged to use best-handling practices to release sharks unharmed. When scientific IPMA observers are onboard, general handling practices are transmitted to the skipper and crew, focusing on the importance to use such practices to promote the survivorship of those vulnerable species. This is also done for the marine turtles. However, such work is done on an opportunistic basis and not systematically.

## **19. SDP 9001 - DESCRIPTION OF PILOT ELECTRONIC STATISTICAL DOCUMENT SYSTEMS**

### **19.1. Spain**

No se han dado avances en la implementación de esta medida, que no es obligatoria.

## **Annex III**

### **SECCIÓN 4: IMPLEMENTACIÓN DE OTRAS MEDIDAS DE CONSERVACIÓN Y ORDENACIÓN ICCAT.**

## **20. SPAIN**

### **20.1. Paneles**

En esta sección, se incluye la información descrita por paneles actualizada y la información sobre el desarrollo de la campaña en lo relativo a inspección, referido todo a la campaña 2018.

### 20.1.1 *Túnidos tropicales (PANEL I):*

Durante 2018 un total de 10 buques cerqueros congeladores y 7 buques cañeros llevaron a cabo actividad pesquera en aguas del Océano Atlántico dirigidos a la captura de túnidos tropicales. Además también se han registrado capturas de estas especies de forma accesoria por parte de la flota artesanal de las Islas Canarias con artes de cañas y cebo vivo y los buques dirigidos a la captura de atún blanco.

### 20.1.2 *Atún Rojo (PANEL II):*

En la gestión de la pesquería de atún rojo, España ha mantenido un elevado nivel, participando activamente y liderando el desarrollo y aplicación de las medidas de control y gestión necesarias que han logrado la recuperación del recurso en el Atlántico Este y Mediterráneo. Se ha mantenido la aplicación de medidas que van más allá del mínimo requerido por las propias normas, comunitaria e internacional. Estas son las principales medidas aplicadas en 2018:

Antes del inicio de la campaña de pesca de 2018, fue remitido a la Comisión Europea el **Plan de pesca anual para la flota española que captura Atún Rojo**. Dentro de este plan se recogen todos los aspectos para la gestión de la citada pesquería durante 2018, incluyendo las medidas para el control de la cuota individual de los buques cerqueros que operan en el Mediterráneo.

La Resolución de la Secretaría General de Pesca por la que se establecen las disposiciones de aplicación del plan de atún rojo en el Océano Atlántico Oriental y el Mar Mediterráneo que fue aprobada en 2018, recoge todas y cada una de las obligaciones en materia de pesca y control de atún rojo al objeto de asegurar el estricto respeto de la cuota asignada, incluyendo el establecimiento de un fondo de maniobra de cuota no asignada para evitar sobre pasamientos de la cuota total asignada a España.

### 20.1.3 *Atún Blanco del Norte (PANEL II)*

En cumplimiento de la Recomendación (98-8) de la ICCAT, sobre limitación de capacidad de pesca de Atún Blanco del Norte, se elaboró la lista de buques españoles que estuvieron presentes en la pesquería de dicha especie durante el periodo 1993-1995. Ninguno de dichos buques utiliza como arte de pesca redes de enmalle a la deriva, empleando todos los buques artes de anzuelo: curricán a la cacea y cañas con cebo vivo.

En este sentido, y con el fin de controlar la limitación de la capacidad pesquera en 2005, se elaboró la lista de buques que podían dirigirse a la captura de Atún Blanco tras la presentación de solicitudes de pesca por parte de los interesados. El número total de buques incluidos en esa lista fue de 730.

Por otra parte, cabe destacar que mediante la Orden Ministerial de 17 de febrero de 1998, se regula la pesca de túnidos en el Océano Atlántico al norte de 36° norte, siendo obligatoria para las empresas armadoras de los buques autorizados el remitir a la Dirección General de Recursos Pesqueros, partes mensuales sobre los días de actividad por zona de esfuerzo así como capturas por especies y zonas de pesca. También, se han de remitir las Declaraciones de Desembarque cada vez que éste se produzca, en la que, constarán las cantidades de túnidos desembarcadas, diferenciadas por especies, formas de presentación y áreas de captura.

En el año 2018, se concedió autorización a 463 buques.

Las capturas, ascendieron a 15,693 t.

### 20.1.4 *Atún Blanco del Sur (PANEL III)*

No se concedieron autorizaciones para la pesca dirigida de esta especie al sur del paralelo 5°N. Tan sólo se produjeron algunas capturas accesorias por parte de la flota de palangre de superficie y atuneros cerqueros congeladores que trabaja en esa zona, con un total de 65 toneladas.

### 20.1.5 *Pez Espada (PANEL IV)*

Mediante la Orden AAA/658/2014, de 22 de abril, por la que se regula la pesca de especies altamente migratorias, únicamente se autoriza la captura del pez espada, tiburón azul, marrajo dientuso y tiburones pelágicos, a la flota de palangre de superficie incluida en el Censo Unificado de Palangre de Superficie.

España dispone de una normativa de palangre de superficie, único arte autorizado a la captura de pez espada, aglutinada en la Orden AAA/658/2014, de 22 de abril.

En el área de ICCAT se establecen tres zonas diferenciadas para la gestión de la pesca. Así, esta Orden establece seis zonas de pesca:

- Zona 1: Mediterráneo.
- Zona 2: Aguas nacionales hasta 80 millas en el Océano Atlántico.
- Zona 3: Aguas del Océano atlántico al norte del paralelo 5° Norte y por fuera de las aguas nacionales a 80 millas de las líneas de base.
- Zona 4: Aguas del Océano Atlántico al sur del paralelo 5° Norte.

La Orden establece un censo unificado de buques autorizados a desarrollar la pesca con el arte de palangre de superficie, como instrumento que proporcione una mayor seguridad jurídica y control de las posibilidades de pesca, habiéndose tenido en cuenta para la asignación de las distintas zonas de pesca, la autonomía de desplazamiento y las medidas en G.T.

La cuota de Pez Espada del Océano Atlántico, tanto del stock Norte como Sur, se ha distribuido de forma individual entre los buques con posibilidades de acceso a las zonas 2, 3 y 4 del Censo, teniendo en cuenta para ello, las capturas históricas del buque. De este modo, se refuerza la gestión de estas posibilidades de pesca mediante el control posterior, con las declaraciones de desembarque de los buques, minimizando el riesgo de sobre pesca.

Igualmente, la orden citada establece; las características técnicas del palangre de superficie, su señalización, medidas para evitar las capturas de aves y tortugas marinas, los cambios de zona, la transmisión de posibilidades de pesca entre buques, ya sea total o parcial, informes de capturas y fletamentos.

Por otra parte, el total de buques con licencia para la captura de pez espada en 2018 para el Atlántico, excluyendo el Mediterráneo, fue de 104. Las capturas totales de pez espada en el Océano Atlántico ascendieron a 7.590 t

#### 20.1.1.1. Pez Espada del Mediterráneo

Desde el año 1998, España viene regulando la pesca de túnidos y especies afines en aguas del Mediterráneo mediante el Real Decreto 71/98. Esta norma regula la pesca de especies de competencia de ICCAT en el Mediterráneo, estableciendo medidas técnicas para las artes de pesca y aparejos, medidas de gestión de la pesquería, y normas de control de la pesquería.

El número total de permisos de pesca emitidos en 2018 para la zona Mediterráneo fue de: 70 buques.

Las capturas totales de pez espada del Mediterráneo ascendieron a 1.386 t.

#### 20.1.1.2. Tiburones

En el año 2009 fue publicada la Orden ARM/1647/2009, de 15 de junio, por la que se regula la pesca de especies altamente migratorias, mediante la cual se prohíbe la captura, tenencia a bordo, desembarco o comercialización de pez espada (*Xiphias Gladius*), tiburón azul (*Prionacea Glauca*), Marrajo dientuso (*Ixurus oxyrinchus*) y cualquier otro tiburón pelágico, incluida la captura accesorio o fortuita, por parte de cualquier buque que no se encuentre incluido en el censo unificado de palangre de superficie. Mediante esta norma se da cumplimiento a las medidas recogidas en la Recomendación 08-07 sobre la conservación del zorro ojón (*Alopias superciliosus*) capturado en asociación con las pesquerías gestionadas por la ICCAT, e incluso va más allá al incluir al resto de especies de tiburones pelágicos así como al pez espada, a través de la reducción del esfuerzo pesquero y por tanto de las capturas realizadas sobre estos stocks. Esta Orden fue modificada mediante la Orden ARM/1793/2011, de 27 de junio, afectando ésta únicamente a la captura accidental de pez espada.

Con posterioridad, y también a respecto de los tiburones, es importante destacar que España tiene prohibido desde el año 2009 (Orden ARM/2689/2009), la captura de los tiburones zorro (familia Alopiidae), y los tiburones martillo o cornudas (familia Sphymidae).

La implementación de las recomendaciones de ICCAT para tintorera y marrajo dientuso ha implicado la puesta en marcha de un programa para estas pesquerías que incluye el embarque obligatorio de observadores a bordo para los buques que retienen marrajo dientuso muerto, con la obligación de liberación de los ejemplares vivos.

Las capturas de las especies de tiburones de mayor relevancia por parte de la flota española en el área de ICCAT fueron de 35,219 t de la especie *Prionace Glauca* (Tiburón azul) y 2,209 t de *Isurus Oxyrinchus* (marrajo dientuso).

#### 20.1.1.3. Pesca de recreo

El Real Decreto 347/2011, de 11 de marzo, regula la pesca marítima de recreo. Esta regulación establece un régimen general al que someter el ejercicio de la pesca recreativa en sus diferentes modalidades, de conformidad con el derecho internacional aplicable.

En aguas litorales esta actividad es gestionada por las administraciones regionales competentes en la materia. En aguas exteriores la gestión se coordina desde la Administración General del Estado. En todo caso son las comunidades autónomas del litoral las que concedan las correspondientes licencias o autorizaciones de actividad a las embarcaciones recreativas.

Este régimen de participación autonómica no se establece para la captura de aquéllas especies sometidas a un régimen de protección diferenciada, cuyo ejercicio requiere de una autorización a conceder de forma centralizada por la Secretaría General de Pesca puesto que se deben adoptar medidas especiales de protección para determinadas especies sensibles que se encuentran reguladas por organismos regionales de pesca, encaminadas a la consecución de una explotación sostenible de las poblaciones basadas en un conocimiento preciso del esfuerzo que representa la pesca recreativa. Este es el caso del atún rojo.

A los efectos de esta regulación, las aguas exteriores de España se dividen en cuatro zonas que constituyen unidades de gestión diferenciadas: Cantábrico y Noroeste, Golfo de Cádiz, Mediterránea y Canaria.

- a) La zona del Cantábrico y Noroeste comprende las aguas que se extienden desde la frontera con Francia, en la desembocadura del Bidasoa (1° 47' W), hasta la frontera con Portugal, en la del río Miño (41° 52' N).
- b) La zona del Golfo de Cádiz se extiende entre el meridiano de Punta Marroquí, en las proximidades de Tarifa (5° 35' W) y la frontera con Portugal en la desembocadura del Guadiana (7° 24' W).
- c) La zona Mediterránea comprende las aguas situadas al este del meridiano de Punta Marroquí (5° 35' W), incluyendo las aguas sobre las que España ejerce soberanía o jurisdicción y que contornan las islas Baleares, la isla de Alborán, las ciudades de Ceuta y Melilla y la zona de protección pesquera del Mediterráneo definida en el Real Decreto 1315/1997, de 1 de agosto, por el que se establece una zona de protección pesquera en el mar Mediterráneo hasta el cabo Cerbere (42° 26' N).
- d) La zona Canaria comprende las aguas exteriores del Archipiélago Canario.

En el ejercicio de la pesca marítima de recreo sólo se podrán capturar las especies autorizadas recogidas en el Anexo I del Real Decreto.

Asimismo, once especies (BFT, ALB, BET, SWO, BUM, MSP, WHM, SPF, RSP, SAI y HKE) se encuentran sometidas a medidas de conservación diferenciadas para dar cumplimiento a las obligaciones internacionales emanadas de la ICCAT. Para la captura o tenencia a bordo de especies sometidas a medidas de protección diferenciada, se debe disponer de una autorización específica expedida por la Dirección General de Recursos Pesqueros de la Secretaría General del Pesca.

España sólo permite la captura y suelta de ejemplares vivos de atún rojo. Las embarcaciones autorizadas para esta actividad deben adoptar las medidas necesarias para evitar la muerte de ejemplares. En caso de muerte accidental, las capturas son contabilizadas y se deducen de la cuota de atún rojo asignada a España, pero no se permite la comercialización ni la venta del pescado. No está permitida la celebración de eventos deportivos que tengan como objetivo el atún rojo.

En 2018 la cuota consumida por muerte accidental de ejemplares de atún rojo capturados por parte de la flota deportiva y recreativa ascendió a 24,437 kg

#### 20.1.1.4. Aplicación del programa de documento estadístico ICCAT para Pez espada y Patudo 2018

Las importaciones en territorio nacional de las especies de Patudo y Pez Espada durante el año 2018, se han registrado las siguientes cantidades:

Importaciones de Pez Espada: 4,767 t. Siendo Ecuador el principal origen de estas importaciones.

Importaciones de Patudo: 5,221 t de patudo congelado. Siendo Seychelles el principal origen de las importaciones.

### 20.2. Actividades y esquemas de inspección

#### 20.2.1. Medios de inspección utilizados

##### 20.2.1.1. Campaña del atún rojo 2018 en el Mediterráneo y Cantábrico-NW:

En el desarrollo de la Campaña del 2018, se han contado con los siguientes medios materiales y humanos para las labores de inspección, control y vigilancia:

#### a) Medios marítimos:

Desde el principio de la Campaña, se contó con la participación de los siguientes medios:

#### i. Colaboración Secretaría General de Pesca (SGP)-ARMADA- Donde se acuerda el Plan Parcial de Vigilancia e Inspección de los siguientes puntos:

- - Zona de vigilancia: mar territorial del Mediterráneo, y ZPP del mar Mediterráneo.
  - Control de la pesquería de túnidos y especies afines, principalmente atún rojo y pez espada, objeto del programa específico de control e inspección del Mediterráneo.
  - Inspección y vigilancia de las actividades de pesqueros en general, con independencia de su pabellón, para verificar el debido cumplimiento de la normativa vigente.
  - Controlar permanentemente la actividad de las artes o redes no reglamentarias, en especial atención a las redes de enmalle a la deriva.
  - Impedir la actividad pesquera de buques de terceros países.

Para lograr estos objetivos, se establece la operatividad del patrullero de altura “ALBORAN” con embarque de inspectores españoles y franceses a bordo durante los meses de mayo y junio y apoyo del patrullero ligero “TORALLA” mediante embarque de inspectores españoles.

#### ii. Se realizaron colaboraciones con la Guardia Civil, englobadas dentro del “Programa PACIAP” con participación habitual de distintas patrulleras, entre otras, la patrullera Rio Guadalete, destacando su participación durante la campaña de almadraba y actuaciones en el Estrecho de Gibraltar y la patrullera Rio Miño, en su apoyo específico a la campaña de captura de atún rojo mediante cerco en el marco de las operaciones de pesca conjunta.

Junto con la actividad descrita, se realizó embarque en el patrullero francés L’ADROIT por parte de un inspector español, en el marco del JDP, durante los días 14 al 22 de junio, desarrollada en el Mediterráneo Central. El objetivo de la misión fue el control de los buques involucrados en la campaña de cerco (cerqueros, remolcadores y auxiliares) tanto de pabellón comunitario como de terceros países.

#### b) Medios aéreos:

Los medios aéreos empleados trabajaron de forma coordinada con los demás medios de vigilancia empleados en la presente campaña, para explorar áreas en las que se hubiera detectado o pudiera esperarse la presencia de actividad pesquera, ampliando así el radio de inspecciones.

Este año, se ha realizado un especial seguimiento a la flota de atún rojo que captura atún rojo en la zona del Estrecho de Gibraltar y Golfo de Cádiz, mediante el uso del avión “SANCTI PETRI” de la SGP.

Para la campaña de cerco, se realizó el seguimiento aéreo mediante helicópteros.

Durante la época de veda de pez espada en el mar Mediterráneo, se realizaron en torno a 20 misiones aéreas para controlar el cumplimiento de la misma. Se llevaron a cabo tres misiones marítimas en el área de las Islas Baleares; y el resto se desarrollaron en el área de Levante.

Además, durante el año se programan misiones aéreas en función de la actividad pesquera en la zona, con los datos proporcionados por el Centro de Seguimiento de Pesca en Madrid, y contaron con presencia de inspectores de pesca a bordo.

c) Medios Humanos:

Para el correcto desarrollo de la campaña del Atún Rojo y pez espada capturado en el mar Mediterráneo, la SGCI centra las prioridades en varios frentes:

- Atención preferente durante toda la campaña de los Inspectores de Pesca de las Delegaciones y Subdelegaciones del Gobierno en las Provincias implicadas en la campaña.
- Apoyo en comisión de servicio de Inspectores de Pesca de los Servicios Centrales, durante los meses de mayo, junio, julio y agosto en los puertos, aeronaves y patrulleras implicadas en el control, inspección y vigilancia del atún rojo.
- De igual manera, participación en las misiones asignadas en tierra, tanto en España como en otros Estados Miembros, dentro de los equipos mixtos previstos en el JDP del Mediterráneo.

20.2.1.2. Campaña de la costera del bonito 2018:

En el desarrollo de la Campaña de atún blanco del norte en 2018 se han contado con los siguientes medios materiales y humanos para las labores de inspección, control y vigilancia: Colaboración entre el Servicio Marítimo de la Guardia Civil y los inspectores de periferia y de Servicios Centrales.

a) Medios marítimos:

En el marco del JDP, se realizó embarque en el patrullero de altura TARIFA, con un inspector de pesca española en el periodo durante 26 días entre los meses de julio y agosto, realizando labores de inspección durante la campaña del bonito y, encontrándose dentro de los objetivos, el control de la captura de atún rojo por parte de este segmento de flota ya que es una pesquería susceptible de captura de dicha especie.

20.2.2. *Observaciones*

Según los datos analizados, se obtienen las siguientes conclusiones:

Durante el año 2018 el número de inspecciones y controles de captura enmarcadas en el ámbito de ICCAT asciende a 1636 registrándose un total de 158 infracciones.

De todas ellas, 120 inspecciones han sido realizadas en el ámbito del Plan de despliegue conjunto (JDP) del Atún Rojo, incrementado su número respecto al año anterior.

## 21. ITALIE

### **Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures**

The actions taken in 2018 by the Italian Administration in order to implement the BFT ICCAT measures are listed below:

- D.M. 20/04/2018 – “Ripartizione dei contingenti nazionali di cattura del tonno rosso per il triennio 2018-2020”. (GU Serie Generale n.114 del 18-05-2018)

Italy continued to provide the full implementation of the Regulation (EU) 2016/1627 of the European Parliament and of the Council, which had set a multi-annual recovery plan for bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean.

### **Inspection schemes and activities in Italy.**

In accordance with the current EU And ICCAT legal framework, during 2018, Italy provided all the BFT control and monitoring activities in the context of a specific Annual Control Plan adopted by the General Headquarter of the Italian Coast Guard, in its quality of “Centro di Controllo Nazionale della Pesca”.

This Plan, together with the Annual Fishing and Capacity Plans, was duly submitted to the Commission for its approval.

During 2018, 122 national ports were designated for landing Bluefin tuna. Each of these ports was covered by an ICCAT inspector present for all landing operations. Italy also took part in the Joint Deployment Plan for Bluefin tuna with all the other concerned Member States and EFCA.

## **22. NETHERLANDS**

In the Task I and II reports the data about the bycatch of species regulated by ICCAT are given.

There is no information available about the trade in sharks.

IPOA-Sharks: in 2016, the Netherlands has concluded the national plan of action for conservation and management of shark stocks, with regards to sharks and rays in the North Sea. This plan of action falls under the European Marine Strategy Framework Directive. As a second step the Netherlands has initiated a shark and ray strategy for shark and ray management that also includes management strategies in the Dutch Caribbean waters and at internal levels. An evaluation of the national plan of action is planned for 2021.

Measures against seabirds catches: in June 2019, the Netherland have presented a joint recommendation for a fisheries management measure in the Frisian Front as a Special Protection Area (SPA) under de Birds Directive.

### **Annex I**

#### **List of on-going studies concerning large pelagic stocks/fisheries under FWC EASME/EMFF/2016/008 Provision of Scientific Advice from Fisheries Beyond EU Waters**

**1. EASME/EMFF/2017/1.3.2.6/SC07 - Testing designs and identify options to mitigate impacts of drifting FADs on the ecosystem (BIOFAD) (09/08/2017 – 09/12/2019)**

The aim of this study is threefold: first, to test the use of specific biodegradable materials and designs for the construction of drifting FADs in natural environmental conditions; second, to identify additional options to mitigate drifting FADs impacts on the ecosystem; and third, to assess the socio-economic viability of the use of BIO FADs in the Purse Seine tropical tuna fishery.

**2. EASME/EMFF/2017/1.3.2.6/SC09 – Catch, effort and ecosystem impacts of tropical tuna fisheries - (CECOFAD II) (24/04/2018 – 24/12/2019)**

This study has three specific objectives:

1. Estimate the contribution of the new fishing technologies (implemented by the tropical tuna purse seine fisheries) to fishing mortality;

2. Estimate the accuracy and precision of direct indices of abundance;

3. Improve the knowledge of the environmental impact of tropical tuna fisheries and develop ecosystem management measures accounting for ecosystem considerations.

**3. EASME/EMFF/2019/1.3.2.2/SC16 - Evaluation of the effects of hooks shape/size on the catchability, yields and mortality of target and by-catch species in the surface longline fisheries of the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent seas (In preparation; 10 month duration)**

The main aim of the study is to seek advice in order to clarify whether the use of circle hooks per se is effective in reducing mortalities of unwanted species (i.e. species protected and/or subject to release-alive policy), without negatively affecting the catch rates and yields of the targeted species and/or the economic viability of longline fisheries.

4. **RECOLAPE** project (Strengthening REgional COoperation in the area of LARge PELagic fishery data collection)

RECOLAPE is aimed at strengthening the regional cooperation in the area of biological data collection for highly migratory species whose management is essentially under tuna RFMOs. The geographical scope of the study was the Mediterranean Sea and long-distance fisheries in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans (though the results might be later applied to other areas and tuna RFMOs).

## Annex II

### EU Member States research activities at national level on issues related to ICCAT fisheries and voluntary contributions to the scientific work of international organisations

#### SPAIN

Voluntary funding for several studies and research activities was provided during 2018-2019. Several research activities were developed during this period, and contribute to the provision of scientific advice by different ICCAT Working Groups and serve as basis for the implementation of other complementary research activities.

One of the most relevant ICCAT activities to which Spain has been contributing during the last years is the Atlantic-Wide Programme for bluefin tuna (GBYP).

During 2018, Spanish scientists continued the development of different lines of research, such as standardization of relative abundance rates, reproduction, feeding, growth, migrations, stock structure, larval distribution, relationship between the distribution of capture and environmental parameters, in addition to the use of larval abundance indices as an indicator of spawning stock biomass and recruitment. Cooperative research work with the fishing industry is regularly undertaken by Spanish scientists on a variety of fields including the electronic monitoring, the development of non-entangling and biodegradable FADs, as well as on aspects of acoustic discrimination of tunas. Moreover, research is ongoing for the reproduction of Atlantic bluefin tuna and improvement of aquaculture techniques for this species (feeding, larval ecology).

Research activities were carried out on several tunas, billfish, swordfish and sharks (see more detailed information in SCRS papers submitted). Spain is also actively participating in different activities of the Atlantic Ocean Tuna Tagging Project (AOTTP).

#### FRANCE

French research on tunas, tuna-like and related species is provided by:

- The **Research Institute for the Exploitation of the Sea** (Ifremer), for the fisheries of the Atlantic Ocean (North temperate zone and tropical zone) for the French Antilles (Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guyana) and the Mediterranean Sea;
- The **Research Institute for Development** (IRD), for the fisheries of the tropical Atlantic Ocean.

#### **Ifremer research activities**

*Ifremer research on Bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea*

Two main research activities are carried out by Ifremer on Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea.

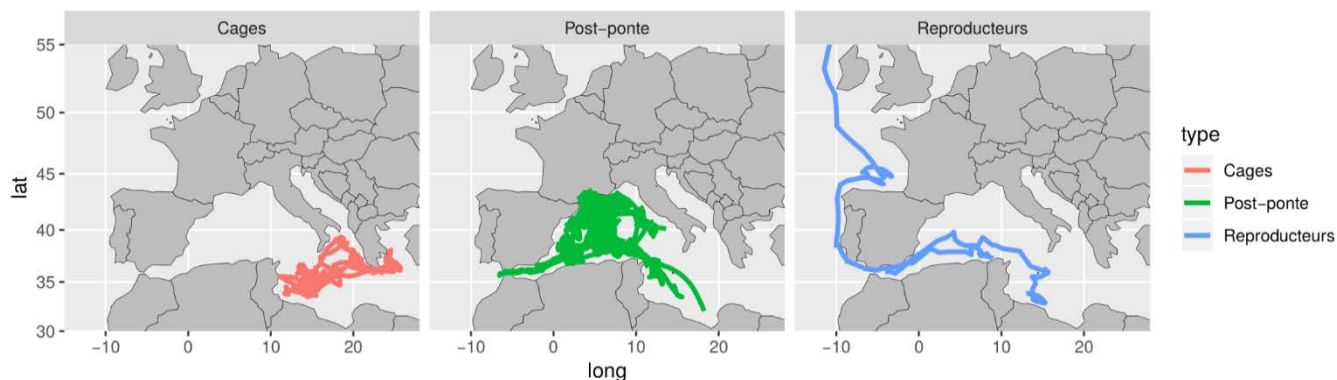


1. Aerial survey in the Gulf of Lions.

This activity started in 2000 and provides a key fisheries-independent abundance index for young bluefin tuna in the Mediterranean. This is the only index of this kind and it is therefore very valuable to ICCAT for management purpose. The index has been used for the 2017 assessment of the Eastern stock. The current work focuses on improving the observation through the development of a system for image acquisition and analysis, and integrating the impacts of environmental effects on the vertical and horizontal movements of tuna and on the abundance index. The survey could also be used for marine mammals. Papers are presented every year at the SCRS.

2. Observing migrations of Bluefin tuna in relation to its physiology.

This second activity is not independent from the first one, and is done through the development of a new electronic tag, embarking a sensor aiming at capturing fish growth and indirectly reproduction (POPSTAR project funded by Ifremer). The project aims also at tagging bluefin tuna caught by purse seiners. The purse seiner fishery has been representing more than 50% of the Eastern BFT catch in the past 10 years, yet hardly any tagging has been done on this segment. A successful tagging operation was carried out from a purse-seiner in June 2018, showing contrasting migration patterns to those obtained from fish tagged in the Northwest Mediterranean. This project is meant to be a key contribution to applied research and ICCAT, as it will help to document and understand migrations and how they are affected by the environment (e.g. for the MSE).



This project is also applied on Blue Marlin in the Indian Ocean, with a French scientist involved in IOTC. In 2019, the EMFF project (FishNchip) has been funded. This project aims at observing bluefin tuna reproduction events through the sensor developed in the project previously described. In this project deployments of electronic tags from the French purse seiners will be made in 2019 and 2020, to provide clearer information on migrations in and out the Mediterranean Sea. In June 2019, it is planned to tag more than 15 fish from the Purse seiner, this will be a unique, substantial and one of a kind contribution to ICCAT.

Another project has been submitted for funding in 2019 (PROMPT) to pursue work on BFT migrations through tagging and experimental work. The tagging planned in the project aims at pursuing the work initiated by the POPSTAR and FishNchip projects described above and understand the effects of the physical environment on migrations. The experimental work will serve to estimate energetic requirement of BFT along its migrations.

A close working relationship has been set up between Ifremer, French purse seiners, scientists from a Maltese company (AquaBioTech Ltd, which has also been heavily involved in Bluefin Tuna research) and a Maltese fattening farm. This has created a unique and fruitful set-up to develop research and experiments on Bluefin Tuna.

*Ifremer research on Mediterranean swordfish*

The Gen&Rec project (Distribution and behaviour of swordfish spawners and juveniles in the vicinity of Corsica) funded by the European Union (EMFF) and by the fishing sector (France Filère Pêche - FFP) bringing together five partners<sup>3</sup> has started in March 2019.

The purpose of the study is to increase scientific knowledge on reproductive dynamics of Mediterranean swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) around Corsica, including the determination of the potential spawning and nursery grounds along with the movements of spawners and juveniles over a period of several months.

Reproductive activity will be assessed using macroscopic gonad characteristics, trends of gonadal indexes and sex ratio for both sexes, oocyte size-frequency distributions, microscopic investigation of oocyte development stages. Environmental DNA techniques will be used to identify potential spawning grounds. The large-scale vertical movements of juveniles and spawners will be investigated using 21 pop-up satellite archival tags (PSAT) while longlines instrumented with cameras and sensors will be used to assist characterizing behaviour of juveniles in the vicinity of the fishing gear.

**Ifremer** certifies the publication of the following documents presented or published below:

✓ **Research on Bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea**

- Rouyer T., Brisset B., Tremblay Y., Fromentin J.-M., 2019 – *Update of the French aerial survey index of abundance and first attempt at integrating Bluefin tuna school size estimates from video cameras* – ICCAT Collective Volume of Scientific Paper , 75(6), 1353-1362 ;

Open Access version: <https://archimer.ifremer.fr/doc/00484/59608/>

- Kimoto A, Walter J. Sharma R., Rouyer T., 2019 – Potential further considerations on the conditioning of operating models of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna – ICCAT Collective Volume of Scientific Paper , 75(6), 1171-1181 ;

Open Access version: <https://archimer.ifremer.fr/doc/00484/59607/>

- Rouyer T., Bonhommeau S., Giordano F., Wendling B., Ellul S., Ellul G., Psaila M., Deguara S., Bernard S., Kerzerho V., 2019 – Attempts to tag large Atlantic Bluefin tuna: Development of a methodology for future large scale deployments in the Mediterranean – ICCAT Collective Volume of Scientific Paper , 75(6), 1330-1339 ;

Open Access version: <https://archimer.ifremer.fr/doc/00484/59609/>

- Rouyer T., Miller S., 2019 – Updated fishing capacity estimates from Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean – ICCAT Collective Volume of Scientific Paper , 75(6).

✓ **Research on sharks and rays**

- Bailleul D., Mackenzie A., Sacchi O., Poisson F., Bierne N., Arnaud-Haond S., 2018 – Large-scale genetic panmixia in the blue shark (*Prionace glauca*): A single worldwide population, or a genetic lag-time effect of the “grey zone” of differentiation? – *Evol Appl* 0(0) (2018).
- Poisson F., Sidonie, Catteau S., Chiera C., Groul J.-M., 2019 – The effect of hook type and trailing gear on hook shedding and fate of pelagic stingray (*Pteroplatytrygon violacea*): New insights to develop effective mitigation approaches – *Marine Policy* 107 (2019) 103594.

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<sup>3</sup> IFREMER-UMR MARBEC, the University of Corsica, IRD-UMR MARBEC, the UMR5175 CNRS CEFE and the fishing industry (Regional fisheries committee of Corsica).

## IRD Research activities

IRD certifies the publication of the following documents presented or published below:

### Programs of interest for ICCAT

- Le Meur P-Y., Reyes N., 2018 – La pêche thonière tropicale entre productivisme et durabilité : un métier en mutation – METMUT, Fondation de France (appel d’offre « Littoral et Mer », 2018-2021) ;
- Chifflet M., 2018 – Tagging programme in the frame of the Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tuna (ICCAT-AOTTP 22/2018): Tagging data analysis – Consortium CISEF (Cap Vert, Côte d’Ivoire, Sénégal, Espagne, France) ;
- Gaertner D., Amandé J., 2018 – Conserver pour s’appropriier les ressources marines. L’économie locale thonière de Côte d’Ivoire et des Seychelles mise en question – CARME, APPEL KIM SEA & COAST MUSE, Université de Montpellier.
- Reports for specific contracts
  - Gaertner D., Guéry L., Grande M., Kaplan D., Katara I., Capello M., Badai Y., Deledda G., Pascual P., Abascal F., Floch L., Merigot B., Diallo A., Santiago J., Murua H., Urtizberea A., Marsac F., Depetris M., Duparc A., 2018 – *Catch, effort and ecosystem impacts of Tropical Tuna fisheries. CECOFAD2, Interim Report – European Commission, Specific Contract n° 9 under Framework Contract n° EASME/EMFF/2016/008 ;*
  - Ruiz J., Bach P., Charilaou C., Garibaldi F., Krug I., Mariani A., Pascual P., Spedicato M., Thasitis I., Tserpes G., Depetris M., Duparc A., 2018 – *Inception Report – European Commission, Framework Contract n° MARE/2016/22 ;*
  - Ruiz J., Grande M., Depetris M., Tserpes G., Carbonara P., Bach P., Krug I., Spedicato M., Capello M., Gaertner D., Mugerza E., Thasitis I., Garibaldi F., Mariani A., 2018 – *Strengthening Regional cooperation in the area of large pelagic fisheries data collection (RECOLAPE) – Interim report. Specific Contract n° 7 under Framework contract n° MARE/2016/22.*

### Scientific publications

- Snouck-Hurgronje J., Kaplan D., Chassot, E., Maufroy A., Gaertner D., 2018 – *Fishing on floating objects (FOBs): How French tropical tuna purse seiners split fishing effort between GPS monitored and unmonitored FOBs – Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci.*

Open Access version: <https://doi.org/10.1139/cjfas-2017-0152>

**MALTA**

As a European Member state, Malta will continue to contribute to the Atlantic-Wide Programme for Bluefin Tuna (GBYP) through its data collection programmes and the understanding of key biological and ecological processes.

**IRELAND****Overview of progress on the collaborative Bluefin tuna research project in Ireland 2017**

The northeast Atlantic is an important feeding habitat for ABFT; in particular, the coastal waters off the north west of Ireland, where sightings of ABFT during summer months are common. Since 1999, ABFT have been caught with rod and line off the coast of Ireland in small quantities. Studying this region could prove important in addressing knowledge gaps about the stock structure and may further support the implementation of a Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) framework and a spatially-explicit mixed-stock assessment model for ABFT stock assessment.

Collaborative efforts by the Marine Institute (MI), Stanford University (SU), University of Exeter (UoE) and Acadia University (AU) allowed the Irish Bluefin Tagging Programme to commence off the Co. Donegal coast in October 2016. In 2017, Queens University Belfast (QU) was contracted to carry out accelerometer additional studies to obtain real time information on the effects of angling capture on specimens to be tagged, immediately post release. These tags measure acceleration in three spatial axes, provide very high resolution measurements of relative activity levels and behaviour of the tagged animal.

In 2018, boats tendered were Leah C and the Evie Rose. Both are equipped with transom doors to bring fish on board with specialized gear, fighting chairs to land the fish. All fish were captured using angling methods and squid spreader bar lure setups. Once the lure is taken the fish are played to the boat as quickly as possible and landed through the transom door of the vessel using a lip hook technique developed by the Block lab. The measurement and tagging procedures last 3 to 5 minutes in total.

The tagging survey occurred in October and November. The total number of fish caught was 24. Out of those 24 fish 10 were tagged with electronic satellite tags provided by ICCAT while the other tags were purchased by the consortium (see figure 1 for capture details).

Scientific personnel is trained and tagging and tethering procedures were filmed in 2016 for future reference, training and to demonstrate compliancy with scientific practice for the Health Products Regulatory Authority or Ireland (HPRA).

ICCAT data sheets have been prepared for each tagged fish containing details and have been sent to ICCAT. The results of this tagging programme are currently being prepared for scientific publication by the consortium and will be the subject of an extended report subsequently.

Preparations are underway to carry on the tagging programme in 2019.

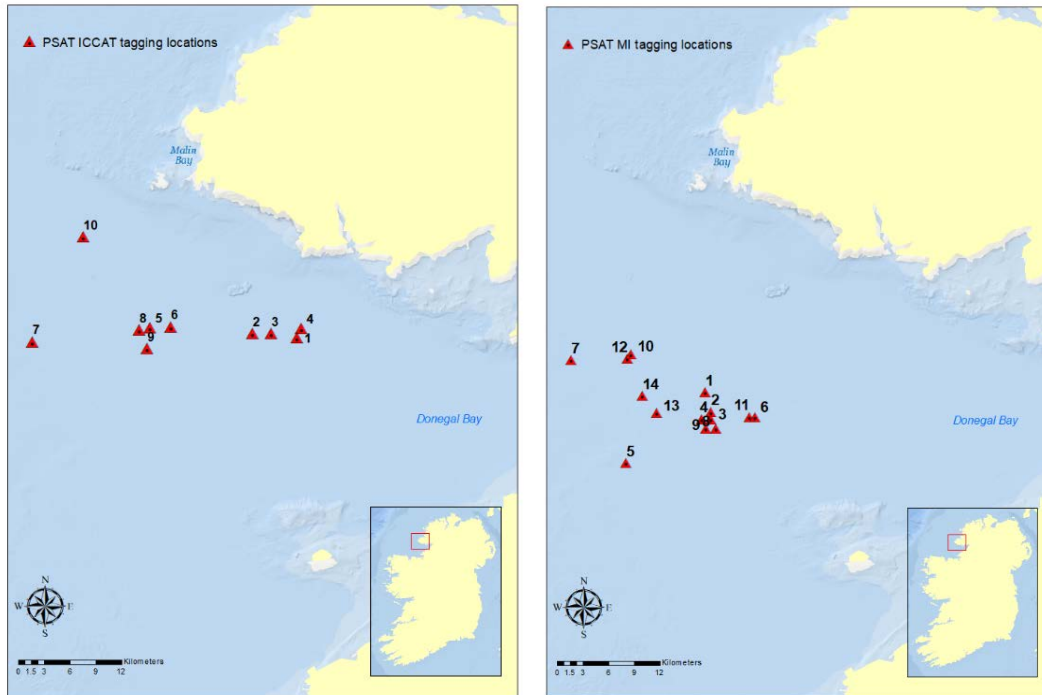


Figure 1. Location of tagging of Bluefin tuna in 2018 using ICCAT (left) and consortium (right) PSAT tags.

## GREECE

In the frame of the “MINOUW” project (EU Horizon-2020), data from experimental fishing trials with circle hooks on surface drifting longlines targeting swordfish were analyzed, aiming to identify the impact of circle hooks on the catch rates of the target species and their efficiency regarding the avoidance of unwanted catches (e.g sea-turtles).

In the frame of the “MINOUW” project (EU Horizon-2020), experimental fishing trials with circle hooks in surface drifting longlines targeting swordfish were analyzed, aiming to identify the impact of circle hooks on the catch rates of the target species and their efficiency regarding the avoidance of unwanted catches. Although the relatively low number of fishing trials did not allow to draw definite conclusions, the results suggested that the employment of circle hooks favors the reduction of undersized swordfish catches without affecting landing’s volume. Regarding the capture of vulnerable species, such as sharks, the current study did not reveal important differences between hook types, while no conclusions can be made for sea turtles, as no such catches occurred during the fishing trials.

## PORTUGAL

As in previous years, Portugal within the European Data Collection Frame work, collected throughout 2018 fisheries data which were used by IPMA I.P. to conduct research activities regarding pelagic longline fisheries and the tuna trap fishery. The data collected allowed Portugal to continue the development of studies on habitat use and distributional patterns, CPUE indexes, age, growth and population genetics for highly migratory species. In addition, IPMA scientists have in recent years become increasingly involved in Ecosystem Based Fisheries Management and are starting more work focused on technical aspects of Management Strategy Evaluation.

Summarized details on work developed during 2018 are specified below:

- IPMA I.P. scientists continued to work on the standardization of catch rates (CPUEs). The main species focused in terms of CPUEs are swordfish, sharks and bluefin tuna, and updates are provided to the SCRS whenever required by the specific stock assessments are scheduled. Specifically, in 2018 IPMA prepared a standardized CPUE index for bluefin tuna (jointly with Morocco). Additionally, IPMA scientists finalized the work with a larger task force of scientists within the ICCAT Working Group on Stock Assessment Methods, to assess the performance of various CPUE standardization techniques using simulated longline data. This work has in the meanwhile been published in the scientific literature.
- Within the ICCAT SRDCP Programme, IPMA I.P. scientists continue to lead 2 projects on shortfin mako, specifically a project on age and growth and a project on tagging for habitat use. Additionally, IPMA scientists are involved in the projects of genetics and post-release mortality.
- IPMA I.P. scientists conducted in 2018 electronic satellite tagging of swordfish and shortfin mako, aiming to improve the knowledge on migration, habitat use, stock delimitation and post-release mortality on those species.
- Within the ICCAT GBYP Programme, IPMA, I.P. scientists deployed satellite and conventional tags on bluefin tuna. Additionally, biological samples of bluefin tuna were collected and shared with international SCRS colleagues, including tissues for genetics, spines and otoliths.
- IPMA, I.P., scientists are involved in the ICCAT swordfish project/consortium to collect and analysis biological samples of swordfish. This consortium is led by DFO-Canada and IPMA is responsible for the age and growth task. Additionally, IPMA also collects and provide samples for the reproduction and population genetics.
- IPMA, I.P. scientists are part of the ICCAT project/consortium on small tunas biology. IPMA is coordinating the age and growth task and provides additional samples for the reproduction and population genetics tasks.

One IPMA, I.P. scientist has been the Swordfish Species Group Rapporteur since 2015, and was selected vice-Chair of the SCRS since 2018.

As for research activities developed by the Autonomous Regions of Azores and Madeira the following actions can be highlighted:

- a) Contract Service for “TAGGING ACTIVITIES IN THE AUTONOMOUS REGIONS OF THE AZORES AND MADEIRA WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN TROPICAL TUNA TAGGING PROGRAMME (AOTTP/ICCAT)”- July 2017/July 2018  
4,500 tuna tagged (2,998 skipjack, 1,500 bigeye and 2 yellowfin) in Madeira EEZ and Azorean waters from July 2017 to August 2018.
- b) Contract Service nr. 25 for “AWARENESS AND TAG RECOVERY ACTIVITIES IN MADEIRA WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN TROPICAL TUNA TAGGING PROGRAMME (AOTTP/ICCAT)” – November 2017/March 2020.  
121 AOTTP tagged tuna recaptured by local fleet in Madeira archipelago, between April 2017 and July 2019, of which 19 recaptures in 2017, 41 in 2018 and 61 up to the end of July 2019. Some of them stayed more than one year at sea and were tagged in waters of Western African countries, Canary Islands, Azores islands and Madeira.
- c) AMENDMENT#1 of the Contract Service for “TAGGING ACTIVITIES IN THE AUTONOMOUS REGIONS OF THE AZORES AND MADEIRA WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN TROPICAL TUNA TAGGING PROGRAMME (AOTTP/ICCAT)” – July 2018/October 2018  
700 additional bigeye tuna tagged in Madeira EEZ and Azorean waters in August 2018.
- d) Collection of fishery information and biological data of major tuna species landed in Madeiran Ports.  
Catch fluctuations occurring in the fishery performed by local fleet in these islands of the northeast Atlantic could be a good indicator of specific environmental conditions, or massive fishing effort in other parts of the Ocean, such as the use of excessive numbers of FAD's, that could reduce the number of individuals towards the islands of Northeast Atlantic during the annual trophic migrations of these species.

## UNITED KINGDOM

In recent years, Cefas have conducted research projects on porbeagle shark *Lamna nasus*, including electronic tagging, biological parameters (from dead bycatch) and contaminant levels. Recent publications on this include:

- Nicolaus, E. E. M., Bendall, V. A., Bolam, T. P. C., Maes, T. and Ellis, J. R. (2016). Concentrations of mercury and other trace elements in porbeagle shark *Lamna nasus*. *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, 112: 399–405.
- Bendall, V.A., Barber, J. L., Papachlimitzou, A., Bolam, T., Warford, L., Hetherington, S. J., Silva, J. F., McCully, S. R., Losada, S., Maes, T., Ellis, J. R. and Law, R. J. (2014) Organohalogen contaminants and trace metals in North-East Atlantic porbeagle shark (*Lamna nasus*). *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, 85: 280–286.
- Biais, G., Coupeau, Y., Séret, B., Calmettes, B., Lopez, R., Hetherington, S., Righton, D. and Handling editor: Caroline Durif, 2017. Return migration patterns of porbeagle shark (*Lamna nasus*) in the Northeast Atlantic: implications for stock range and structure. *ICES Journal of Marine Science*, 74: 1268–1276.

Cefas staff have co-authored papers on mitigation measures and reviewed capture and post-release mortality of elasmobranchs

- Ellis, J. R., McCully Phillips, S. R. and Poisson, F. (2017). A review of capture and post-release mortality of elasmobranchs. *Journal of Fish Biology*, 90: 653–722.
- Poisson, F., Crespo, F. A., Ellis, J. R., Chavance, P., Bach, P., Santos, M. N., Séret, B., Korta, M., Coelho, R., Ariz, J. and Murua, H. (2016). Technical mitigation measures for sharks and rays in tuna and tuna-like fisheries: turning possibility into reality. *Aquatic Living Resources*, 29 (402): 32 pp.

Cefas staff contributed to the EU project on oceanic sharks

- Coelho, R., Apostolaki, P., Bach, P., Brunel, T., Davies, T., Díez, G., Ellis, J., Escalle, L., Lopez, J., Merino, G., Mitchell, R., Macias, D., Murua, H., Overzee, H., Poos, J.J., Richardson, H., Rosa, D., Sánchez, S., Santos, C., Séret, B., Urbina, J. O., & Walker, N. (2019). Improving scientific advice for the conservation and management of oceanic sharks and rays. Final Report, Specific Contract No 1, Framework Contract EASME/EMFF/2016/008.

Cefas staff are currently involved with several projects on tuna in the ICCAT area:

Thunnus UK: The University of Exeter and Cefas have embarked upon a two-year scientific study, "THUNNUS UK", supported by the Department for Food, Environment and Rural Affairs (Defra) and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) and in collaboration with the Tuna Research and Conservation Center of Stanford University, to provide a baseline understanding of the ecology and distribution of Atlantic bluefin tuna that migrate to waters of southwest England.

## ITALY

The current EU legal framework for data collection and management, allows the Italian scientists to collect and thereafter to communicate all the data required (i.e. landing data, length structure of the large pelagic populations, age, sex and maturity) to the Italian Administration.

On the basis of the above framework, Italy settled up an Annual National Program for the collection of biological and economic data related to large pelagic species. The Italian Annual National Program includes also researches that have been financed during previous years by the European Commission.

Main parameters collected under the umbrella of the aforementioned program are: fishing effort, all biological data for the target species, the impact of by-catch for species of national interest of competence ICCAT (bluefin tuna, swordfish, albacore and bonito).

Furthermore, during 2018, National Observer Program was carried out in line with the current EU and ICCAT provisions, setting not only its specific scope but also scientific objectives. In particular a Convention was signed with the Polytechnic University of Marche (Ancona) – Department of Science of Life and Environment, including a National Wide Scientific Research Program on the most relevant Pelagic Species (BFT-SWO-ALB).

**CROATIA**

A scientific research was conducted in 2018 with a goal to investigate tuna recruitment with spontaneous spawning activities of sea-cage farmed Bluefin tuna in the Adriatic Sea. Tuna farms in Croatia may play a significant role in the egg production and potential recruitment of BFT in the Adriatic Sea, since they are supplied with juvenile fish (8-30 kg) and practice prolonged farming period (18 - 32 months). For this reason a total of 184 farmed fish (135 to 190 cm FL) were sampled in the period from 2015 to 2018. GSI values for both sexes (females 57%, males 43%) indicate that May is the peak period of maturity followed by onset of spawning in June. Gonad histological analysis of farmed BFT suggests that at least 60% of individuals (reaching 60 kg BW), that are carried over into the next farming year, may have potential to spawn captivity. Barcoding of YOY tuna-like samples, incidentally catch during August in the central Adriatic, confirmed the presence of *Thunnus thynnus* individuals with average age of 46 days, suggesting possible tuna spawning in the Adriatic Sea. Results of this study highlight the fact that farmed BFT are capable of completing reproductive cycle in captivity with estimated batch fecundity of 40.5 eggs gr<sup>-1</sup>, and that 'escape through spawning' phenomenon could have positive effect on recruitment of BFT in the Adriatic Sea. First results of this project were presented on the 2018 SCRS and further sampling will continue.



### Participation and contributions to SCRS Working Groups

#### 23. FRANCE

In 2018, Dr. Tristan Rouyer attended the Species Group meetings and the SCRS plenary for Eastern Bluefin tuna (Dr. Tristan Rouyer). Dr. François Poisson participated in the swordfish sampling working group, initiated in 2018 and held from 18 to 21 June 2019 in Olhão (Portugal).

**IRD** certifies the authenticity of the documents presented or published below:

#### Scientific documents produced during expert meetings

- Akia S., Amandé J.M., Gaertner D., 2018 – How much tags recovered onboard purse-seiners from multi-sets wells can impact the estimation of the growth and movements parameters? – SCRS/2018/141 ;
- Baidai Y., Capello M., Amandé M.J., Gaertner D., and Dagorn L., 2018 – Supervised learning approach for detecting presence-absence of tuna under FAD from echo-sounder buoys data – SCRS/2018/125 ;
- Briand, K., Bonnioux, A., Le Dantec, W., Le Couls, S., Bach, P., Maufroy, A., Relot-Stirnermann, A., Sabarros, P.S., Vernet, A.-L., Jehenne, F., Goujon, M., 2018 – Comparing Electronic Monitoring System with observer data for estimating non-target species and discards on French tropical purse seine vessels – Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT. pp. 3813–3831 ;
- Briand, K., Sabarros P., Maufroy A., Relot-Stirnermann A., Le Couls S., Goujon M., Bach. P., 2018 – Improving the sampling protocol of electronic and human observations of the tropical tuna purse seine fishery discards – ICCAT SC-Statistics (SCRS Species Groups meeting), 24-25 September 2018. Madrid, Spain ;
- Deledda G., Gaertner D., Demarcq H., 2018 – Combining dFADs catch data and ecological factors for detecting hot spots of juveniles' bigeye tuna – SCRS/2018/038 ;
- Escalle L., Amande J., Filmlalter J., Forget F., Gaertner D., Dagorn L., Merigot B., 2018 – Update on post-release survival of tagged Whale shark encircled by tuna purse-seiner – Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 74(7): 3671-3678 ;
- Floch L., Dewals P., Médiéu A., Depetris M., Duparc A., Lebranchu J., Bach P., 2018 – Statistics of the French purse seine fishing fleet targeting tropical tunas in the Atlantic Ocean (1981-2017) – SCRS/2018/131. In: ICCAT Proceedings. Madrid, Spain ;
- Gaertner D., Pascual Alayon P., Amande J., Goni N., N'Gom F., Pereira J., Addi E., Beare D., 2018 – Using AOTTP conventional tags to inform selectivity for bigeye tuna in the Eastern Atlantic Ocean – SCRS/2018/039 ;
- Gaertner D., Goni N., Amande J., Pascual Alayon P., N'Gom F., Pereira J., Addi E., Beare D., 2018 – First estimate of tag-shedding for bigeye tuna in the Atlantic Ocean from AOTTP data – SCRS/2018/040 ;
- Gaertner, D., Ariz, J., Bez, N., Clermidy, S., Moreno, G., Murua, H., Soto, M., 2018 – Results achieved within the framework of the EU research project: Catch, Effort, and eCOsystem impacts of FAD-fishing (CECOFAD) – Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 74(5): 2243-2267 ;
- Guéry L., Kaplan D., Gimenez O., and Gaertner D., 2018 – Estimating density of non-tracked dFAD with spatial capture recapture models – SCRS/2018/152 ;
- Tsuji, S., Sabarros, P., Forget, F., 2018 – Socio-economic aspects of the ICCAT fisheries – SCRS/2018/068. Presented at the ICCAT Sub-committee on Ecosystems, Madrid, Spain, p. 8 ;
- Urtizberea A., Merino G., García D., Korta M., Harford W., Die D., Walter J., Gaertner D., Santiago J., Murua H., 2018 – The steps to consider during the conditioning of the Oms of a multi-specific model of tropical tuna fisheries in a management strategy evaluation framework – SCRS/2018/146 ;
- Urtizberea A., Merino G., García D., Harford W., Die D., Walter J., Gaertner D., Santiago J., Murua H., 2018 – Management procedure options for a management strategy evaluation in tropical tuna fisheries – SCRS/2018/147.

#### 24. MALTA

Malta has participated in the SCRS species group meetings and meeting of the SCRS in 2018.

## 25. GREECE

Fishery scientists from the Hellenic Centre for Marine Research (HCMR) have participated in Species Group meetings and the SCRS Plenary session. They contributed in SCRS documents and report preparation. A Greek scientist (Dr. G. Tserpes) is coordinating the Mediterranean Swordfish Group.

## 26. PORTUGAL

During 2018, IPMA scientists (EU-Portugal mainland) participated in the following SCRS Working Group meetings:

- Small tunas species group intersessional meeting (Madrid, Spain 2-6 April 2018)
- MSE North Atlantic swordfish (Madrid, Spain 16-20 April 2018)
- Sub-Committee on Ecosystems intersessional meeting (Madrid, Spain 4-8 June, 2018)
- Sharks Species Group intersessional meeting (Madrid, Spain, 2-6 July 2018)
- Species Groups meetings (Madrid, Spain, 24-28 September 2018)
- Meeting of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics SCRS (Madrid, Spain, 1-5 October 2018)

During 2018, IPMA scientists participated and presented to the SCRS a total of 16 working documents. Of those, 7 had EU-Portugal as first authors and the remaining had contributions of EU-Portugal scientists as co-authors.

The following list shows the full SCRS references to those documents:

- Arrizabalaga, H., Erauskin, M., Coelho, R. 2018. Relative habitat size for swordfish stocks based on a global habitat model. ICCAT-SCRS Document, SCRS/2018/0043. 7pp.
- Coelho, R., Domingo, A., Courtney, D., Cortés, E., Arocha, F., Liu, K-M., Yokawa, K., Yasuko, S., Hazin, F., Bowlby, H., Abid, N., Rosa, D., Lino, P.G., 2018. An updated revision of shortfin mako size distributions in the Atlantic. ICCAT-SCRS Document. SCRS/2018/096. 16pp.
- Coelho, R., Hanke, A.R., Su, N.-J., Bahou, L., Arocha, F., Rosa, D. 2018. An update of the revision of swordfish size and sex-ratios distribution in the Atlantic. ICCAT-SCRS Document, SCRS/2018/0365. 11pp.
- Cortés, E., Coelho, R., Domingo, A., 2018. Thoughts for developing a potential indicator for non-retained sharks in support of an ecosystem report card. ICCAT-SCRS Document, SCRS/2018/076. 3pp.
- Courtney, D., Coelho, R., Rosa, D., 2018. Outline of an alternative projection approach to evaluate recent conservation measures recommended by ICCAT to reduce mortality for North Atlantic shortfin mako. ICCAT-SCRS Document. SCRS/2018/107. 5pp.
- Domingo, A., Santos, C.C., Carlson, J., Natanson, L., Cortes, E., Mas, F., Miller, P., Hazin, F., Travassos, P., Coelho, R., 2018. Post-release mortality of shortfin mako in the Atlantic using satellite telemetry: preliminary results. ICCAT-SCRS Document. SCRS/2018/105. 18pp.
- Hanke, A.R., Coelho, R., Su, N.-J. 2018. Gender specific length-weight conversion for North and South Atlantic swordfish. ICCAT-SCRS Document, SCRS/2018/035. 8pp.
- Hanke, A.R., Juan-Jordá, M.J., Coelho, R., 2018. Indicators for ICCAT species that are retained and assessed. ICCAT-SCRS Document, SCRS/2018/069. 9pp.
- Lino P.G., Coelho R. 2018. Review of Small Tunas data: sharing and standardizing. SCRS/P/2018/013.
- Lino, P.G., Abid, N., Malouli, M.I., Coelho, R. 2018. Updated standardized joint CPUE index for bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) caught by Moroccan and Portuguese traps for the period 1998-2017. ICCAT-SCRS Document. SCRS/2018/165. 12pp.

- Rosa, D., Mas, F., Mathers, A., Natanson, L.J., Domingo, A., Carlson, J., Coelho, R., 2018. Age and growth of shortfin mako in the South Atlantic. ICCAT-SCRS Document. SCRS/2018/095. 19pp.
- Rosa, D., Schirripa, M., Mosqueira, I., Coelho, R. 2018. An operating model for North Atlantic swordfish: an output from the capacity building training workshops in MSE analysis. ICCAT-SCRS Document. SCRS/2018/157. 11pp.
- Saber S., Lino P.G., Ciércoles C., Gómez-Vives M.J., Lechuga R., Godoy D., Ortiz de Urbina J., Coelho R., Macías D. 2018. Living Working Document: Gonad stages of small tunas. ICCAT-SCRS Presentation, SCRS/P/2018/006.
- Saber S., Ortiz de Urbina J., Lino P.G., Gómez-Vives M.J., Coelho R., Lechuga R., Macías D. 2018. Biological aspects of Little Tunny *Euthynnus alletteratus* from Spanish and Portuguese waters. ICCAT-SCRS Document, SCRS/2018/029. 18pp.
- Saber S., Ortiz de Urbina J., Lino P.G., Gómez-Vives M.J., Ciércoles C., Coelho R., Lechuga R., Macías D. 2018. Biological aspects of Atlantic Bonito *Sarda sarda* from Spanish and Portuguese waters. ICCAT-SCRS Document, SCRS/2018/028.
- Santos, C.C., Domingo, A., Carlson, J., Natanson, L., Cortes, E., Miller, P., Hazin, F., Travassos, P., Coelho, R. 2018. Habitat use and migrations of shortfin mako in the Atlantic using satellite telemetry. ICCAT-SCRS Document. SCRS/2018/094. 12pp.

Regarding sharks, IPMA is currently responsible for the age and growth ICCAT studies. All collected samples continue to be processed and analyzed for the ongoing work. Updates (one scientific paper) was provided to the SCRS, specifically to the Sharks intersessional meeting:

- Rosa, D., Mas, F., Mathers, A., Natanson, L.J., Domingo, A., Carlson, J., Coelho, R., 2018. Age and growth of shortfin mako in the South Atlantic. ICCAT-SCRS Document. SCRS/2018/095. 19pp.

Additionally, IPMA continues to collect tissues for genetics that are sent to the scientific partner responsible for such work, in this case the Japanese Fisheries Research Institute.

Four technical papers with regards to item S50 were presented to the ICCAT SCRS on shortfin mako research results:

SCRS/2018/94  
SCRS/2018/95  
SCRS/2018/96  
SCRS/2018/105

EU.PRT has been collecting genetics samples of sailfish from the Portuguese scientific observer program. Those samples have been sent to the billfishes Working Group coordinator to contribute to ongoing genetic studies on this species (within the ICCAT Enhanced Program for Billfish Research - EPBR).

## **27. SPAIN**

Researchers from EU-Spain regularly participate in all ICCAT initiatives and carry out on a permanent basis studies on the biology and ecology of the species managed by ICCAT. They also regular contribute to the stocks assessments and other issues (e.g., ecological issues, management strategy evaluation, etc...). During 2018, Spanish researchers have also contributed significantly to the development of the MSE framework for north Atlantic albacore.

EU-Spain scientists have participated in most of SCRS working groups.

**28. ITALY**

- a) SCRS Species Group Meeting - Madrid 24-28 September 2018
  - i) SCRS/2018/137 DETERMINATION OF LENGTH-WEIGHT EQUATION APPLICABLE TO ATLANTIC BLUEFIN TUNA (THUNNUS THYNNUS) IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA.  
Francesco Lombardo, Giorgia Gioacchini, Luigi Pappalardo, Pasquale Baiata, Michela Candelma, Paolo Pignalosa, Oliana Carnevali
  - ii) SCRS/2018/138 1 LENGTH-WEIGHT RELATIONSHIPS FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN SWORDFISH, XIPHIAS GLADIUS L.  
Francesco Lombardo, Giorgia Gioacchini, Luigi Pappalardo, Michela Candelma, Paolo Pignalosa, Oliana Carnevali
- b) 2) 21th SCRS Species Group Meeting, Plenary Session - Madrid 02-05 October 2018

**29. CROATIA**

During 2018 SCRS BFT working group, outcomes of the research aiming to establish the specific growth indices for tuna of younger ages (2+ and older) which took place at the beginning of 2017 with the harvest of the fish caged in 2014 and farmed through a 30 months farming cycle, were presented. The results of this research were also intended to help farmers by providing scientific basis for decisions to be taken in practice with regards to the feeding regime in relation to biomass. The results of this project were previously formally presented at the Aquaculture Europe 17 International Conference & Exposition held in Dubrovnik 17-20 October 2017 and published under the title “Increase in growth rates of Atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) juveniles over prolonged caging in the central eastern Adriatic”.

Also first results of project aiming to investigate impact of spawning in cages to the stock recruitment were presented in SCRS BFT working group under title “Linking tuna recruitment with spontaneous spawning activities of sea-cage farmed Bluefin tuna in the Adriatic Sea”.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF FRANCE (ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON)**  
**RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA FRANCE (SAINT-PIERRE-ET-MIQUELON)**  
**INFORME ANUAL DE FRANCIA (SAN PEDRO Y MIQUELON)**

**SUMMARY**

*The total catches taken against the ICCAT quotas allocated to France (in respect of St. Pierre & Miquelon - SPM) amount to 0 t of tuna and tuna-like species for 2018. 2018, like 2017, was marked by internal issues for the sole vessel owner interested in this species, which prevented the carrying out of the tuna fishing campaign; therefore, there were no tuna catches for 2018. Since the quotas allocated to France (in respect of SPM) only allowed a local vessel owner to exploit one vessel, the French catches of tuna and tuna-like species were taken by a 28 metre longline fishing vessel. This vessel, acquired by a vessel owner from St. Pierre, has sailed under the French flag since 9 March 2011 to exploit the French tuna quotas (northern swordfish and albacore, western bluefin tuna). The vessel owner had issues with its internal organisation, and did not plan to carry out any fishing activity in either 2017 or 2018. Fishing is regulated through the grant of fishing authorisations by the State representative on the archipelago. Vessels are under an obligation to report catches and can also take on board a fisheries observer from time to time. All landings and exported products are subject to control. France (in respect of SPM) can perform controls through several administrations (maritime affairs, gendarmerie, national navy, etc.). Fisheries control campaigns, both at sea and on land, are carried out regularly. There has been no report of any infringement in 2018 in the context of these fisheries.*

**RÉSUMÉ**

*Le montant total des captures réalisées sur les quotas de l'ICCAT attribués à la France (au titre de Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon - SPM) s'élève à 0 tonne de thonidés et espèces apparentées pour l'année 2018. L'année 2018, comme l'année 2017, a été marquée par des problèmes internes au seul armement intéressé par cette espèce, ayant empêché le déroulement de la campagne de pêche aux thonidés ; les prises de thonidés pour l'année 2018 ont donc été nulles. Les quotas attribués à la France (au titre de SPM) ne permettant à un armement local d'exploiter qu'une unité, les captures françaises de thonidés et espèces apparentées sont réalisées par un navire de pêche de type palangrier de 28 mètres. Ce navire, acquis par un armement de Saint-Pierre, navigue sous pavillon français depuis le 9 mars 2011 pour exploiter les quotas français de thonidés (espadon et germon du Nord, thon rouge de l'Ouest). Cet armement rencontre des difficultés d'organisation interne, et n'a pas prévu d'activité de pêche en 2017, ni en 2018. La pêche est réglementée par le biais de l'attribution d'autorisations de pêche par le représentant de l'État sur l'archipel. Les navires sont soumis à obligation de déclaration des captures et peuvent également embarquer ponctuellement un observateur des pêches. Tous les débarquements font l'objet d'un contrôle, de même que la totalité des produits exportés. La France (au titre de SPM) dispose de moyens de contrôle de plusieurs administrations (affaires maritimes, gendarmerie, marine nationale, etc.). Des campagnes de contrôle des pêches, tant en mer qu'à terre, sont régulièrement effectuées. Aucune infraction n'a été relevée en 2018 dans le cadre de ces pêcheries.*

**RESUMEN**

*El total de capturas realizadas con respecto a la cuota de ICCAT atribuida a Francia (por San Pedro y Miquelón-SPM) asciende a 0 t de túnidos y especies afines para el año 2018. Cabe señalar que el año 2018, al igual que 2017, estuvo marcado por importantes problemas internos del único armador que impidieron el buen desarrollo de la campaña de pesca de túnidos, por lo que las capturas de túnidos de 2018 han sido nulas. Las cuotas atribuidas a Francia (por SPM) permiten a los armadores locales explotar tan solo una unidad, por lo que las capturas francesas de túnidos y especies afines las realiza un palangrero de 28 m. Este buque, adquirido por un armador de San Pedro, navega bajo pabellón francés desde el 9 de marzo de 2011 para explotar la cuota francesa de túnidos (pez espada y atún blanco del norte, atún rojo del oeste). Este armador se enfrenta a dificultades de organización interna, y no ha previsto ninguna actividad pesquera en 2017 o 2018. La pesca está reglamentada por medio de la concesión de autorizaciones por parte del representante del Estado en el archipiélago. Los buques están obligados a declarar las capturas y pueden embarcar puntualmente un observador de la pesca.*

*Todos los desembarques son objeto de control, y lo mismo ocurre con todos los productos exportados. Francia (por SPM) dispone de medios de control en varias administraciones (asuntos marítimos, gendarmería, marina nacional, etc.). Las campañas de control de la pesca, tanto en mar como en tierra, se realizan de forma regular. En el marco de estas pesquerías no se ha detectado ninguna infracción en 2018.*

## **Ière Partie (Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques)**

### **Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries**

Les captures de ces espèces pour l'année 2017 et 2018 ont été nulles.

Pour mémoire, les captures totales de thonidés et espèces apparentées pour la France (au titre de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon) avaient été de : nulles en 2016 ; 9,34 t en 2015 ; 3,41 t en 2014 ; 18,74 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 ; 1,03 t en 2011 ; 100,5 t en 2010 (nb : aucune activité en 2012 et en 2016).

En 2009, une société de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon (SPM) a acquis un palangrier en vue notamment d'exploiter les quotas de thonidés de la France (au titre de SPM). Ce navire, l'ATLANTIC ODYSSEY, antérieurement sous pavillon canadien et affrété par la France, est passé sous pavillon français le 9 mars 2011 et s'est vu attribuer en 2017 la totalité des quotas détenus par la France (au titre de SPM), dans le cadre de la CICTA, soit :

- thon rouge de l'Ouest: 9,02 t,
- espadon du Nord : 112,75 t,
- germon du Nord : 250 t.

Cet armement a énormément de difficultés à structurer son activité dans le temps. Une incertitude persiste quant à la viabilité de l'entreprise dans les années à venir.

Pour mémoire, les autorisations de pêche attribuées à des navires de la flottille artisanale mentionnaient la possibilité de prises de thon rouge (à imputer sur le quota disponible de la France (au titre de SPM)), mais uniquement pour couvrir des captures accidentelles. Dans les faits, en 2017, comme durant les 7 années précédentes, les navires artisanaux de moins de 12 mètres n'ont pêché aucun poisson relevant des stocks gérés dans le cadre de la CICTA.

Des campagnes d'information et de sensibilisation ont eu lieu auprès des armateurs en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires de mammifères marins ou de requin.

#### *Espadon de l'Océan Atlantique Nord*

Le quota initial octroyé à la France (au titre de SPM) était de 40 tonnes en 2017, ajusté à 112,75 tonnes par report de quotas sous-consommés antérieurement et transfert de quotas de l'Union Européenne et du Vénézuéla (conformément aux règles de la CICTA).

L'espadon du Nord est l'espèce cible recherchée par l'ATLANTIC ODYSSEY.

Les captures ont été nulles en 2018 (pour mémoire : nulles en 2017 et 2016 ; 3,02 t en 2014 ; 17,85 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 ; 0,6 t en 2011 ; 89,8 t en 2010).

#### *Thon rouge de l'Océan Atlantique Ouest*

Le quota initial octroyé à la France (au titre de SPM) était de 4,51 tonnes en 2018 ajusté à 9,02 tonnes par report de quotas sous-consommés antérieurement (conformément aux règles de la CICTA).

Les prises par le navire susmentionné ont été nulles en 2018 (pour mémoire : nulles en 2017 et 2016, 9,34 t en 2015 ; 0,17 t en 2014 ; 0,31 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 ; 0,43 t en 2011 ; 8,08 t en 2010).

*Germon de l'Océan Atlantique Nord*

Le quota initial octroyé à la France (au titre de SPM) était de 200 tonnes en 2017, ajusté à 250 tonnes par report de quotas sous-consommés antérieurement (conformément aux règles de la CICTA).

Ce quota permet au navire de réaliser des captures accessoires, généralement faibles : elles ont été nulles en 2018 (pour mémoire : nulles en 2017, 2016 et 2015 ; 0,08 t en 2014 ; 0,27 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 et 2011 ; 0,03 t en 2010).

*Autres espèces*

Les autres espèces généralement capturées à la palangre sont :

- le thon obèse : les captures ont été nulles en 2017 (pour mémoire : nulles en 2016 et 2015 ; 0,1 t en 2014 ; 0,31 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 et 2011 ; 2,5 t en 2010) ;
- les requins : les captures ont été nulles en 2017 (pour mémoire : nulles en 2016 et 2015 ; 0,57 t en 2014 ; 4,02 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 ; 0,2 t en 2011 ; 3,8 t en 2010).

**Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques**

Un délégué de l'IFREMER (Institut Français de Recherche pour l'Exploitation de la Mer) est présent à SPM ; toutefois, le travail du scientifique se concentre sur des espèces autres que les thonidés. La recherche sur ces espèces est en effet assurée par divers centres situés en métropole.

**ANNEXE DE LA IÈRE PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIQUE)**

	<b>GÉNÉRAL</b>	<b>RÉPONSE</b>
S1	Rapport annuel	Rapport Annuel Sept 2019.
S2	Caractéristiques de la flottille	19/07/19
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (tâche I), rejets compris le cas échéant	19/07/19
S4	Prise & effort (Tâche II)	19/07/19
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	19/07/19
S6	Prise estimée par taille	19/07/19
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	19/07/19
S8	Informations sur les prospections de marquage	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas eu de campagne d'observation ICCAT à bord de ses navires en 2018.
S9	Informations recueillies dans le cadre de programmes de marquage conventionnel	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas eu de campagne d'observation ICCAT à bord de ses navires en 2018.
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre de programmes de marquage électronique	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas eu de campagne d'observation ICCAT à bord de ses navires en 2018.
S11	Informations sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas eu de campagne d'observation ICCAT à bord de ses navires en 2018.
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries pélagiques à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure.	

<b>THON ROUGE</b>		
S15	Echantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	19/07/19
S17	Les résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente durant la mise en cage (couvrant 100 % de toutes les opérations de mise en cage)	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable. FRSPM ne participe pas à des travaux de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest.
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable. Les indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs de pêcheries ne sont pas disponibles pour FRSPM.
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose pas d'informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP.
S53	Déclaration des activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique	0 déclaration.
<b>TROPICAUX</b>		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/listao, rejets compris	19/07/19
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact)	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans le golfe de Guinée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
S44	Le nombre de DCP réellement déployés sur une base mensuelle par rectangles statistiques de 1°x1°, par type de DCP, etc.	19/07/19
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par quadrillage de 1°, mois et État du pavillon et associé à PS/BB	19/07/19
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs, y compris les niveaux de couverture	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries pendant la fermeture spatio-temporelle aux DCP.
S47	Données et information recueillies du programme d'échantillonnage au port	19/07/19
S48	Exploration des données historiques sur l'emploi et le nombre de DCP déployés	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose pas de Dispositifs de Concentration des Poissons (DCP).
S49	Données scientifiques recueillies dans la ZEE d'une autre CPC	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose pas d'observateurs scientifiques nationaux.
<b>REQUINS</b>		
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins à un niveau spécifique aux espèces.	FRSPM n'a pas pêché de requins en 2017. Les armateurs ont été informés et sensibilisés.
S50	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taupe bleu	Non applicable. FRSPM ne réalise pas de recherche sur le requin-taupe bleu.



S51	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	Non applicable. FRSPM ne réalise pas de recherche sur le requin peau bleue.
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## IIe partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

### Chapitre 3 : Respect des exigences de déclarations dans le cadre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

#### RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Exig	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels	Rapport annuel Sept/2019.
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Le Livre IX du code rural et de la pêche maritime applicable à FRSPM stipule que toutes les captures, rejets et débarquements doivent être déclarés au journal de pêche.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	09/08/19
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas participé à des accords d'affrètement en 2018.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas participé à des accords d'affrètement en 2018.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement (en mer et au port)	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas réalisé de transbordement en 2018.
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas réalisé de transbordement en 2018.
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas autorisé ses navires à recevoir des transbordements en 2018.
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas autorisé ses navires à transborder en 2018.
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port et points de contact pour la réception des copies des rapports d'inspection au port	18/09/18
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	18/09/18
GEN	0012	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	18/09/2018
GEN	0013	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	0 rapport d'inspection en 2018.
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	0 rapport d'inspection en 2018.
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas octroyé l'accès à son port à des navires sous pavillon étranger ayant commis des infractions en 2018.
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas réalisé d'inspection au port en 2018.

GEN	0017	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas conclu d'accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port en 2018.
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas conclu d'accords d'accès en 2018.
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas participé à des accords d'accès en 2018.
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	21/09/19
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas d'informations actualisées à déclarer pour 2018.
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non applicable. FRSPM ne réalise pas de captures sportives et récréatives d'espèces relevant de l'ICCAT.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas d'informations sur des cas présumés d'activités de pêche IUU et n'a pas observé de pêche IUU en 2018.
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas de navires ayant fait l'objet d'allégations d'activités IUU.
GEN	0026	Soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement des mesures commerciales	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer en la matière.
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer en la matière.
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer en la matière.
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer en la matière.
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas eu de navire observé en 2018.
GEN	0031	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, selon le cas	Affaires Maritimes, Gendarmerie, Marine Nationale.
GEN	0032	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en oeuvre du programme	Non applicable à SPM.
GEN	0033	Rapport sur toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	0 rapport.
GEN	0034	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.

BFT	1003	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.
BFT	1004	Rapport/déclaration de mise en cages du thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de capacité	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas de permis de pêche de thon rouge de l'Est.
BFT	1008	Plan de la capacité d'élevage et révisions, si approprié	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêche	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
BFT	1010	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 18-02	Non applicable à SPM.
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2018	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM ne pêche pas, ne se livre pas à des activités d'élevage et ne transporte pas de thon rouge dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée.
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO)	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas participé à des opérations de pêche conjointes en 2017.
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Ces données sont disponibles en France, auprès du Centre National de Surveillance des Pêches (CNSP).
BFT	1016	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Non applicable. FRSPM ne ICCAT d'inspection internationale participe pas au programme conjointe.
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable. FRSPM ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe.
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable. FRSPM ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe.
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non applicable. FRSPM ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe.
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.

BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	12
BFT	1024	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Il n'y a pas eu de prises de poissons de moins de 30 kg/115cm par FRSPM en 2017 ; une campagne de sensibilisation a eu lieu auprès des pêcheurs concernant le marquage et la remise à l'eau.
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel du BCD	15/07/19
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	15/07/19
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	15/07/19
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas de changement à sa législation relative au BCD.
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas de changement concernant le programme d'apposition de marques sur la queue.
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas d'informations indiquant que des navires ne figurant pas sur le Registre ICCAT des navires de capture du thon rouge ont capturé du thon rouge.
BFT	1033	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	15/07/19
BFT	1034	Rapport sur les transferts à l'intérieur des fermes et contrôles aléatoires	0 rapport
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	15/07/19
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas pêché de thon obèse, d'albacore ou de listao en 2018.
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas de navire ayant prétendument réalisé des activités IUU en 2017.
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans le golfe de Guinée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas importé de thon obèse congelé en 2018.
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas exporté de thon obèse congelé ni d'espadon en 2018.
TRO	2009	Prises trimestrielles de thon obèse	1 <sup>er</sup> trim 2018-01/06/18 2 <sup>e</sup> trim 2018-14/09/18 3 <sup>e</sup> trim 2018- 05/12/18 4 <sup>e</sup> trim 2018-10/08/18 1 <sup>er</sup> trim 2018-13/08/18 2 <sup>e</sup> trim 2018-13/08/18.
TRO	2010	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP ((inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S25)	Non applicable. FRSPM n'utilise pas de Dispositif de Concentration de Poissons mais des palangres.
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas importé d'espadon en 2018.

SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas exporté de thon obèse congelé ni d'espadon en 2018.
SWO	3003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. FRSPM ne réalise pas de captures sportives et récréatives d'espèces relevant de l'ICCAT.
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	15/07/19
SWO	3010	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
SWO	3011	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	15/07/19
SWO	3012	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
SWO	3013	Liste des navires d'inspection	15/07/19
SWO	3014	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
SWO	3015	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	15/07/19
SWO	3016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le S-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable. FRSPM n'autorise pas ses navires à pêcher l'espadon en Atlantique Sud mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
SWO	3017	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Rapport Annuel Sept/2019
SWO	3018	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non applicable. FRSPM n'autorise pas ses navires à pêcher l'espadon en Atlantique Sud mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
SWO	3019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non applicable. FRSPM ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe.
SWO	3020	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
ALB	4003	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries du germon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
ALB	4004	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	21/09/18
ALB	4005	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le S-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries du germon en Atlantique Sud mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
ALB	4006	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Rapport annuel Sept/ 2018.

ALB	4007	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries du germon en Atlantique Sud mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
ISTIOPH ORIDÉS	5001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 15-05 / 18-04 et 16-11	0 rapport.
REQUINS	7005	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Il n'y a pas eu de captures accidentelles de tortues marines par FRSPM en 2018 ; chaque année, les armateurs sont sensibilisés aux interactions de la flottille avec les tortues marines et ont procédé à un changement d'hameçons.
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Il n'y a pas eu de captures accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par FRSPM en 2018 ; chaque année, les armateurs sont sensibilisés aux interactions de la flottille avec les oiseaux de mer et ont modifié leur gréement.
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Il n'y a pas eu de prises accessoires ou de rejets par FRSPM en 2018 ; chaque année, les armateurs sont sensibilisés et ont modifié leur gréement pour le rendre plus sélectif en augmentant la taille des hameçons.
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas mis en œuvre de programme pilote de document statistique électronique (autre que le BCD de l'ICCAT).
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas soulevé d'objection à l'égard d'une recommandation adoptée conformément aux procédures fixées dans la Convention.

#### *Chapitre 4 : Mise en œuvre d'autres mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT*

Comme indiqué plus haut, l'activité de pêche des thonidés sur les droits ouverts à l'archipel dans les eaux internationales est habituellement réalisée par le navire ATLANTIC ODYSSEY, qui n'a pas été armé et n'a pas eu d'activité de pêche en 2018.

Les autorités françaises (préfecture de SPM) n'ont donc pas émis d'autorisation de pêche permettant à ce navire d'effectuer une pêche dirigée d'espadon, de thon rouge, de thon germon, avec possibilité de capture accessoire de thon obèse / patudo.

Il convient de rappeler que l'ATLANTIC ODYSSEY est équipé d'une balise VMS ainsi que d'un journal de pêche électronique et est soumis à obligation de déclaration des captures.

Par ailleurs, aucune activité de pêche INN n'a été signalée (cf. Rec. 11-18, para. 3).

Pour rappel, le représentant de l'État sur l'archipel (Préfet) attribue des autorisations de pêche aux navires de pêche qui en font la demande. L'attribution des autorisations de pêche est faite sur la base des textes français et internationaux suivants :

- livre IX du code rural et de la pêche maritime, relatif à la pêche maritime et l'aquaculture marine ;
- loi 76-655 du 16 juillet 1976 relative à la zone économique et à la zone de protection écologique au large des côtes du territoire de la République ;
- accord relatif aux relations réciproques entre la France et le Canada en matière de pêche, signé le 27 mars 1972 ;
- arrêté du 20 mars 1987 fixant certaines mesures de gestion et de conservation des ressources halieutiques et arrêté du 24 mars 2015 fixant certaines mesures techniques et tailles de captures pour la pêche professionnelle dans les eaux territoriales et la zone économique française au large des côtes de Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon ;
- décret n° 2010-1582 du 17 décembre 2010 relatif à l'organisation et aux missions des services de l'État dans les départements et les régions d'outre-mer, à Mayotte et à Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon.

Les services de la Préfecture (Service des affaires maritimes) de SPM veillent à la mise en œuvre des dispositions de l'ICCAT applicables aux pêcheries de l'archipel, tel que récapitulé dans le tableau compilant les obligations déclaratives pertinentes.

Les captures doivent être débarquées à SPM, dans le port de St Pierre, avec possibilité de dérogation pour débarquer dans un port autre que français si le traitement du poisson sur place n'est pas possible.

Trois administrations sont présentes à SPM (affaires maritimes, gendarmerie nationale et marine nationale), disposant de moyens de contrôle pouvant être affectés à des opérations de contrôle des pêches, tant en mer qu'à terre.

Un accent est particulièrement mis sur le débarquement des thonidés sur le port de Saint-Pierre. Tous les débarquements font ainsi l'objet d'un contrôle, de même que la totalité des produits exportés.

Un contrôleur et des observateurs peuvent également être embarqué, de façon ponctuelle, sur l'ATLANTIC ODYSSEY.

*Mise en œuvre de mesures particulières :*

- Concernant l'application du paragraphe 7 de la recommandation 11-08, des paragraphes 2 et 7 de la Recommandation 12-04, du paragraphe 1 de la Recommandation 12-05, du paragraphe 2 de la Recommandation 14-06, des paragraphes 2 et 8 de la Recommandation 15-05, du paragraphe 6 de la Recommandation 16-12, du paragraphe 1 de la Recommandation 16-13 et du paragraphe 8 de la recommandation 17-08 : le Service des Affaires Maritimes veille au respect des obligations déclaratives qui incombent à la France (au titre de SPM), concernant notamment les données de tâches I et II. Il convient de noter qu'aucun makaira ou requin n'a été capturé en 2017 ; chaque année, les pêcheurs sont sensibilisés aux mesures de gestion et de conservation de ces espèces. L'interdiction de pêcher ces espèces a été travaillée en 2018 et un document sera signé fin 2018 pour une application au 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 2020.
- Concernant l'application du paragraphe 8 de la Recommandation 10-09 et du paragraphe 7 de la Recommandation 11-09 : pour limiter les prises accidentelles de tortues marines et d'oiseaux de mer le gréement a été modifié. La sensibilisation est faite chaque année avant le début de la campagne de pêche.
- Concernant l'application du paragraphe 1 de la Recommandation 11-10 : pour limiter les prises accessoires donc les rejets, l'ATLANTIC ODYSSEY a modifié son gréement pour le rendre plus sélectif (taille d'hameçon plus grande).
- Concernant l'application du paragraphe 11 de la Recommandation 16-08 et du paragraphe 11 de la Recommandation 17-06 : il n'y a pas eu de prise de poissons de moins de 30kg/115cm en 2018 ; les pêcheurs sont sensibilisés au marquage et à la remise à l'eau.
- Concernant l'application du paragraphe 14 de la Recommandation 16-03, du paragraphe 11 de la Recommandation 16-06 et du paragraphe 14 de la Recommandation 17-02 : Le navire ATLANTIC ODYSSEY ne capture pas l'espadon et le germon de l'Atlantique Nord comme prises accessoires mais comme espèces visées.

***Chapitre 5 : Difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre et dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT***

Il n'y a pas eu de difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre ni dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT pour Saint-Pierre et Miquelon en 2018.

En raison de problèmes internes à l'armement, le navire ATLANTIC ODYSSEY n'a pas opéré de pêcheries aux thonidés et espèces apparentées en 2018.

Il n'y a eu aucun débarquement de thonidés à SPM en 2018.

Aucune infraction à la réglementation n'a été constatée en 2018.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF GABON  
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU GABON  
INFORME ANUAL DE GABÓN**

*SUMMARY*

*At national level, the tuna caught by the local fleet are considered bycatch, since they are not a target species and the volume of catches is low. In 2018, 86.6 t catches of tuna were taken. In addition, despite the absence of tuna fleets, measures have been taken by the fisheries administration to better manage tuna resources. For this purpose, the grant of fishing licenses to foreign purse seiners is essentially subject to a reduction in the number of FADs per vessel and limitation of the number of support vessels. During this year, collection of historical data on national fishing has continued. The fisheries administration has also been involved in the ICCAT research programmes.*

*RÉSUMÉ*

*Sur le plan national, les thons capturés par la flottille locale sont considérés comme des espèces accessoires, car non ciblés et vu le faible volume des captures. En 2018, les captures de thons étaient de 86,8 t. Par ailleurs, malgré l'absence de flottilles thonnières, des mesures ont été prises par l'administration des pêches afin de mieux gérer la ressource thonnière. A cet effet, l'attribution des licences de pêche aux senneurs étrangers était conditionnée essentiellement par la réduction du nombre de DCP par navire et la limite du nombre de navires d'appui. Au cours de cette année, la collecte des données historiques de pêche nationale s'est poursuivie. Aussi, l'administration des pêches s'est impliquée dans des programmes de recherche de l'ICCAT.*

*RESUMEN*

*En el plano nacional, los túnidos capturados por la flota local se consideran especies accesorias, ya que no son especies objetivo y se produce un pequeño volumen de capturas. En 2018, las capturas de túnidos fueron de 86,8 t. Además, a pesar de la falta de flotas atuneras, la administración pesquera ha tomado medidas para gestionar mejor los recursos atuneros. En este sentido, la concesión de licencias de pesca a los cerqueros extranjeros ha estado condicionada esencialmente por la reducción del número de DCP por buque y por la limitación del número de buques de apoyo. Durante este año, se ha continuado la recopilación de datos históricos de la pesca nacional. Además, la administración de pesca se ha involucrado en los programas de investigación de ICCAT.*

## **Ière Partie (Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques)**

### ***Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries***

Les thons enregistrés au titre de l'année 2018 sont ceux capturés par les chalutiers nationaux et la pêche artisanale. Ces thonidés font partie des captures accessoires. De plus, ces sont composées essentiellement de thonidés mineurs. Par ailleurs, le Gabon a délivré 15 licences de pêche à des senneurs étrangers battant pavillon des pays suivants : Belize, Cap-Vert, Curaçao, El Salvador, Guatemala, Panama et Sénégal (**tableau 1**).

#### *1.1 Captures 2018*

En 2018, les prises totales de thonidés et espèces apparentées s'élevaient à 64 t (**tableau 2**) pour la pêche nationale et 25 689.9 t pour les senneurs étrangers (**tableau 3**).

### ***Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques***

#### *2.1 Révision des données historiques*

La Direction Générale des Pêches et de l'Aquaculture a poursuivi la révision des données historiques des captures thonnières réalisées dans le cadre de la pêche industrielle côtière et la pêche artisanale maritime.



## 2.2 Programme national d'observateur

Le taux de couverture des observations à bord des navires a été de l'ordre des 30 %. Cela reste faible et est dû aux effectifs limités des observateurs à bord. Par ailleurs, les moyens en matériels de terrain étaient limités. L'administration à cet effet, compte renforcer les capacités des observateurs en exercice et recruter des observateurs.

## 2.3 Participation aux programmes de recherche de l'ICCAT

L'Administration des pêches a participé au programme de recherche annuel des petits thonidés (SMTYP) en termes de collecte d'échantillons biologiques. Par ailleurs, dans le cadre du marquage des thonidés tropicaux (AOTTP) une équipe de la Direction Générale des Pêches a été mise à contribution.

### ANNEXE DE LA IÈRE PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIQUE)

	GÉNÉRAL	RÉPONSE
S1	Rapport annuel	
S2	Caractéristiques de la flottille	Pas de flottille nationale thonière.
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (tâche I), rejets compris le cas échéant	14 aout 2019
S4	Prise & effort (Tâche II)	
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	
S6	Prise estimée par taille	
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Une marque dont les informations ont été déclarées partiellement. ATP0165710.
S8	Informations sur les prospections de marquage	
S9	Informations recueillies dans le cadre de programmes de marquage conventionnel	
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre de programmes de marquage électronique	
S11	Informations sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 16-14	
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	Pas de données.
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries pélagiques à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure.	Pas d'informations.
	<b>THON ROUGE</b>	
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Non applicable, espèces non ciblée.
S17	Les résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente durant la mise en cage (couvrant 100 % de toutes les opérations de mise en cage)	Non applicable, espèces non ciblée.
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Non applicable, espèces non ciblée.
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable, espèces non ciblée.
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable, espèces non ciblée.
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable, espèces non ciblée.

S53	Déclaration des activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique	Non applicable, espèces non ciblée.
	<b>TROPICAUX</b>	
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/listao, rejets compris	Non applicable, de flottille thonière nationale.
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact)	Non applicable, de flottille thonière nationale. Limite à 100 DCP par navire pour les senneurs.
S44	Le nombre de DCP réellement déployés sur une base mensuelle par rectangles statistiques de 1°x1°, par type de DCP, etc.	Non applicable, de flottille thonière nationale.
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par quadrillage de 1°, mois et État du pavillon et associé à PS/BB	Non applicable, de flottille thonière nationale.
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs, y compris les niveaux de couverture	
S47	Données et information recueillies du programme d'échantillonnage au port	Non applicable, de flottille thonière nationale et pas de débarquement de thonier enregistré en 2018.
S48	Exploration des données historiques sur l'emploi et le nombre de DCP déployés	Non applicable, de flottille thonière nationale.
S49	Données scientifiques recueillies dans la ZEE d'une autre CPC	Non applicable, de flottille thonière nationale.
	<b>REQUINS</b>	
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins à un niveau spécifique aux espèces.	
S50	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taupe bleu	Non applicable, espèces non ciblée et pas de plan de recherche 2018 pour cette espèce.
S51	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	Non applicable, espèces non ciblée et pas de plan de recherche 2018 pour cette espèce.
	<b>AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES</b>	
S37	Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	N/A, pas de guides existants.
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	N/A pas d'informations disponibles.
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Pas d'informations disponibles étant donnée, pas de prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer en 2018.
S41	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	

**IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)****Chapitre 3 : Respect des exigences de déclaration dans le cadre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT****RAPPORT ANNUEL, II<sup>e</sup> PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3**

<b>Exig</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information requise</b>	<b>Réponse</b>
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels	En 2018, 15 licences de pêche ont été délivrées pour des senneurs battant pavillon étranger. Les captures s'élèvent à 25 689.9 t. Aussi, dans le cadre de la lutte contre la pêche INN, une campagne de surveillance maritime en collaboration avec une ONG a eu lieu au cours de la saison de pêche thonière, cette activité est couplée avec la surveillance via le VMS des activités de pêche. le programme d'observateur a couvert 30% des activités de la pêcherie thonière. L'objectif est de parvenir à une couverture de 100% des senneurs opérant dans la ZEE gabonaise.
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Mesure interdisant le débarquement des requins sans ailerons en vigueur. Et la remise à l'eau systématique des poissons à rostrés et des espèces sensibles.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	14 aout 2019
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable, pas d'affrètement en 2018.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non applicable, pas d'affrètement en 2018.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement (en mer et au port)	Non applicable, pas de transbordement réalisé en 2018.
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable, pas de transbordement réalisé en 2018.
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port	Non applicable, pas de transbordement réalisé en 2018.
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures)	Non applicable, pas de transbordement réalisé en 2018.
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port et points de contact pour la réception des copies des rapports d'inspection au port	Pas d'inspection au port réalisée en 2018.
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	Aucun.
GEN	0012	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Aucun.
GEN	0013	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Aucun.
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Pas de rapport.

GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Aucunes mesures prises en 2018.
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Non applicable, aucune notification.
GEN	0017	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Aucun.
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Pas de navire ciblant le thon en 2018.
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Par de rapports.
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Actuellement pas de techniques.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Pas de navire impliqué dans les activités de pêche IUU.
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Aucun commentaire.
GEN	0026	Soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement des mesures commerciales	
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Couverture des observations à 30%.
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Aucune mesure.
GEN	0031	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, selon le cas	
GEN	0032	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en oeuvre du programme	Pas de contact.
GEN	0033	Rapport sur toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Pas d'implication dans le programme pilote en 2018.
GEN	0034	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Aucune demande en 2018.
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Non applicable, espèces non répertoriée dans notre zone de pêche.
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Non applicable, espèces non répertoriée dans notre zone de pêche.
BFT	1003	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Non applicable, espèces non répertoriée dans notre zone de pêche.
BFT	1004	Rapport/déclaration de mise en cages du thon rouge	Non applicable, espèces non répertoriée dans notre zone de pêche.
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable, espèces non répertoriée dans notre zone de pêche.
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de capacité	Non applicable, espèces non répertoriée dans notre zone de pêche.

BFT	1008	Plan de la capacité d'élevage et révisions, si approprié	Non applicable, espèces non répertoriée dans notre zone de pêche.
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêche	Non applicable, espèces non répertoriée dans notre zone de pêche.
BFT	1010	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 18-02	Non applicable, espèces non répertoriée dans notre zone de pêche.
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2018	Non applicable, espèces non répertoriée dans notre zone de pêche.
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable, espèces non répertoriée dans notre zone de pêche.
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non applicable, espèces non répertoriée dans notre zone de pêche.
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO)	Non applicable, espèces non répertoriée dans notre zone de pêche.
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Non applicable, espèces non répertoriée dans notre zone de pêche.
BFT	1016	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Non applicable, espèces non répertoriée dans notre zone de pêche.
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable, espèces non répertoriée dans notre zone de pêche.
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable, espèces non répertoriée dans notre zone de pêche.
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non applicable, espèces non répertoriée dans notre zone de pêche.
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Non applicable, espèces non répertoriée dans notre zone de pêche.
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Non applicable, espèces non répertoriée dans notre zone de pêche.
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Non applicable, espèces non répertoriée dans notre zone de pêche.
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable, espèces non répertoriée dans notre zone de pêche.
BFT	1024	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Non applicable, espèces non répertoriée dans notre zone de pêche.
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Non applicable, espèces non répertoriée dans notre zone de pêche.
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel du BCD	Non applicable, espèces non répertoriée dans notre zone de pêche.
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Non applicable, espèces non répertoriée dans notre zone de pêche.
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Non applicable, espèces non répertoriée dans notre zone de pêche.
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Non applicable, espèces non répertoriée dans notre zone de pêche.
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Non applicable, espèces non répertoriée dans notre zone de pêche.
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT	Non applicable, espèces non répertoriée dans notre zone de pêche.
BFT	1033	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Non applicable, espèces non répertoriée dans notre zone de pêche.
BFT	1034	Rapport sur les transferts à l'intérieur des fermes et contrôles aléatoires	Non applicable, espèces non répertoriée dans notre zone de pêche.

TRO	2001	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Pas de navires ciblant ces espèces.
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Non applicable, pas de navires autorisé à cibler ces espèces.
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Pas d'activités IUU enregistrées en 2018.
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Non applicable, pas de flottille ciblant ces espèces.
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable, pas de données 2018.
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable étant donné que les thons capturés par les flottilles étrangères sont débarqués dans d'autres pays.
TRO	2009	Prises trimestrielles de thon obèse	Non applicable pas de prise enregistrée.
TRO	2010	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP ((inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S25)	Réduction du nombre de DCP à 100 par navire, pour les navires étrangers et nationaux.
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Pas de données 2018 sur le SWO.
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable.
SWO	3003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable, pas de navire battant pavillon gabonais dans la Méditerranée.
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable, pas de navire battant pavillon gabonais dans la Méditerranée.
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non applicable, pas de navire battant pavillon gabonais dans la Méditerranée.
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable, pas de navire battant pavillon gabonais dans la Méditerranée.
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non applicable pas de navire gabonais dans cette zone.
SWO	3010	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Non applicable, pas de navire gabonais dans cette zone.
SWO	3011	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Non applicable, pas de navire gabonais dans cette zone.
SWO	3012	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Non applicable, pas de programme de marquage.
SWO	3013	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable, pas de navire d'inspection.
SWO	3014	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable, pas de navire ciblant cette espèce.
SWO	3015	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable, pas de navire.
SWO	3016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le S-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable, pas de navire.
SWO	3017	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non applicable, pas de navire.

SWO	3018	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non applicable pas de limite, la pêche étant interdite pour la pêche thonière.
SWO	3019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non applicable, pas de rapport.
SWO	3020	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable, espèce non ciblée pour cette zone.
ALB	4003	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée	
ALB	4004	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable, pas de navire gabonais dans cette zone.
ALB	4005	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le S-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable, pas de navire gabonais dans cette zone.
ALB	4006	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non applicable, pas de navire gabonais dans cette zone.
ALB	4007	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non applicable, pas de limite au Gabon.
<b>ISTI OPH ORI DÉS</b>	5001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 15-05 / 18-04 et 16-11	
REQ UINS	7005	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO	Pas de rapport.
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Pas de rapport.
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine	Pas de rapport.
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Pas de programme.
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	

#### **Chapitre 4 : Mise en œuvre d'autres mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT**

Dans le cadre du renforcement de la surveillance des pêches et de la lutte contre la pêche INN, un programme dit « opération albacore » a été mise en place en 2016. Ce programme vise la surveillance et le contrôle en mer de toutes les activités des navires de pêche. Ce programme qui est le fruit d'une coopération avec une ONG et les services de l'Administration des Pêches et la Marine Nationale s'est poursuivi en 2018. Aussi, le programme observateur a couvert à 30% les activités des navires de la pêche thonière et les navires d'appui.

Dans le cadre de la gestion et la préservation des stocks des requins, un texte visant à classifier les espèces de requins selon le taux de vulnérabilité et les conditions de pêche est en cours d'élaboration.

Par ailleurs, dans l'optique de de réduire l'impact de la pêche sur la ressource, le nombre de DCP a été réduit à 100 par navire, avec un ramassage à la fin de la saison de pêche. Le nombre de navire d'appui a été réduit. Le taux de couverture des observateurs à bord est passé de 10 à 30%.

*Chapitre 5 : Difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre et dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT*

L'administration des pêches est confrontée à des difficultés d'ordre administratif, technique et financier. Par conséquent, les actions visant la mise en œuvre et le respect des mesures de conservation de l'ICCAT sont limitées. Les contraintes financières ont entraîné une diminution du nombre d'enquêteurs sur les sites de débarquement de la pêche artisanale. A ce jour seule la pêche industrielle côtière est suivie en termes de débarquement et d'observation en mer.

**Tableau 1.** Nombre de licence délivrée par pavillon.

<i>Pavillon</i>	<i>Nbre de licence</i>
Belize	2
Cap-Vert	1
Curaçao	5
El Salvador	3
Guatemala	2
Panama	1
Sénégal	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>

**Tableau 2.** Capture par espèces, pêche nationale.

<b>Espèces</b>	<b>Capture en tonnes</b>
MAW	86,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,8</b>

**Tableau 3.** Capture par espèces, senneurs étrangers.

<b>Espèces</b>	<b>Captures en tonnes</b>
YFT, SKJ, BET	25 689.9
Espèces accessoires	
<b>Total</b>	<b>25 689.9</b>



**ANNUAL REPORT OF GHANA <sup>1</sup>**  
**RAPPORT ANNUAL DU GHANA**  
**INFORME ANUAL DE GHANA**

**SUMMARY**

*In reporting year 2018, 37 vessels (20 baitboats and 17 purse seiners) were registered in the ICCAT database. These fleets exploited mainly skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tuna in the Atlantic Ocean. Other tuna and tuna-like species exploited were Atlantic black skipjack, Atlantic bonito frigate mackerel and Atlantic sailfish. Total landings in the year were 94,908 mt. These comprised 66,786.5 mt of skipjack tuna, 24,041.50 mt of yellowfin, 3,571 mt of bigeye and 1,391 mt of other tuna-like species. The purse seiners had a total catch of 82,154 mt whilst baitboats had 17,207.50 mt. About 85% of fishing of both fleets were on FADs. The moratorium on fishing on FADs was observed during the months of January and February, with no observed infractions. Sampling of fish at port has improved in recent years in addition to more information from logbooks of all fleets. Beach sampling of billfishes continued off the western coastline of Ghana from artisanal drift gill net operators with catches of swordfish and decreased landings of sailfish. No white marlin species were observed in 2018 as it was in 2017. Sharks when caught in purse seiners during observer missions were released live; estimates of shark from the artisanal fishery were obtained from the western shelf of Ghana. Drift nets are also used in capturing sharks which are consumed locally with no bycatch and discards in the fishery. A five (5) year pilot project (ABNJ-EMS) sponsored by ISSF/WWF and executed by FAO is implementing video footages to help improve observance of fishing activities for prompt analysis for compliance and scientific purposes aimed at effectively managing the tuna fishery.*

**RÉSUMÉ**

*Au cours de l'année de déclaration 2018, 37 navires, 20 canneurs et 17 senneurs ont été enregistrés dans la base de données de l'ICCAT. Ces flottilles exploitaient principalement le listao, l'albacore et le thon obèse dans l'océan Atlantique. Les autres thonidés et espèces apparentées exploités étaient le listao noir de l'Atlantique, la bonite à dos rayé de l'Atlantique, le bonitou et le voilier de l'Atlantique. Les débarquements de l'année ont totalisé 94.908 t. Il s'agissait de 66.786,5 t de listao, 24.041,50 t d'albacore, 3.571 t de thon obèse et 1.391 t d'autres espèces de thonidés apparentées. Les senneurs ont réalisé une prise totale de 82.154 t, tandis que les canneurs ont capturé 17.207,50 t. Environ 85% des activités de pêche des deux flottilles étaient effectuées sous DCP. Un moratoire à la pêche sous DCP a été observé au cours des mois de janvier et février, et aucune infraction n'a été constatée. L'échantillonnage du poisson au port s'est amélioré au cours des dernières années, en plus d'un plus grand nombre de renseignements tirés des carnets de pêche toutes les flottilles. L'échantillonnage des istiophoridés, réalisé par des opérateurs de la pêcherie artisanale de filet maillant dérivant, s'est poursuivi sur la plage le long du littoral occidental du Ghana, les prises d'espardon étant stables et les débarquements des voiliers ayant diminué. Aucune espèce de makaira blanc n'a été observée en 2018 comme elle l'a été en 2017. Les requins capturés par les senneurs lors des missions d'observation ont été relâchés vivants ; les estimations de requins de la pêcherie artisanale ont été obtenues sur le plateau occidental du Ghana. Les filets dérivants sont également utilisés pour capturer des requins qui sont consommés localement, mais la pêcherie ne compte aucune prise accessoire ni rejet. Un projet pilote (ABNJ-EMS) sur cinq ans, parrainé par ISSF/WWF et exécuté par la FAO, met en œuvre des séquences vidéo pour aider à améliorer le respect des activités de pêche pour permettre d'analyser rapidement l'application et de gérer efficacement la pêcherie thonière à des fins scientifiques.*

**RESUMEN**

*En el año de declaración 2018, 37 buques, 20 barcos de cebo vivo y 17 cerqueros se registraron en la base de datos de ICCAT. Estas flotas explotaron principalmente el listado, el rabil y el patudo en el océano Atlántico. Otras especies de túnidos y especies afines que se explotaron fueron bacoreta del Atlántico, bonito, melvera, caballa y pez vela del Atlántico. El total de los desembarques en el año fue de 94.908 t. Esta cifra comprende 6.678,5 toneladas de listado,*

<sup>1</sup>Paul Bannerman MOFA (Fisheries Commission-Ghana).

24.041,50 t de rabil, 3.571 t de patudo y 1.391 t de otras especies afines a los túnidos.. Los cerqueros realizaron una captura total de 82.154 t mientras que los barcos de cebo vivo se situaron 17.207,50 t. Aproximadamente el 85 % de la pesca de ambas flotas se realizó sobre DCP. Durante los meses de enero y febrero se observó una moratoria de la pesca sobre DCP sin que se observaran infracciones. El muestreo de peces en el puerto ha mejorado en los últimos años, además de contar con más información de los cuadernos de pesca de todas las flotas. El muestreo de istiofóridos en las playas continuó en la costa occidental de Ghana por parte de operadores de redes de enmalle a la deriva artesanales, con capturas de pez espada y un descenso en los desembarques de peces vela. No se observó ninguna especie de aguja blanca en 2018 al igual que en 2017. Los tiburones capturados en los cerqueros durante las misiones de observación fueron liberados vivos; las estimaciones de tiburones de la pesquería artesanal se obtuvieron de la plataforma occidental de Ghana. También se utilizan redes de enmalle para capturar tiburones que se consumen a nivel local, y en esta pesquería no hay captura fortuita ni descartes. Ghana es parte del proyecto piloto de cinco años ABNJ-EMS, auspiciado por ISSF/WWF y ejecutado por la FAO, y que implementa grabaciones de video para contribuir a la mejora del cumplimiento de normas en las actividades pesqueras para un rápido análisis del cumplimiento y para fines científicos con el objetivo de gestionar la pesquería de túnidos de un modo eficaz.

## Part 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

### Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Industrial exploitation of tuna in Ghana began in 1960. Initially, the Ghanaian commercial tuna fleet consisted primarily of Japan-and then Japan-and Korea registered vessels. The peak of foreign fleet domination of the industry was in 1973, when there were as many as 40 foreign tuna vessels based in Tema. Earlier, the industry was dominated by Japanese and Korean baitboat and purse seiners. In the 2018 reporting year, 37 vessels; 20 baitboats and 17 purse seiners registered in the ICCAT database. These fleets exploit mainly the Skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), Yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*) and Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) within the Atlantic Ocean. Other tuna and tuna-like species exploited are Atlantic black skipjack (*Euthymus alletaratus*), Atlantic bonito (*Sarda sarda*), frigate mackerel (*Auxis thazard*), and the Atlantic sailfish (*Istiophorus albicans*). The Fisheries Scientific Survey Division (FSSD) of the Fisheries Commission is the Government Agency responsible for tuna research and statistics in Ghana.

Ghanaian registered vessels licensed to exploit tuna landed a total of 94,908.0 mt for the reporting year of 2018 (**Table 1**). This was against 85,559 mt reported in 2017 thus an increase of 10.9 percent over the previous year. That was an increase in catch of over 9,349 mt.

The total landings for tuna and breakdown for the main species are shown in **Table 1**. The Purse seine fleet accounted for 77,845 mt (82.02 percent) whilst baitboat catch was 17,063 mt (17.98 percent) of total landings. With regards to disaggregating by species, skipjack was the most dominant of 66,786 mt (70.36 percent) of total landings. Yellowfin was 23,159.50 mt (24.19 percent), and Bigeye followed with 3,571 (3.76 percent). Other tuna-like species amounted to 1,391 mt (1.46 percent). There had been a moderate increasing trend between 2014 and 2018 as depicted in **Figure 1**. Both fleets employ FADs (Fish Aggregating Devices) in exploiting the tuna resources and over 85 percent of all fishing were conducted on FADs in 2018. The ICCAT moratorium on the use of FADs was observed by 12 vessels from January-February 2017 with no infractions observed.

Recent improvements in sampling coupled, with the provision of more logbook information from the fishery has contributed to a better understanding of the spatio-temporal distribution of the resource.

Ghana is part of a pilot project, ABNJ-EMS implementing video footages to help improve observance of fishing activities for prompt analysis for compliance. It also offers an opportunity for scientific observation aimed at effectively managing the tuna fishery. The 5-year project is being sponsored by the ISSF/WWF and implemented by the FAO.

### Section 2: Research and statistics

**Table 2** shows landings of Ghanaian flagged tuna vessels from 2016 to 2018 and **Figure 1** shows trends in catches from 2014 to 2018. There were steady increases for the past three years.

Total landings for the 2018 reporting year amounted to 94,908 mt and landings from purse seines amounted to 77,845 mt (82.02 percent) against 17,063 mt (17.98 percent) for the baitboats. **Table 3** depicts the quantities of species caught and percentage changes from year to year from 2016 to 2018.

Tuna bait-boats exploit the baits of the European anchovies *Engraulis encrasicolus* and juveniles of sardinellas, *Sardinella aurita* and *S. maderensis* for their operations. Both bait boat and the purse seiner fleets employ about 200-250 Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) per vessel in exploiting the tuna resource. This data is also reported in the FAD Management Plan in log sheets submitted annually as part of ICCAT recommendations 11-01, 14-01 and 16-01 in 2018 (**Figure 2**).

Port sampling of the three major species of tuna were carried out from the ports of Tema and Takoradi to determine among others, length frequency distribution, and to ascertain the spatio-temporal distribution of the species which are used for stock assessment purposes (see **Table 4**). The results of these samplings were often corroborated within the local canneries to confirm the size composition. The AVDTH protocol was used to sample the species since 2006. Majority of fishing occurred within the major spawning grounds off the Gulf of Guinea whilst new fishing grounds off 20o West are also known.

Data (Task 1, 11 & 111) (i.e. fleet size, catch and effort and logbooks) for the year 2018 were duly forwarded to the ICCAT secretariat via the AVDTH3.3 software programme for analysis as per ICCAT/IRD/FSSD protocols to streamline our species composition data.

In conformity with the objectives of the Data Fund, Ghanaian statistics for the principal tunas have been revised for improved species composition with inter-sessional meetings held since 2012. In relation to the above, and for Quality Assurance [Res. 03-21], statistics from Ghana continue to be evaluated based on improved sampling, provision of logbook data (Task2) spanning the past 20 years, observer data (2006-2018), independent information from international observers sponsored by ICCAT and also from the canneries. Further synthesis of the database on Ghana since 2005-2018 was carried out awaiting a new processing tool from ICCAT/IRD codenamed “TT-3” which is being designed. This we hope will improve the species composition data generally.

For the years 2008-2018, logbook recovery rates have improved with all vessels data incorporated into the AVDTH database. These series will finally be revised when the new tool is formally integrated into the ICCAT software domain.

Observer coverage for 2018 during the moratorium was carried out on 12 vessels with all operational purse seiners and baitboats covered by observers. No infractions were recorded during the period.

Beach sampling of the Billfishes continued off the western coastline of Ghana from Artisanal Drift Gill Net operators. Total catches of billfishes in 2018 was 148.2mt with a total effort of 403482 trips. The Atlantic sailfish recorded a total 82.4 mt, Blue marlin and Swordfish had 59.7 mt and 6.1 mt respectively. There was no catch of White marlins within the recording period (**Table 5**).

There is no discards of sharks in the Ghanaian fishing industry. Total landing for the year was 1,051.73 mt; all these were consumed locally. The most common fish landed by weight were the Blue shark (*Prionace glauca*), Hammer-head sharks (*Sphyrna spp*) and Thresher sharks (*Alopias spp*). No Porbeagle (*Lama spp*) nor White-tip sharks (*Chachahinus longimanus*) were reported caught in our waters as they do not inhabit our waters in the East Central Atlantic. Estimates of sharks from the artisanal fishery were obtained from the western shelf of Ghana. Drift nets were the main gear used in capturing sharks which were consumed whole locally with no parts removed. Sharks caught off tuna industrial purse seiners were released alive and reported by observers on board the tuna vessels.

In accordance with recommendation 04-10; 07-06; 11-08 where applicable sharks catches from the artisanal and commercial fleets were reported to ICCAT (Task I and II).

#### ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

	GENERAL	RESPONSE
S1	Annual Report	30/7/2019
S2	Fleet characteristics	30/7/2019
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate	30/7/2019
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	30/7/2019

S5	Size samples (Task II)	30/7/2019
S6	Catch estimated by size	30/7/2019
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	AOTTP Program 2016
S8	Information on tagging surveys	AOTTP Program 2016.
S9	Information collected under conventional tagging programmes	AOTTP Program 2016.
S10	Information collected under electronic tagging programmes	AOTTP Program 2016.
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	30/7/2019 Annual Report.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	There were no pelagic <i>Sargassum</i> found inhabiting our waters.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	N/A because GHA does not operate longline fishery.
<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>		
S15	Size sampling from farms	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
<b>TROPICALS</b>		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	30/07/2019
S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	31/3/2015 Still applicable for 2018.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc.	30/07/2019 Monitored/embedded in national observer program.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	N/A because no support vessel operated.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	30/07/2019 CP45_ObsProg
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	30/07/2019
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	No specific programme done on data mining.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	30/07/2019 Data incorporated in logbooks.
<b>SHARK</b>		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	30/07/2019 Annual Report.

S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	First of its kind in progress by an NGO (Hen Mpoanu).
S51	Information on blue shark	30/07/2019 Annual Report.
<b>OTHER BYC</b>		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	*Skippers workshop organized by ISSF 2014, 2015,2016, 2017, 2018 *IRD guide use 2017-2018.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Information embedded in national observer reports where they are released as per ISSF and IRD guide.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No seabirds have been incidentally caught.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No bycatch and discards in artisanal fishery, therefore no alternative measures.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Ghana is participating in the Electronic Monitoring System (EMS) project through ABNJ ending in January 2019. ISSF/AZTI initiative to help CPCs (Ghana) to construct biodegradable FADs as a Pilot phase (2018/2019).

**Part II (Management implementation)**

*Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation & management measures*

**ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3**

<b>Req</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information required</b>	<b>Response</b>
GEN	0001	Annual Reports	As a CPC, Ghana has complied with requirements as to the implementation of its reporting obligations notably with respect to tropical as indicated in our Annual Report.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Ghana conformed to the multi annual plan for tropical.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	30/7/2019
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A because no vessel chartering done.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N/A because no vessel chartering done.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	30/07/2019
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	N/A because all transshipment done in port.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	09/01/2018
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	N/A because no authorized LSPLVs.

GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	30/07/2015
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	30/07/2015
GEN	0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	30/07/2015
GEN	0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	N/A because no denial of entry/use of port.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No infringements.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No infringements.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No infringements.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	N/A because no current arrangements.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	One (1) agreement. Two (2) Belize vessels. No changes from previous year.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Foreign flagged vessels land YFT, BET and SKJ occasionally. Catches are reported.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	37
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	30/07/2019 No changes.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No sport and recreational fishery.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	No IUU vessels were reported.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	No IUU allegations were reported.
GEN	0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Information is on re-export.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	All vessels complied.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No findings applicable.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	No sighting observed.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No action taken as no vessel was sighted.
GEN	0031	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate	Ghana Navy and Fisheries Commission.
GEN	0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Head of Fisheries Commission and Ghana Navy.

GEN	0033	Report on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No exchange of inspection personnel.
GEN	0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	N/A because no vessel on IUU list.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1008	Farming capacity plan and revisions if appropriate	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2018	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Number of vessels with change of name: 3 16/08/2018

TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Authorized vessels are renewed at the beginning of every year.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No IUU activity.
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	The ICCAT moratorium on the use of FADs was observed by 12 vessels from January-February 2018 with no infractions observed.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	30/07/2019
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	18/12/2017
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye	29/09/2018 29/09/2018 07/02/2019 07/02/2019
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	31/03/2015 FAD Management Plan 2015.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	30/07/2019 No re-exported SWO.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	18/12/2017
SWO	3003	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic.
SWO	3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic. Catches are from artisanal vessels less than 20m.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic. Catches are from artisanal vessels less than 20m.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic.
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic.
SWO	3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic.



ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	N/A- because GHA does not operate ALB fishery.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	N/A- because GHA does not operate ALB fishery.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	N/A- because GHA does not operate ALB fishery.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	N/A- because GHA does not operate ALB fishery.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	N/A- because GHA does not operate ALB fishery.
BIL	5001	Report on the implementation of Rec. 15-05/18-04 and 16-11	30/07/2019 Annual Report.
SHK	7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	30/07/2019
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	30/07/2019 – Annual report.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No NPOA for seabirds.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Initiative from ISSF/AZTI are being practiced as to release endangered species and incorporated in our national observer reports.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	30/07/2019 Annual report ABNJ-FAO, WWF.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Rec. 18-01 is being revised for the pending 2019 Commission meeting.

*GEN S11*

Ghana has observers on all her active large purse seine and baitboat vessels and no small scale vessels. Reports are incorporated with information on number of FADs deployed retrieved and set and catches in National observer reports.

*GEN S12*

The pelagic Sargassum inhabits the waters within the western part of the coastline of the EEZ of Ghana. The occupation of this “weed” in our waters is however not permanent. It comes sometime within some years, goes and resurfaces at other times.

*GEN S13*

Not applicable. Ghana does not operate fishing vessels that are authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean.

*TROPICALS*

*TRO S24 REC. 16-01*

Information from logbooks Rec 16-01 for the various tropical species have been recorded in the AVDTH3.3 format and submitted accordingly to the ICCAT secretariat. It is believed that the final format for reporting FAD information would be finalized soon by the Secretariat. However all information on FADs used in the Ghanaian fishery are reported in log-sheets in the National Observer Reports.

*TRO S25 MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR THE USE OF FISH AGGREGATING DEVICES REC. 15-01/1601*

A detailed Management plan on the use of Fish aggregating devices was submitted in February 2015 to the ICCAT Secretariat and still is valid. Highlights of the plan indicates that the use of Fish Aggregating devices (FADs) in the tuna fishery in the Atlantic Ocean has been found to be of utmost concern because of its apparent aggregation of numerous juvenile tuna species which are caught whilst fishing especially with pursing gears. The lack of integrated strategies to mitigate the biological interactions and environmental issues of this device and also the financial cost of possible changes in the fishery have all culminated to a major concern for ICCAT and national fisheries authorities.

Under the auspices of ICCAT, various interventions on the impact of FADs on the fishery (Recomm11-01; 14-01; 16-01) has led to a more pragmatic approach at gathering more information on FADs to take a firm decision (with all key players both scientists, managers and other stakeholders in the industry) to find an acceptable solution to the use of these devices. Ghana as a contracting party has taken some initial steps to quantify the numbers and types of FADs being used in her fishery and also willing to contribute to minimizing the destructive nature of FADs to ensure the sustainability of the resources. The use of Biodegradable FADs is being intensified by operators from 2017 to 2018 with the help of the ISSF who have organized training sessions on its construction and use in Ghana.

This plan seeks to consolidate efforts by ICCAT to gain a complete knowledge on the status and use of FADs in the entire Atlantic regions aimed at mitigating adverse effects on the tuna resources most especially the juvenile of the Bigeye species.

*TRO S44 NUMBER OF FADS AND TYPES DEPLOYED*

The number of FADs deployed by the Ghanaian purse seine fleet for which there is total coverage are presented on trip by trip basis by FAD type etc. and incorporated in the National observer programme. These have been sent to the Secretariat duly. Data on a 1x1 grid is on- going however all the basic raw data on all FADs seen, deployed, retrieved and their types are recorded in FAD sheets and have been presented. (See Section 5)

*TRO S45 SUPPORT VESSEL*

No support /supply vessel operated in the year 2018.

*TRO S46 INFORMATION COLLECTED BY OBSERVERS INCLUDING COVERAGE*

Detailed information collected by observers have been duly submitted including bycatch and endangered species encountered and released, FAD markings, Buoy ID, FAD type, FAD materials, State of FAD and their positions were reported. Sampling of tropical tuna for determining species composition by area and space (Spatio-temporal distribution) were carried out.

*TRO S47 DATA AND INFORMATION FROM PORT SAMPLING PROGRAMME*

This information has been submitted to the ICCAT secretariat as per their e-format for all the vessels under mentioned for 2018. The list of vessels authorized to fish for YFT and BET are the same as list supplied in 2017 and all vessels are sampled on arriving in port. Sampling is done to estimate the total catch, species composition and to corroborate with the Captain's manifest and log sheets for catch returns and catch certification schemes. Any transshipment from port to port is documented accordingly before any shipment is done.

*TRO S48 HISTORICAL DATA MINING ON THE USE AND NUMBER OF FADS DEPLOYED REC. 15-01/16-01*

No specific programme has been done on data mining with respect to FADS.

*TRO S49 SCIENTIFIC DATA COLLECTED IN THE EEZ OF ANOTHER CPC*

All fish catches from Ghanaian surface fleets with license to fish in third party countries are incorporated in logbooks and submitted as per the flagged vessel.

## SHARKS

### *SHK S32 PLAN FOR IMPROVING DATA COLLECTION FOR SHARKS ON A SPECIES SPECIFIC LEVEL (REC. 11-08)*

Shark fishery in Ghana has a long traditional history and a livelihood for most fisher-folks and the meat is consumed whole. Small drift gill nets are employed in the fishery from dugout canoes to capture the species. Shark fins are prohibited in the fishery. Typically the blue shark which is well known as well as the hammer head sharks is well identified.

Improvement of species identification are on-going with workshops held by FAO/ CITES in conformity with international norms. Shark guides from mainly FAO and ICCAT are currently in use. Further training on the taxonomy of these species will enable us to clearly distinguish sharks at species level.

### *SHK S50 RESULTS ON RESEARCH ON SHORFIN MAKO*

First of its kind in progress by a Non-Governmental Organization (Hen Mpoanu). Previously, they were not noticed in our waters. However, an NGO in 2018 observed a few. Steps are being taken with the USA NGO and other marine based organizations to help to identify and confirm the said species in our waters.

### *SHK S51 REC. 16-12 INFORMATION ON BLUE SHARK*

The artisanal fishery in Ghana does harvest blue sharks which about 45% of the total catch caught from canoes. Efforts at understanding the biology and dynamics are underway with supports from the academia. Catch and effort data for sharks are reported but not fully disaggregated into species due to the identification need expressed in S32.

## *OTHERS SPECIES/ BYCATCH*

### *BYC S37 11-10 PROVISION OF EXISTING IDENTIFICATION GUIDES FOR SHARKS, SEABIRDS AND TURTLES AND MARINE MAMMALS CAUGHT IN THE CONVENTION AREA*

No formal identification guides are available with the exception of FAO species guides on marine mammals and turtles etc. Basically no guides are available for seabirds. A training by staff of NOAA in 2009 was the last major training which enabled some scientists to acquire some knowledge on identification of these mammals. Yearly skippers workshops organized by ISSF since 2014 to 2018 and IRD field guides are used in the Convention Area.

### *BYC S38 REC. 10-09 INFORMATION ON INTERACTIONS OF ITS FLEET WITH SEA TURTLES IN ICCAT FISHERIES BY GEAR TYPE*

Purse seiners do incidentally trap turtles in their catch fishing off FADs but released.

### *S39 11-09 SEABIRD INCIDENTAL CATCHES*

No seabirds have been caught or trapped off devices used in fishing or from surface fleets (purse seine and baitboats) in Ghana.

### *BYC S42 INFORMATION ON SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMMES FOR BILLFISHES REC 06-09 AND DOMESTIC OBSERVER PROGRAMMES ON SHARKS AND BYCATCH REC 16-14*

Mitigation measures to reduce the incidences of catches of juvenile sailfish in the Artisanal fishery for billfishes in done in accordance with the Enhanced Billfish Programme of ICCAT. Biological information such as length-weight data is taken and of late, GPS are given to some local operators to identify fishing areas and seasons where the young exist. These areas and seasons are avoided. Incidences of marine turtles entangled in purse seine nets, were taken note and they are promptly released by crew who are duly supervised by observers on board. The use of the Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) in the Ghanaian fishery since 2015 has raised the awareness of endangered species and the need for conservation improved.

*BILLFISH**BILL 5001 REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF REC. 15-05/18-04 AND 16-11*

Under the Enhanced billfish programme of ICCAT, continuous monitoring of the species caught off small drift nets in the western shelf was done. Unfortunately in 2018 again, white marlins seems not to appear and effort to improve the sampling areas are being encouraged.

There are no discards in the artisanal fishery for billfishes in Ghana. However very little billfishes (ie sailfishes) incidentally entangled in nets or FADS of the purse seine fishery are released as per protocols in training sessions for skippers organized yearly by ISSF.

*Section 4: Inspection schemes and activities**IMPLEMENTATION OF OTHER ICCAT CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES*

Internal arrangements to monitor Bigeye and Swordfish catches in relation to recommendations 04-01 and 02-22 respectively by regular visits to port and especially the canneries to crosscheck tonnages continued since 2014. Catch returns from vessels discharging into the canneries have also been thoroughly checked and also information from the Thai Union cannery is frequently sent to ICCAT secretariat via ISSF. Data for 2018 for canneries were sent to the ISSF and also detailed cannery catches to ICCAT. Catch certifications in accordance with EU regulations have been intense and carried out strictly during the year under review for exports of all principal species and further reforms to control IUU fishing. Monitoring of the VMS has been intensified to reduce any issues of vessels not complying with national and international norms and standards.

*NATIONAL OBSERVER PROGRAMMES REC. 08-05/10-04; 10-10. (S10 S25)*

All active purse-seiners and baitboats were monitored continuously during the year 2018. The main objective of the programme was to monitor fishing activities of vessels and also estimate the proper species composition of the catch on each set. Secondly the proper filling of records into logbooks was also verified by observers. Thirdly the number of FADs used and deployed including their technical details were recorded under the FAD management plan of ICCAT and submitted accordingly.

FAD logbook formats are to be implemented from 2016, however observers deployed onboard have collected substantial information on FADS types and numbers and also bycatch and endangered species. The Ghana Fisheries Act 625 provides for co-operation by operators in ensuring that fishing is done in conformity with laid down rules and regulations and any breach of the law would lead to cancellation or suspension of fishing licenses.

*TRANSHIPMENT REPORT REC. 06-11*

Data for transshipment at port for 2018 have also been submitted.

*ACTION PLAN IN RELATION TO THE RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT ON THE MULTI-YEAR CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME*

The ICCAT list of vessels over 20 m for the year 2018 consists of 17 Purse seiners, 20 Bait-boats and 2 Carriers. Efforts to replace old baitboats on the order 2 to 1 purse seiner as per the agreed recommendation 16-01 are underway.

The Monitoring, Surveillance and Control Division (MCSD) of the Commission regularly inspect vessels before they embark on fishing expeditions ensuring that their licenses, equipment etc. are in conformity to national and international laws (Port state measures). The VMS tracking system are also duly monitored by the MCS personnel from a land base office to ascertain fishing activities especially in third party countries with licenses, whilst logbook verifications are done by the Fisheries Scientific survey Division and also for catch certification purposes. A lot of improvement in the management of our vessels have occurred with continuous observer programmes (16-14) on all our purse seine vessels and information duly submitted.

*ACTION PLAN ON MULTI-YEAR CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT*

An action plan in relation the recommendation by ICCAT on the Multi-Year Conservation and Management Programme for Bigeye Tuna was submitted to ICCAT in March 2010. This plan aims to strengthen the collection of statistical data and control measures to ensure the full implementation of conservation and management measures. Further monitoring is essential to limit catches within acceptable levels for sustainability.

Quota transfer from Japan of 70 Mt to Ghana are over in 2018. Ghana has hence to take more cogent effort to reduce the catches of the Bigeye by rigorously monitoring catches throughout the year as stipulated, enforcing the minimum number of FADs to be deployed, their sizes and areas to place such FADs and plausibly seek for more quota from other CPC's who are willing to help till our payback plan submitted as to overharvest is reviewed in 2021.

The Electronic Monitoring System (EMS) of placing cameras at vantage points within the vessel EMS is on pilot basis at the moment and being sponsored by the FAO/ISSF/WWF. The use of the EMS will invariably adhere to best practices for compliance purposes and improve biological /scientific activities at sea for management of the overall fishery. The cameras hopefully will be installed on all baitboats to seek more transparency in her catches as collaborative fishing is banned since July 2017. Monitoring the effect of FAD fishing off different areas with the use of such devices would heighten the awareness to curb any disruptive tendencies of the use of any devices detrimental to the fishery.

Sampling of species have improved at the quayside with the re-designation of staff to monitor closely species which is often correlated with efforts from the canneries where a much more precise sorting is done. Verification is also done from observer reports onboard purse seine fleet.

*HISTORY OF SWO FISHERY AND DEVELOPMENT/MANAGEMENT PLAN REC. 10-02/ BEST AVAILABLE DATA ON SWO INCLUDING SEX AND DISCARDS (S26)*

Under the Enhanced billfish programme of ICCAT, catch and effort data have observed and reported from coastal sites off the western shelf of Ghana. No discards are noted in this fishery as fish is consumed whole either dried or smoked.

Management plans in conformity to ICCAT regulations prohibit landing of juvenile fishes less than 115cm LJFL. The community based fisheries management units in collaboration with field recorders monitor landings from these operators and report and advice on best fishing practices and possible seasons to exploit adults and to avoid juveniles. There was no over-harvest of swordfish for 2018.

*INTERNAL ACTION REPORT REC 09-08 CP10-INTAC20*

Document CP10-INTAC20 has been duly filled and submitted in 2018. Quarterly meetings with members of the Ghana Tuna Association (GTA) and the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development have been helpful in creating more awareness on the need for more responsible fishing practice and also ensuring that policies of the Government in relation to fisheries are fully understood and implemented.

Tema and Takoradi ports have been designated for tuna berthing, discharging and bunkering activities. This arrangement is intended to meet international practices for monitoring and control operations in conformity with our own national regulations on port state measures

*ALTERNATIVE SCIENTIFIC MONITORING APPROACH (S11) REC. 10-10*

Under the Fisheries Committee for the West Central Gulf of Guinea (FCWC), a task force is being organized to monitor vessels including tuna vessels to harmonize management measures within the sub-region. The harmonization of regional and national fisheries polices would be streamline to enable the prompt interpretations of all common laws and to safeguard the maritime waters from illegal fishing which could deplete stocks sooner or later.

*ICCAT STATISTICAL DOCUMENTS REC. 01-21/01-22*

Data from the SWO and BET statistical documents have been submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat. No swordfish exports were noted however all landings were consumed locally.

### *FISHING, INSPECTION AND CAPACITY REDUCTION PLAN FOR 2012 ONWARDS*

Ghana has submitted an action plan since 2011 and accepted by the Commission. In furtherance to this, Ghana will continue to ensure constant inspection of her fleet by the relevant authorities to ensure that fishing is done in conformity with laid down rules and regulations.

Ghana is willing to abide by the recommendation and would place observers on all vessels to monitor their activities. This action was carried out also in 2018 during the months of January and February using national observers. Preliminary data show all vessels which participated in the moratorium did not fish off FADs. Most of them were outside the delimited zone. Reports for the 2018 closed area have been submitted to the secretariat of ICCAT as part of the database incorporated in the AVDTH3.3 format showing their log positions.

### *S37 PROVISION OF EXISTING IDENTIFICATION GUIDES FOR SHARKS, SEABIRDS AND TURTLES AND MARINE MAMMALS CAUGHT IN THE CONVENTION AREA*

A few guides are available in our laboratory from training organized by NOAA under the African partnership Command initiative in the late 2000's. Further training is being sought from other international organizations such as the WWF/ABNJ programme but however some guides from the IRD, ISSF and mainly ICCAT are currently being used by observers onboard the purse seine fleets.

### *S42 MITIGATION MEASURES TO REDUCE BYCATCH AND REDUCE DISCARDS*

Bycatch species caught are reported per our observer programmes (See observer 2018 reports submitted for details in formats attached).

Education of crew onboard have been ongoing since 2012 with seminars and training workshops being held by ISSF/AZTI officials in Ghana code named "Skippers workshops". Methods and types of FADs to use and release strategies for endangered species have been shown and illustrated to the industry. Skippers and crew are well aware of steps to reduce the entanglement and destruction of species which are endangered and becoming extinct. This initiative from ISSF will continue in subsequent years. Biodegradable FADs have been introduced and being constructed with funds from the ISSF.

### *SD0 9001 REC. 06-16 DESCRIPTION OF PILOT ELECTRONIC STATISTICAL DOCUMENT SYSTEMS*

Under the ABNJ (Area Beyond National Jurisdiction) project of FAO in conjunction with ISSF and WWF, Ghana has opted to be part of a pilot project to install electronic gadgets to monitor activities of surface fleets especially the catch and species composition of the catch. The electronic monitoring scheme has been placed on 11 vessels and information and imagery are currently being integrated to come up with best estimates of the catch by set and ultimately the entire catch taking into consideration the spatio-temporal distribution of fish.

A review of video recordings of each trip since October 2015 has been on going and analysis via a software and computations indicates the total catch per set and ultimately per trip. Imagery of sets show all types of positive and null set catches. Video images also of the various bycatch species are determined and quantified, releases of endangered species are closely monitored unharmed. Number and types of FADs deployed, retrieved, visited, and discards are monitored. Compliance issues with respect to ICCAT regulations such as observers onboard Rec 10-10 and any other issues contravening safe and legal fishing activities onboard are observed and reported. Interim reports have been sent to the Steering committee meetings under the Project, the last held in July 2017 in Rome and reports and recommendations would be set out for its improvement. In the meantime, Ghana recognizes the importance of this project which bring about more transparency and complements efforts of land-based sampling schemes for the improved species composition of the catch and other scientific evaluation of lesser known species caught in the fishery are known.

## ***Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures***

### *5.1 General*

Formats for reporting keep changing and one has to be abreast with IT and internet connectivity for prompt reporting. We have hitherto noticed that requirements for reporting in 2018 have reduced.

### *5.2 Tropical*

The Ghanaian processing software for her catch data is still not available to streamline Task 2 after a decade of revisions. Within the complexities of our fishery, we do hope that that the new software will be finalized by ICCAT/IRD which will yield fruitful results. Ghana has stated her willingness in 2018 co-operate in all spheres for a suitable programme which would stand the test of time and reduce the numerous special intersessional meetings specifically on Ghanaian statistics since 2006. We have had over seven (7) so far meetings with Ghanaian statistics as one of the main topics in the agenda. In the interim all raw data from all our individual vessels have been sent to the ICCAT secretariat and impartially incorporated into the ICCAT database since 2006.

In integrating data collected in the field especially Fads deployed inter alia, over a set by set basis for monthly analysis for all segments of surface fishing fleets has become cumbersome and a unified system and software is envisaged.

CPC's should be trained and regular refresher meetings held to improve reporting especially in recent times where one has to report zeros (0) and 1(ones) and blanks ( ) for some or all fishery depending on their catchability or availability or other criteria used.

### *5.3 Sharks and by-catch issues*

There is the need for more training in this field as the fishery is becoming more important especially in areas of endangered species becoming extinct. Manuals are few and general and presently we are able to work closely on a few sharks grouping such as silky and blue sharks as we encounter them a lot. The others are termed others or as "shark NEI". Sharks species implementation for CPC ;check list has over 25 requirements all from various recommendations which should be completed in a legally binding manner and often procedures entail numerous data sets which requires apt and time. We don't have the expertise in the field of shark taxonomy hence we often don't fill out the forms to the best of ICCAT's requirements. It is mainly a Yes or No with short reasons or no data. This has been a concern to us.

**Table 1.** Tuna catch by gear and species in Ghana in 2018.

<i>Gear Type</i>	<i>Yellowfin</i>	<i>Bigeye</i>	<i>Skipjack</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
Baitboat	5,623.50	486.00	10,846.50	107.00	<b>17,207.50</b>
Purse Seine	17,536.00	3,085.00	55,940.00	1,284.00	<b>82,154.00</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,041.50</b>	<b>3,571.00</b>	<b>66,786.50</b>	<b>1,391.00</b>	<b>94,908.00</b>

**Table 2.** Landings of the fleets between 2016 and 2018.

<i>YEAR</i>	<i>PURSE SEINE</i>	<i>BAITBOAT</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
2016	55,297	19,822	<b>77,601</b>
2017	69,188	16,371	<b>85,559</b>
2018	77,845	17,063	<b>94,908</b>

**Table 3.** Landings by species and percentage changes in total catch from 2016 to 2018

<i>YEAR</i>	<i>YELLOWFIN</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>SKIPJACK</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>BIGEYE</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>OTHERS</i>	<i>%</i>
2016	18,970	24.46	51,334	66.15	4,813	6.20	2,484	3.20
2017	20,764	24.3	58,106	67.9	4,086	4.8	2,603	3.0
2018	24,042	24.2	70,137	70.59	3,704	3.73	1,479	1.49

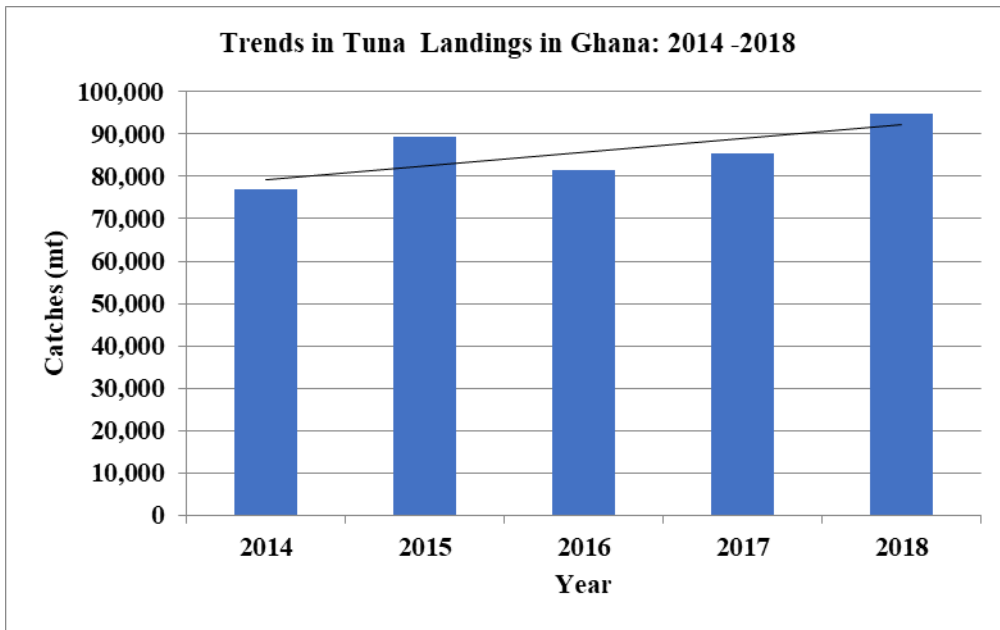
**Table 4.** Mean size (cm) ranges of tunas sampled at Tema and Takoradi ports in 2018.

<i>Fleet/Species</i>	<i>Skipjack</i>	<i>Yellowfin</i>	<i>Bigeye</i>
Bait boats	28-60	30-65	34-68
Purse seiners	30-64	32-120	32-124

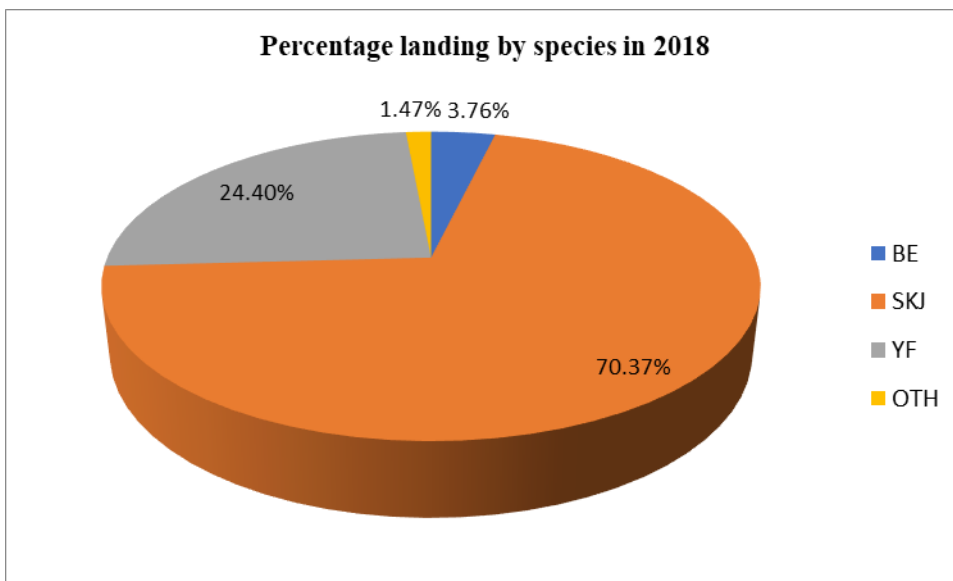
**Table 5.** Catch and Effort in trips for Billfishes in 2018.

<i>Month/Species</i>	<i>JAN</i>	<i>FEB</i>	<i>MAR</i>	<i>APR</i>	<i>MAY</i>	<i>JUN</i>	<i>JUL</i>	<i>AUG</i>	<i>SEP</i>	<i>OCT</i>	<i>NOV</i>	<i>DEC</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Atlantic sailfish	5.9	10.9	18.9	15.6	3.9	5.4	0.2	0	2.1	12.6	4.5	2.4	<b>82.4</b>
Blue Marlin	0.2	4.6	6.6	5	3.8	9.6	11.6	6.2	7.3	4.2	0.6	0	<b>59.7</b>
Swordfish	0.3	0	2.9	0.1	0	0	0.7	0.6	1.5	0	0	0	<b>6.1</b>
White marlin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Total Catch	6.4	15.5	28.4	20.7	7.7	15	12.5	6.8	10.9	16.8	5.1	2.4	<b>148.2</b>
Effort in Trips	20112	37008	88884	49698	31980	56868	8016	25380	23856	30720	15840	15120	<b>403482</b>





**Figure 1.** Trends in total annual tuna landings from 2014 to 2018.



**Figure 2.** Percentage landing by species in 2018.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF GUATEMALA  
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU GUATEMALA  
INFORME ANUAL DE GUATEMALA**

*SUMMARY*

*Over the years, Guatemala, as a Contracting Party of the Commission, has endeavoured to comply with each of its responsibilities related to the fishery and panels to which it belongs. The tuna fishery has become prominent in terms of national fisheries production and has provided an opportunity to participate in the international market, in particular, the tuna fishery in the ICCAT Convention area. Efforts have therefore been made to improve the quality and timeliness of reporting. In addition, contacts with other Contracting Parties of the Commission have given rise to new initiatives or challenges, strengthening Guatemala's participation. This has also led us to improve our performance and responsibilities, which has afforded us the opportunity to increase the tuna fleet in other Regional Fisheries Management Organizations to which Guatemala belongs. Guatemala is aware of its role as an active member of ICCAT, and we wish to demonstrate our participation by providing relevant and reliable information that aids decision-making in relation to the management of fishing activities, and the conservation of tuna and tuna-like species in the Convention area. For this reason, the necessary efforts have been made this year to improve the timeliness of reporting, compliance and data quality.*

*RÉSUMÉ*

*L'État du Guatemala, en sa qualité de pays partie à la Commission au cours de ces années, s'est efforcé de maintenir un niveau d'application et de participation correspondant à chacune de ses responsabilités dans la pêche ou les commissions auxquelles il appartient. La pêche de thonidés a pris une place importante dans la production halieutique nationale, et a permis de participer au marché international, en particulier celui de la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT. Des efforts ont donc été faits pour améliorer la communication en termes de qualité et de ponctualité. Elle a également permis un rapprochement avec d'autres pays qui font partie de la Commission et a ouvert de nouvelles initiatives ou de nouveaux défis, renforçant la participation du Guatemala. Cela nous amène également à améliorer nos performances et nos responsabilités, ce qui nous a donné l'occasion d'accroître notre flotte thonière dans d'autres organisations de gestion de la pêche dont le Guatemala est membre. Le Guatemala est conscient de son rôle de membre actif au sein de l'ICCAT, et nous voulons montrer notre participation en fournissant des informations fiables et opportunes qui contribuent à la prise de décision dans la gestion des activités de pêche et la conservation des thonidés et des espèces apparentées dans la zone de la Convention. C'est pourquoi, cette année, les efforts nécessaires ont été faits pour améliorer les délais de communication, l'application et la fourniture de données de meilleure qualité.*

*RESUMEN*

*El Estado de Guatemala como país parte de la Comisión durante estos años se ha esforzado en mantener un nivel de cumplimiento y participación según cada una de sus responsabilidades en la pesquería o comisiones a la que pertenece. La pesquería de atún ha tomado una importante posición en la producción nacional pesquera, y ha significado la oportunidad para atender el mercado internacional, especialmente la que se realiza en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT. Por lo que se han realizado los esfuerzos para mejorar la comunicación en calidad y puntualidad. Así también, se ha logrado el acercamiento con otros países partes de la Comisión y ha dado la apertura de nuevas iniciativas o retos, fortaleciendo la participación de Guatemala. Esto nos lleva también a mejorar nuestro desempeño y responsabilidades, por lo que ha sido la oportunidad para incrementar su flota atunera en otras organizaciones de ordenación pesquera de la cual Guatemala es parte. Guatemala es consciente que su rol como miembro parte activo dentro de ICCAT, y queremos mostrar nuestra participación cumpliendo con proveer información confiable y oportuna que contribuya a la toma de decisiones en la ordenación de las actividades pesqueras, y la conservación de los túnidos y especies afines en la zona del Convenio. Por tal motivo, en el presente año se han realizado los esfuerzos necesarios para mejorar los tiempos de comunicación, cumplimiento y la disposición de una mejor calidad de los datos.*

## Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

### Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

#### Pesquerías nacionales

Desembarques de Atún Aleta Amarilla, *Thunnus albacares*; Atún Patudo, *Thunnus obesus* y Atún listado, *Katsuwonus pelamis*; de Buque 2 para el año 2018.

#### Introducción

Los atunes son uno de los principales recursos pesqueros preferidos para inversión de las diversas pesquerías comerciales explotadas a nivel mundial. En el Océano Atlántico, son capturados principalmente por barcos cerqueros, cuya pesca objetivo es la especie de Atún Aleta Amarilla, *Thunnus albacares*; Atún Patudo, *Thunnus obesus* y Atún Listado, *Katsuwonus pelamis*, las mismas que son evaluadas por la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico -CICAA-, (ICCAT por sus siglas en inglés), de la cual Guatemala forma parte.

La información proporcionada por la Dirección de Normatividad de la Pesca y Acuicultura -DIPESCA-, para el periodo 2018 fue examinada y analizada, en lo relacionado a la pesca objetivo como atún aleta amarilla, atún patudo y atún listado, capturado por modalidad de pesca en aguas internacionales. Los lances corresponden a objetos flotantes conocidos como dispositivos concentradores de peces o DCp's y lances libres.

Este reporte provee un breve análisis de la información de captura de las principales especies de atún como lo son: Atún Aleta Amarilla, *Thunnus albacares*; Atún Patudo, *Thunnus obesus*; Atún listado, *Katsuwonus pelamis*; realizados en el periodo del año 2018.

#### Resultados

A continuación se presenta una comparación de los desembarques realizados en los años 2017 al 2018, para las especies de Atún Aleta Amarilla (YFT), Atún Patudo (BET) y Atún Listado (SKJ) para la flota Atunera guatemalteca.

Se estima que los desembarques totales de atunes capturados en el Océano Atlántico, por la flota atunera con pabellón guatemalteco, para el periodo de 2018 (enero a diciembre) corresponde a 14,289 Tm. (Véase **Figura 1**).

La captura por especie en 2018 corresponde a: Atún Aleta Amarilla, *Thunnus albacares*; 3, 524 Tm, Atún Patudo, *Thunnus obesus*; 2,886 Tm; y para Atún Listado, *Katsuwonus pelamis*; 7,410 Tm. (Véase **Tabla 1 y Figura 1**).

Se calculo que el promedio mensual por especie en 2018 corresponde a: Atún Aleta Amarilla, *Thunnus albacares*: 542 Tm, Atún Patudo, *Thunnus obesus*: 240.54 Tm; y para Atún Listado, *Katsuwonus pelamis*: 1,140 Tm. (Véase **Figura 1**).

El resultado de los volúmenes reportados por la flota atunera con pabellón guatemalteco es los expresado en los certificados de captura de cumplimiento del reglamento 1005/2008 de la Unión Europea-UE.

El mayor número de días de faena de actividad de pesca fue de 44 días registrado en el mes de diciembre 2017 a enero 2018, mientras que el menor número de días de faena de actividad de pesca fue de 14 días, registrado en el mes de noviembre de 2018.

Pesquería de Atún de la especie Aleta Amarilla, *Thunnus albacares*.

1. El desembarque total de capturas de atún Aleta Amarilla, *Thunnus albacares* en el Océano Atlántico, para 2018 fue de 3, 524 Tm (véase, **Figura 2**).
2. Se estima que las capturas de atún Aleta Amarilla, *Thunnus albacares* en el Océano Atlántico para el año 2017 fueron de 5,440.72 Tm.
3. La diferencia de los desembarques de capturas de atún Aleta Amarilla, *Thunnus albacares* en el Océano Atlántico, del año 2017 al año 2018; fue de 1,916.72 Tm, de esta especie.

Pesquería de Atún de la especie Patudo, *Thunnus obesus*.

1. El desembarque total de capturas de atún Patudo, *Thunnus obesus* en el Océano Atlántico para 2018, fue de 2,886 Tm (véase, **Figura 3**).
2. Se estima que las capturas de atún Patudo, *Thunnus obesus* en el Océano Atlántico para el año 2017 fueron de 116 Tm.
3. La diferencia de los desembarques de capturas de atún Patudo, *Thunnus obesus* en el Océano Atlántico, del año 2017 al año 2018; fue de 2,770 Tm, de esta especie.

1. El desembarque total de capturas de atún Listado, *Katsuwonus pelamis* en el Océano Atlántico para 2018, fue de 7410 Tm (véase, **Figura 4**).
2. Se estima que las capturas de atún Listado, *Katsuwonus pelamis*, en el Océano Atlántico para el año 2017 fueron de 745.70 Tm.
3. La diferencia de los desembarques de capturas de atún Listado, *Katsuwonus pelamis*, en el Océano Atlántico, del año 2017 al año 2018; fue de 42.70 Tm, de esta especie.

### Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

Los registros de desembarque de las pesquerías de la flota nacional e internacional se regulan a través de protocolos y directrices para el desembarque de especies comerciales como: camarón, túnidos y otras especies hidrobiológicas. Esta norma es específica para los desembarques en puertos nacionales. En el caso de pesquerías distantes como la realizada por las embarcaciones en la zona del Convenio, se establecieron otros mecanismos de verificación y seguimiento, como: el apoyo de un programa de observadores independiente, esta colaboración ha permitido mejorar los registros de información de capturas.

Lista de información enviada a la Secretaría de conformidad con los requisitos de la Comisión.

#### ANEXO 1 A LA PARTE I DEL INFORME ANUAL (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

Nº	Requisito	Respuesta
	<b>GENERAL - todas las especies</b>	
S1	Informes anuales (científico)	27/09/2019
S2	Características de la flota	21/05/2019
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I, lo que incluye descartes cuando proceda	21/05/2019
S4	Captura y esfuerzo-Tarea II	21/05/2019
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	21/05/2019
S6	Captura estimada por talla	21/05/2019
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza marcados.
S10	Información recopilada en el marco de programas nacionales de observadores	24/07/2019. Guatemala no tiene Programa Nacional de Observadores, pero las buques reciben este servicio prestado por una empresa.
S11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene barcos pequeños y no tiene programa de observadores científicos.
S12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene interacción en esa zona y no tiene información que compartir.
S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene pesquería autorizada y registrada de palangre en el Mediterráneo.
	<b>ATÚN ROJO</b>	
S15	Muestreo de tallas en granjas	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.

Nº	Requisito	Respuesta
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas).	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste que se van a emprender	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S53	Información sobre las actividades científicas realizadas por los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
<b>TÚNIDOS TROPICALES</b>		
S24	Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques BET/YFT/SKJ, incluidos descartes	Véase la sección 5.
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto)	27/09/2019
S44	Número de DCP plantados realmente por mes y cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, por tipo de DCP	24/07/2019
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes y Estado del pabellón y asociado a PS/BB	Véase la sección 5.
S46	Información recopilada por los observadores, lo que incluye niveles de cobertura	24/07/2019
S47	Datos e información recopilados en el programa de muestreo en puerto	Véase la sección 5.
S48	Minería de datos históricos sobre la utilización y número de DCP plantados	Véase la sección 5.
S49	Datos científicos recopilados en la ZEE de otra CPC	Véase la sección 5.
<b>ISTIOFÓRIDOS</b>		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
<b>TIBURONES</b>		
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.
S50	Resultados de la investigación sobre marrajo dientuso	No aplicable. No hay investigaciones.
S51	Información sobre tintorera	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.

N°	Requisito	Respuesta
	<b>OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS</b>	
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene guías elaboradas que compartir.
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No aplicable. Los barcos de bandera no tuvieron interacción con tortugas marinas.
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No aplicable. Los barcos cerqueros de bandera no tuvieron interacción con aves marinas y no hay buques de palangre.
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene pesquerías artesanales de pesca de atún.
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Guatemala, la legislación nacional de pesca considera el aprovechamiento sostenible de las pesquerías, y la práctica de una pesca responsable.

**Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación).**

*Sección 3: Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT*

**PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3 (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)**

<b>Req.</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Información requerida</b>	<b>Respuesta</b>
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	Apéndice 1
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Guatemala consciente de su compromiso de atender sus responsabilidades como país parte, ha implementado las acciones necesarias para practicar una pesquería responsable en la zona del Convenio.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	13/08/2019
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en acuerdos de fletamento.
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en acuerdos de fletamento.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo (en el mar y en puerto)	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de transbordos.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de transbordos.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de transbordos.
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene grandes pelágicos ni transbordos.
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para las notificaciones de entrada en puerto y puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No aplicable. Guatemala está considerando esta situación.
GEN	0013	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha concedido acceso.
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha concedido acceso.
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha concedido accesos.
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha concedido accesos.
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto.	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha acuerdos bilaterales para inspección en puerto.
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha concedido accesos.
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado acuerdos de acceso.
GEN	0020	Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado cambios.

Req.	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0021	Informe de acciones internas de buques de 20 m o más	No aplicable. Guatemala no hay acciones emprendidas.
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene pesquería deportiva y de recreo.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado pesca ilegal.
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones de actividades IUU	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado pesca ilegal.
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información que comunicar.
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información que comunicar.
GEN	0031	Autoridad nacional responsable de las inspecciones en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo cuando proceda	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en este programa.
GEN	0032	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en este programa.
GEN	0033	Comunicación de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en este programa.
GEN	0034	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información que comunicar.
<b>INFORMACIÓN ESPECÍFICA DE LAS ESPECIES</b>			
<b>ATÚN ROJO</b>			
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, inspección y capacidad para 2018	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o cuotas individuales	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1010	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 18-02	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2017	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.



<b>Req.</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Información requerida</b>	<b>Respuesta</b>
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1016	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BFT	1034	Informes de transferencias dentro de las granjas y controles aleatorios	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
<b>ESPECIES TROPICALES</b>			
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No aplicable. Guatemala ha realizado cambios en buques registrados.
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	21/05/2019
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado pesca ilegal.
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado	Véase la sección 4.
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplicable. Guatemala no importa este atún.

<b>Req.</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Información requerida</b>	<b>Respuesta</b>
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado cambios.
TRO	2009	Capturas trimestrales de patudo	Véase la sección 5.
TRO	2010	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S25).	27/09/2019
<b>PEZ ESPADA</b>			
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3003	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del Norte	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3010	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3013	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3015	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20m o + para pez espada del Norte	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3016	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3020	Plan de pesca para el pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
<b>ATÚN BLANCO</b>			
ALB	4003	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
ALB	4004	Autorización específica para buque con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.

<b>Req.</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Información requerida</b>	<b>Respuesta</b>
ALB	4005	Autorización específica para buque con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
ALB	4006	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
ALB	4007	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
<b>ISTIOFÓRIDOS</b>			
BIL	5001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 15-05/ 18-04 y 16-11	27/09/2019
<b>TIBURONES</b>			
SHK	7005	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	27/09/2019
<b>OTRAS ESPECIES/CAPTURA FORTUITA</b>			
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Los armadores están informados sobre las Directrices de FAO para su cumplimiento durante sus operaciones pesqueras.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene reportes de captura incidental.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Véase la Sección 5.
<b>MISCELÁNEA</b>			
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene sistema implementado.
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.

#### **Sección 4: Implementación de otras medidas de conservación y ordenación de CICA**

##### *4.1 Captura Fortuita de Tortugas Marinas*

Guatemala como Estado miembro de FAO, se han realizado esfuerzos en cumplimiento de las medidas y acciones establecidas en las Directrices de esta organización para reducir la mortalidad de tortugas marinas en las operaciones pesqueras, por lo cual los armadores han contribuido en estos esfuerzos.

##### *4.2 Medidas adicionales contra la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada.*

Guatemala realiza los esfuerzos para que sus barcos cumplan con las diferentes reglamentaciones internacionales y nacionales, logrando obtener certificaciones sobre sus prácticas pesca, pesca responsable, registro, entre otros.

Además, si existiera algún indicio o evidencias de alguna práctica no regulada, se investigaría y sancionaría, de ser el caso, conforme a la normativa pesquera vigente la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura y su Reglamento.

4.3 *Informe de Cumplimiento de Veda espacio-temporal en el área geográfica descrita en el Artículo 4 del Acuerdo Ministerial 344- 2017, para la pesca o actividades de apoyo para pescar atunes de las especies: atún listado (Katsuwonus Pelamis), patudo (Thunnus Obesus) y aleta amarilla o rabil (Thunnus albacares)*

Guatemala, a través de su autoridad competente de la Pesca y Acuicultura, realizó acciones para la implementación de la veda en cumplimiento de la recomendación de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico -CICCA-. (por sus siglas en inglés ICCAT), mediante Acuerdo Ministerial No. 344-2017, publicado en el Diario de Centro América, “Veda Espaciotemporal En El área geográfica descrita en el artículo 4 del Acuerdo Ministerial 344-2017, para la pesca o actividades de apoyo para pescar atunes de las especies atún listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), patudo (*Thunnus obesus*) y aleta amarilla o rabil (*Thunnus albacares*) en el Océano Atlántico de fecha 12 de diciembre de 2017.

El acuerdo de veda requirió que los armadores de los barcos con pabellón guatemalteco tomaran acciones necesarias para cumplir con cualquier medida de ordenación establecida por la Comisión, y velar por respetar cualquier disposición.

Esto incluyó:

Prohibir la pesca, o actividades de apoyo de las embarcaciones atuneras guatemaltecas que operan en la zona del convenio.

La veda establecida por la Comisión fue la siguiente:

Prohibido pescar las siguientes especies de atunes: listado, patudo y rabil, en asociación con objetos que afectaran concentraciones de peces, lo que incluyo los DCP.

El período de veda establecido fue del 1 de enero al 28 de febrero de 2018.

La zona delimitada se describe a continuación:

Límite meridional	Paralelo 4° latitud sur
Límite septentrional	Paralelo 5° latitud norte
Límite occidental	Meridiano 20° Longitud Oeste
Límite oriental	Costa africana

Así también se dio cumplimiento a lo establecido en el artículo 80, literal b) y 81 numeral 1 de la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura, Decreto Gubernativo 80-2002 del Congreso de la República de Guatemala.

Con el apoyo del programa de observadores que cubre a los buques de pabellón guatemalteco, se realizaron los esfuerzos para el cumplimiento de las prohibiciones establecidas en la veda espacio-temporal.

***Sección 5: Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de CICA***

Guatemala ha realizado diferentes acciones para mejorar y fortalecer el cumplimiento de las recomendaciones y medidas aplicables en el marco del Convenio o aquellas que puedan contribuir a ésta.

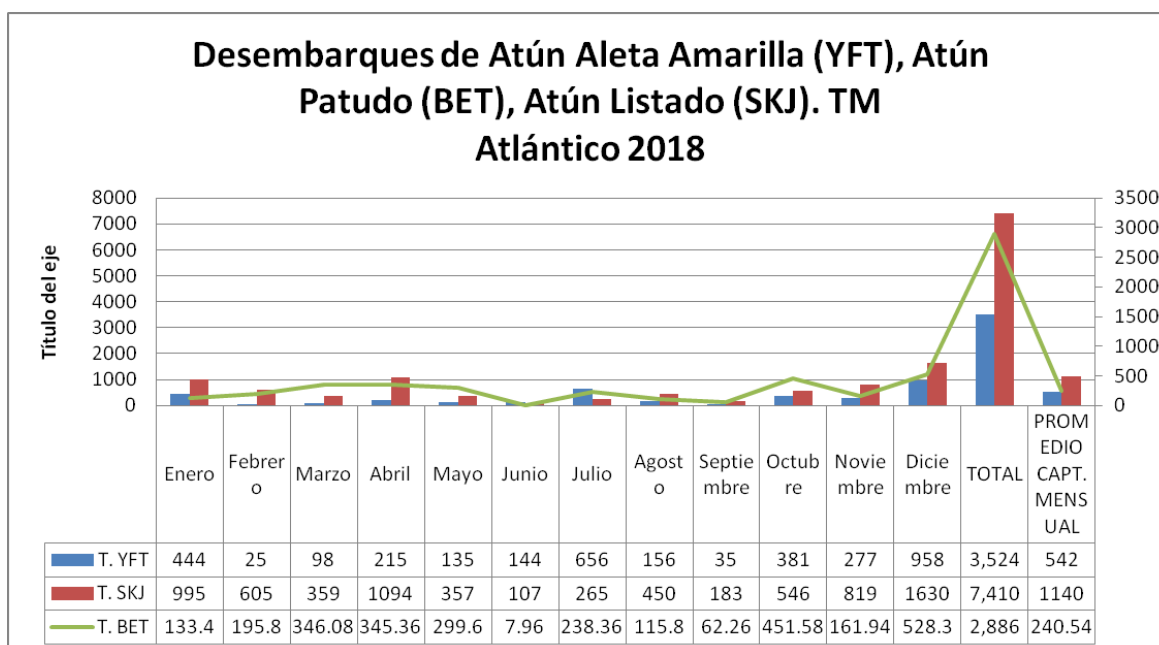
Sobre el tema de los DCP, buques de apoyo y cuadernos de pesca, la flota atunera nacional es parte de un programa de observadores independiente que cumple con los estándares internacionales en cuanto a registro y seguimiento de las actividades pesqueras. Este proveedor de servicio comunica con regularidad informes y datos a la Comisión.

Con relación a los tiburones y otras especies de captura fortuita, existen una serie de instrumentos para el ordenamiento, regulación y manejo de estas especies, como: Protocolo de liberación y tiburones y rayas, el reglamento regional OSP-05-11 para desalentar el aleteo del tiburón (a pesar que en Guatemala no se realiza dicha práctica), entre otros. Por lo cual, nuestros armadores atuneros que operan en la zona del Convenio conscientes de la importancia de estos recursos y en cumplimiento diferentes regulaciones o iniciativas se esfuerzan en implementar las acciones posibles para liberar los organismos vivos al mar.

Sobre los informes trimestrales de patudo, se han tenido inconvenientes para separar entre trimestres las capturas, debido a que la duración de los viajes de pesca son muy variados y cuando se tiene la información, ya estamos fuera de la comunicación. Sin embargo, entendemos lo importante de la información oportuna y precisa. Por lo cual, nos esforzaremos en mejorar el cumplimiento y así atender responsablemente nuestra parte.

**Tabla 1.** Captura anual en Tm. resgistrada en certificados de captura de cumplimiento del reglamento 1005/2008 de la Unión Europea -UE.

Mes	Ton. YFT	Ton. SKJ	Ton. BET
enero	444	995	133
febrero	25	605	196
marzo	98	359	346
abril	215	1094	345
mayo	135	357	300
junio	144	107	8
julio	656	265	238
agosto	156	450	116
septiembre	35	183	62
octubre	381	546	452
noviembre	277	819	162
diciembre	958	1630	528
total	3,524	7410	2886
Promedio de captura mensual	542	1140	240.54



**Figura 1.** Desembarques de Atún Aleta Amarilla (YFT), Atún Patudo (BET) y Atún Listado (SKJ) año 2018, realizados en el Océano Atlántico.

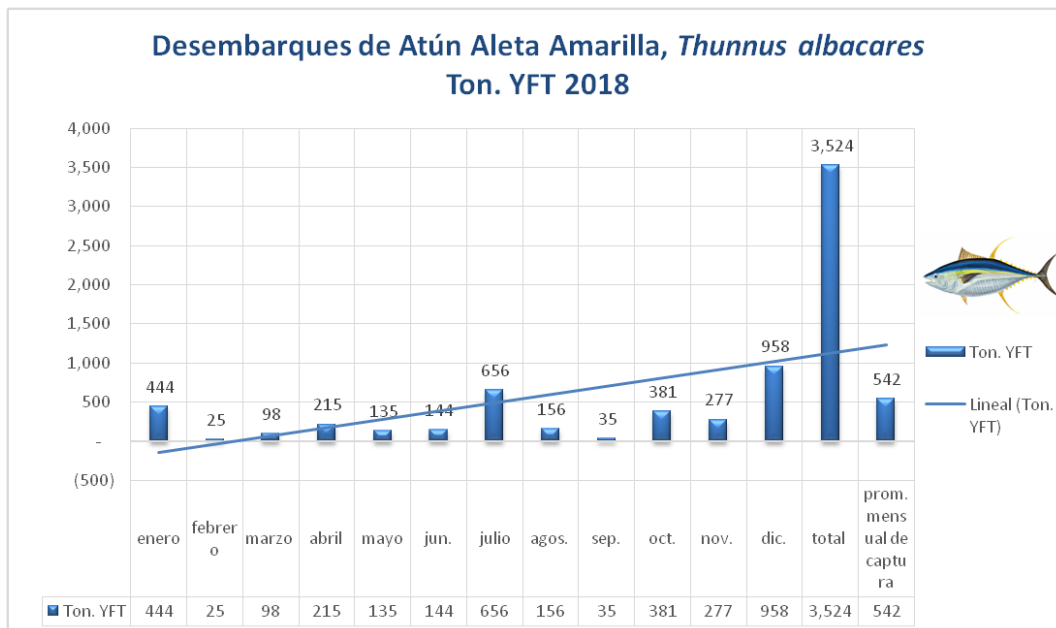


Figura 2. Desembarque de capturas de Atún Aleta Amarilla, *Thunnus albacares*, año 2018.

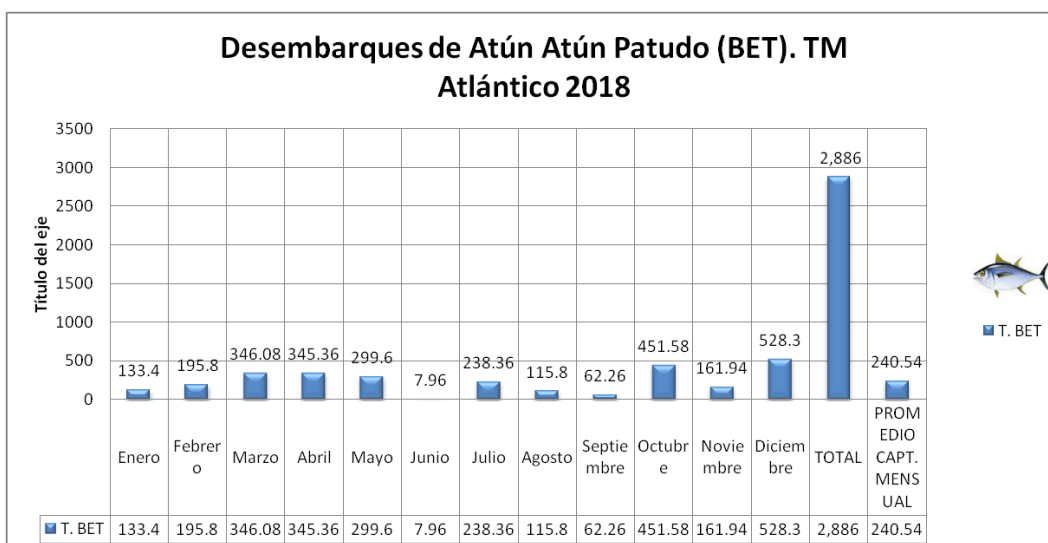
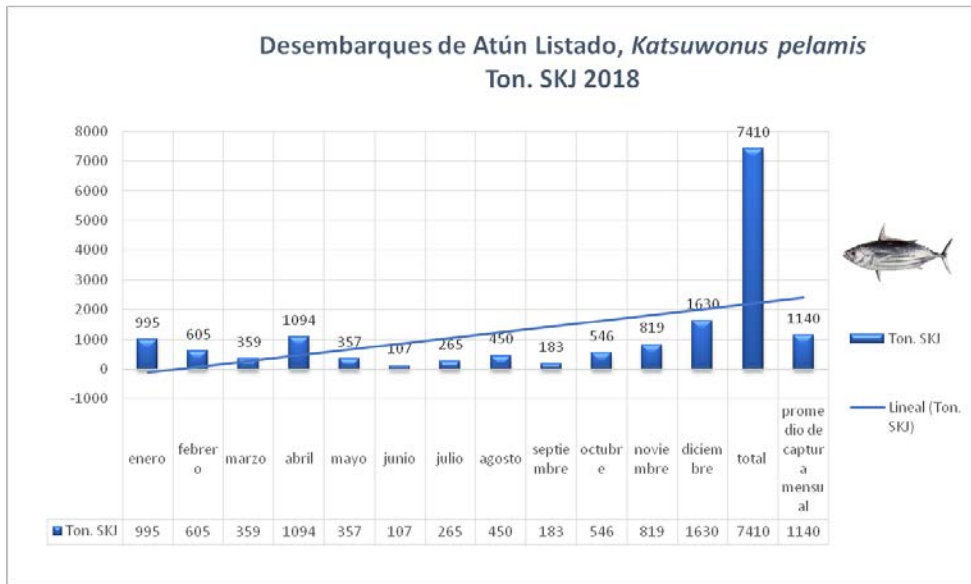


Figura 3. Desembarques de capturas de Atún Patudo, *Thunnus obesus*, año 2018.



**Figura 4.** Desembarques de capturas de atún Listado, *Katsuwonus pelamis*, año 2018.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF HONDURAS  
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU HONDURAS  
INFORME ANUAL DE HONDURAS**

*SUMMARY*

*The Republic of Honduras has not carried out any positive fishing activity in the Convention area in the last 5 years, and hence compliance with the obligation to provide data on zero catches and fishing inactivity. Despite entry into force on 25 August 2017 of the new Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture, which enables fisheries management to be adapted to the requirements of modern management practices, given their complex implementation process which has involved professionalisation of the operative and logistic frameworks, at the date of this report, a fleet has not been active in the area of the Commission.*

*RÉSUMÉ*

*La République du Honduras n'a pas exercé d'activités de pêche positive dans la zone de la Convention au cours des cinq dernières années ; c'est ainsi qu'est respectée l'obligation de fournir des données sur la base d'une prise nulle et d'inactivité de pêche. Malgré l'entrée en vigueur de la nouvelle loi sur la pêche et l'aquaculture le 25 août 2017, qui permet d'aligner la gestion des pêches sur les exigences des pratiques modernes de gestion, en raison de son processus complexe de mise en œuvre qui a impliqué la professionnalisation des cadres opérationnels et logistiques, aucune flottille n'est active dans la zone relevant de la Commission à la date de la rédaction du présent rapport.*

*RESUMEN*

*La República de Honduras no ha ejercido actividad pesquera positiva en la zona del Convenio, durante los últimos cinco años, razón por la cual se cumple con la obligación de provisión de datos sobre la base de cero capturas e inactividad pesquera. Pese a la entrada en vigor de la nueva Ley de pesca y acuicultura, que entró en vigor el 25 de agosto de 2017, la cual permite adecuar la gestión de las pesquerías a las exigencias de las modernas prácticas de gestión, debido a su complejo proceso de implementación que involucró profesionalización de los marcos operativos y logísticos, a la fecha de este reporte no se ha activado flota en el área de la Comisión.*

**Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)**

No han existido cambios relevantes que reportar a la ICCAT respecto de la situación de pesquerías desarrolladas por Honduras, por ello se reitera que la Dirección General de Pesca y Acuicultura (DIGEPESCA) de la Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería (SAG) tiene a su cargo la gestión técnica de pesquerías nacionales, regionales e internacionales. Esta labor incluye el manejo del Sistema Nacional de Investigación Pesquera y Acuícola, que comprende entre otros el proceso de parametrización, colecta y procesamiento de los datos de la pesquería.

Honduras posee sus costas en el mar caribe, (y en el Océano Pacífico, que no se reporta en este acto por estar fuera del Área de la Comisión) cuya batimetría y extensión coinciden con el Sistema Arrecifal Mesoamericano (SAM), razón por la cual las pesquerías tradicionales de Honduras han sido las de crustáceos tales como el Camaron (*Litopenaeus duorarum*, *Litopenaeus schmitti*, *Litopenaeus aztecus*) mediante naves industriales y artesanales, Langosta del Caribe (*Panulirus argus*), y moluscos como el Caracol Gigante (*Strombus Gigas*), y la Concha Reina (*Cassis madagascariensis*). Asimismo, algunos peces de escama como las corvinas (Scianidos) y jureles (Carángidos). Estas pesquerías no se encuentran abarcadas por la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico (ICCAT), por lo que sus datos no son objeto de reporte, no obstante lo cual existe un continuo trabajo de investigación y análisis derivado sustancialmente de los programas de captura y análisis de datos, así como del control, seguimiento y vigilancia de cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación, entre ellas vedas y en lo pertinente definición de tallas mínimas.



En lo relativo a las especies de interés para ICCAT, Honduras ha mantenido un interés sostenido y relevante en participar y desarrollar las pesquerías de túnidos y otras especies de pelágicos mayores. Por decisión del Gobierno de la República, encuentra prioridad de corto plazo el desarrollo de la pesquería de túnidos y especies afines en el mar Caribe, para lo cual se ha dispuesto la especialización científica, técnica y logística correspondiente en la DIGEPESCA.

Honduras posee la capacidad de integración del conocimiento derivado de las acciones cooperativas de manejo que se desarrollan en el ICCAT, asegurando su correcta utilización en la gestión nacional, al igual que el cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación allí definidas, como fuente primigenia para el desarrollo de esta gestión. De esta manera, por la naturaleza de estas especies altamente migratorias, Honduras asume la condición de productor de información y participe en la investigación desarrollada en el marco de ICCAT, procurando asegurar la oportuna y completa información estadística en manos del ICCAT.

Acorde con los planes de gobierno, se espera en un futuro cercano iniciar con actividad pesquera moderada de túnidos tropicales (YFT, BET, SKJ) aleta amarilla, patudo y listado, que será de oportuno reporte a ICCAT y utilizará los recursos de cooperación en ese marco internacional para el mejoramiento de sus capacidades institucionales, informáticas y humanas para la correcta gestión.

### ***Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías***

Tal y como se informa en los formularios del ICCAT, no existe información nacional anual de las pesquerías de interés del ICCAT por no haber existido capturas comerciales en el periodo de información.

Honduras, en el contexto de la política nacional de desarrollo sostenible, teniendo presente el cumplimiento de sus obligaciones enmarcadas en los compromisos internacionales procura desarrollar los espacios productivos disponibles, para satisfacer las necesidades socio económicas de sus ciudadanos. En ese contexto se aspira a desarrollar prontamente las pesquerías abarcadas por la ICCAT.

### ***Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas***

Tal y como se informa en los formularios del ICCAT, no existe información nacional anual relativa a Investigación ni estadística de las pesquerías de interés del ICCAT por no haber existido capturas en el periodo de información. Dificultades operativas derivadas del proceso de ajuste e implementación de la nueva ley y financieras, continúan dificultando el desarrollo de actividades de esta naturaleza como consecuencia de la inexistencia de participantes en la pesquería.

No obstante, se cuenta con un robusto sistema de seguimiento satelital de las embarcaciones (VMS) actualmente en funcionamiento que abarca el 100% de la flota industrial (arrastre para camarón, nasas y buceo para langosta), exigencia que se implementará para las embarcaciones de cerco, pol and line y palangre que se espera operen en un futuro cercano. En adición, se dispondrá del programa de observadores, así como de mecanismos de captura de datos en la cadena de trazabilidad, desde la captura hasta la comercialización del producto de la pesca.

La siguiente tabla muestra el estado de la información que se debe enviar a la Comisión, para revisión por parte del SCRS:

#### **ANEXO 1 A LA PARTE I DEL INFORME ANUAL (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)**

<b>Nº</b>	<b>Requisito</b>	<b>Respuesta</b>
	<b>GENERAL</b>	
S1	Informes anuales (científico)	Se remite tardíamente el 25 de Setiembre de 2019. No obstante, tal y como se indica en este informe, no ha existido participación en ninguna de las pesquerías de la ICCAT, y no se han desarrollado investigaciones sobre especies de interés del ICCAT.
S2	Características de la flota	Se remite tardíamente el 25 de Setiembre de 2019. No obstante, tal y como se indica en este informe, no ha existido flota activa en la ICCAT.

S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I, lo que incluye descartes cuando proceda	Se remite tardíamente el 25 de Setiembre de 2019. No obstante, tal y como se indica en este informe, no ha existido capturas en ninguna de las pesquerías de la ICCAT.
S4	Captura y esfuerzo-Tarea II	Se remite tardíamente el 25 de Setiembre de 2019. No obstante, tal y como se indica en este informe, no ha existido capturas en ninguna de las pesquerías de la ICCAT.
S5	Muestras de tallas (Tarea II)	Se remite tardíamente el 25 de Setiembre de 2019. No obstante, tal y como se indica en este informe, no ha existido capturas en ninguna de las pesquerías de la ICCAT.
S6	Captura estimada por talla	Se remite tardíamente el 25 de Setiembre de 2019. No obstante, tal y como se indica en este informe, no ha existido capturas en ninguna de las pesquerías de la ICCAT.
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	Se remite tardíamente el 25 de Setiembre de 2019. No obstante, tal y como se indica en este informe, no ha existido capturas en ninguna de las pesquerías de la ICCAT.
S10	Información recopilada en el marco de programas nacionales de observadores	Se remite tardíamente el 25 de Setiembre de 2019. No obstante, tal y como se indica en este informe, no ha existido actividad en ninguna de las pesquerías de la ICCAT.
S11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14	Se remite tardíamente el 25 de Setiembre de 2019. No obstante, tal y como se indica en este informe, no ha existido actividad en ninguna de las pesquerías de la ICCAT y por ello no se ha implementado el programa de observadores a bordo.
S12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	NO APLICA por no existir pesquerías activas en la zona de ICCAT.
S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	NO APLICA por no existir pesquerías activas en la zona de ICCAT y por ende en el Mediterráneo.
<b>ATÚN ROJO</b>		
S15	Muestreo de tallas en granjas	NO APLICA por no existir actividad pesquera sobre el Atún Rojo.
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas).	NO APLICA por no existir actividad pesquera sobre el Atún Rojo.
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	NO APLICA por no existir actividad pesquera sobre el Atún Rojo.
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste que se van a emprender	NO APLICA por no existir actividad pesquera sobre el Atún Rojo.
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	NO APLICA por no existir actividad pesquera sobre el Atún Rojo.
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	NO APLICA por no existir actividad pesquera sobre el Atún Rojo.

S53	Información sobre las actividades científicas realizadas por los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	NO APLICA por no existir actividad pesquera sobre el Atún Rojo.
<b>TÚNIDOS TROPICALES</b>		
S24	Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ incluidos descartes	NO APLICA por no existir actividad pesquera en el período de reporte.
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto).	NO APLICA por no existir actividad pesquera en el período de reporte.
S44	Número de DCP plantados realmente por mes y cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, por tipo de DCP, etc.	NO APLICA por no existir actividad pesquera en el período de reporte.
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes y Estado del pabellón y asociado a PS/BB	NO APLICA por no existir actividad pesquera en el período de reporte.
S46	Información recopilada por los observadores, lo que incluye niveles de cobertura	NO APLICA por no existir actividad pesquera en el período de reporte.
S47	Datos e información recopilados en el programa de muestreo en puerto	NO APLICA por no existir actividad pesquera en el período de reporte.
S48	Minería de datos históricos sobre la utilización y número de DCP plantados	NO APLICA por no existir actividad pesquera en el período de reporte
S49	Datos científicos recopilados en la ZEE de otra CPC	NO APLICA por no existir actividad pesquera en el período de reporte.
<b>ISTIÓFORIDOS</b>		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	Honduras no ha desarrollado programas científicos para los istiofóridos pero ha mostrado interés para participar en acciones regionales sobre la materia.
<b>TIBURONES</b>		
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	NO APLICA por no existir actividad pesquera en el período de reporte. No obstante, por disposición del Decreto Legislativo 026-2016 Art. 1, (adjunto) de toda captura accidental de tiburones debe producirse un reporte e investigación, por estar declarado el Santuario de Tiburones en Honduras.
S50	Resultados de la investigación sobre marrajo dientuso	NO APLICA por no existir actividad pesquera en el período de reporte.
S51	Información sobre tintorera	NO APLICA por no existir actividad pesquera en el período de reporte.
<b>OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS</b>		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	LA DIRECCION GENERAL DE PESCA Y ACUICULTURA cuenta con las guías de identificación de FAO por lo que no se cuenta con guías propias, sin embargo se recuerda que no existió actividad pesquera en el período de reporte .
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	NO APLICA por no existir actividad pesquera en el período de reporte.
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	NO APLICA por no existir actividad pesquera en el período de reporte.
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos	NO APLICA por no existir actividad pesquera en el período de reporte. Nótese que la actividad pesquera artesanal ejercida lo es sobre especies que no están abarcadas por la ICCAT.

S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	NO APLICA por no existir actividad pesquera en el período de reporte.
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## Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

### Sección 3: Cumplimiento de los requisitos de comunicación en el marco de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

#### PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3 (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	Se han mejorado los sistemas de cumplimiento en Honduras, sin embargo, la ejecución del programa de modernización institucional ejecutado en mayo de 2019, pese a la existencia de directrices que asegurarían el cumplimiento oportuno de las obligaciones de información, se presenta una demora en el envío derivado de la implantación de procesos de mejora tecnológica y científica. Se determinó que para efectos de ICCAT, la DIGEPESCA cuenta con la información suficiente para procesar y dar cumplimiento a los requisitos de comunicación, lo que permite emitir el informe, considerando cero actividad pesquera de especies abarcadas por ICCAT.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Se ha desarrollado un sistema robusto de mejora en el procesamiento de información y cumplimiento de las obligaciones de cumplimiento.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Se remite tardíamente el 25 de Setiembre de 2019. No obstante, tal y como se indica en este informe, no ha existido actividad en ninguna de las pesquerías de la ICCAT.
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	Se remite tardíamente el 25 de Setiembre de 2019. No obstante, tal y como se indica en este informe, no ha existido actividad en ninguna de las pesquerías de la ICCAT y por tanto no ha existido fletamento.
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	Se remite tardíamente el 25 de Setiembre de 2019. No obstante, tal y como se indica en este informe, no ha existido actividad en ninguna de las pesquerías de la ICCAT y por tanto no ha existido fletamento.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo (en el mar y en puerto)	Se remite tardíamente el 25 de Setiembre de 2019. No obstante, tal y como se indica en este informe, no ha existido actividad en ninguna de las pesquerías de la ICCAT y por tanto no ha existido transbordos.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	NO APLICA. No se han enviado por no existir transbordos.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	NO APLICA, tal y como se indica en este informe, no ha existido actividad en ninguna de las pesquerías de la ICCAT, lo que incluye buques de transporte y por tanto no ha existido transbordos.
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	NO APLICA, no ha existido actividad en ninguna de las pesquerías de la ICCAT y por tanto no ha existido transbordos.

<b>Cate- goría</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Información requerida</b>	<b>Respuesta</b>
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para las notificaciones de entrada en puerto y puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	NO APLICA, no se han autorizado puertos para permitir el acceso y descarga de especies abarcadas por ICCAT.
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	NO APLICA, no se han autorizado puertos para permitir el acceso y descarga de especies abarcadas por ICCAT.
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	NO APLICA, no se han autorizado puertos para permitir el acceso y descarga de especies abarcadas por ICCAT.
GEN	0013	Informe de negación de entrada o denegación del uso de puerto	NO APLICA, no se han autorizado puertos para permitir el acceso y descarga de especies abarcadas por ICCAT.
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	NO APLICA, no se han autorizado puertos para permitir el acceso y descarga de especies abarcadas por ICCAT.
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	NO APLICA, no se han autorizado puertos para permitir el acceso y descarga de especies abarcadas por ICCAT.
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	NO APLICA, no se han autorizado puertos para permitir el acceso y descarga de especies abarcadas por ICCAT.
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto.	NO APLICA. No existen acuerdos bilaterales de Inspecciones en Puerto.
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	NO APLICA. No existen acuerdos de acceso.
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	NO APLICA. No existen acuerdos de acceso.
GEN	0020	Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior	NO APLICA. No existen buques autorizados para pescar especies de ICCAT.
GEN	0021	Informe de acciones internas de buques de 20 m o más	NO APLICA. No existen buques autorizados para pescar especies de ICCAT.
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	El Artículo 41 de la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura, Decreto 106-2015, establece que “[...] La pesca turística y deportiva debe respetar las disposiciones del ordenamiento pesquero sobre especies protegidas y prácticas de pesca responsable. Las especies conocidas como “picudos” están sometidas a la técnica de “captura y liberación”.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	NO APLICA. No hay reporte de buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU. Solo existe una embarcación con bandera actual de Honduras enlistada en IOTC por solicitud de Honduras derivado del debido proceso interno que generó la certeza de la infracción y la imposición de sanciones a la embarcación. Vale mencionar que la cooperación entre los países de IOTC y Honduras, generó que el 13 de setiembre de 2019 el buque “Wisdom Sea Reefer” fue retenido y permanece retenido en el Puerto de Phuket, sin autorización de salida.
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones de actividades IUU	NO APLICA. No hay reporte de buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU en la zona de ICCAT.
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	NO APLICA. No hay reporte de buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU en la zona de ICCAT.
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	NO APLICA. No hay reporte de supuestos incumplimientos de las medidas de la ICCAT.

Cate- goría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	NO APLICA. No hay casos que generen hallazgos que se deban reportar.
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	NO APLICA. No hay reporte de avistamiento de buques.
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	NO APLICA. No hay reporte de avistamiento de buques.
GEN	0031	Autoridad Nacional responsable de las inspecciones en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo cuando proceda	Por disposición de Ley, las inspecciones en el Mar están a cargo de la DIRECCION GENERAL DE LA MARINA MERCANTE y FUERZA NAVAL DE HONDURAS, no obstante no se ha activado el programa piloto.
GEN	0031	Punto (s) de contacto designado (s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	Honduras no ha efectuado implementación del programa piloto de inspecciones por no tener embarcaciones autorizadas.
GEN	0033	Comunicación de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio del personal de inspección	Honduras no ha efectuado implementación del programa piloto de inspecciones por no tener embarcaciones autorizadas.
GEN	0034	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	Honduras no ha solicitado ni ha participado en ningún acto de eliminación de buque de la lista final de buques IUU.
		<b>INFORMACION ESPECIFICA DE LAS ESPECIES</b>	
		<b>ATÚN ROJO</b>	
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	NO APLICA. No hay actividad de pesca sobre granjas de BFT.
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	NO APLICA. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	NO APLICA. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	NO APLICA. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1005	Almadras de atún rojo	NO APLICA. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, inspección y capacidad para 2018	NO APLICA. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	NO APLICA. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o cuotas individuales	NO APLICA. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1010	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 18-02	NO APLICA. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2017	NO APLICA. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	NO APLICA. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	NO APLICA. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	NO APLICA. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	NO APLICA. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1016	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	NO APLICA. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	NO APLICA. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	NO APLICA. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JYS	NO APLICA. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	NO APLICA. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	NO APLICA. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadras)	NO APLICA. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	NO APLICA. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.

<b>Cate- goría</b>	<b>Nº</b>	<b>Información requerida</b>	<b>Respuesta</b>
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	NO APLICA. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	NO APLICA. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	NO APLICA. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	NO APLICA. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT. SE EXPLICA EN SECCION 5.
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	NO APLICA. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	NO APLICA. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	NO APLICA. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del Este	NO APLICA. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	NO APLICA. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BET	1034	Informes de transferencias dentro de las granjas y controles aleatorios	NO APLICA. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
		<b>ESPECIES TROPICALES</b>	
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	Se informa el 25 de Setiembre de 2019 tardíamente, sin embargo, no hay actividad de pesca autorizada sobre especies abarcadas por ICCAT.
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	Se informa el 25 de Setiembre de 2019 tardíamente, sin embargo, no hubo en el 2016 actividad de pesca autorizada sobre especies abarcadas por ICCAT.
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	NO APLICA por cuanto no hubo investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ.
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado	NO APLICA, no hay actividad de pesca autorizada sobre especies abarcadas por ICCAT.
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Se informa el 25 de Setiembre de 2019 tardíamente, sin embargo, no hay actividad de pesca autorizada sobre especies abarcadas por ICCAT.
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Se informa el 25 de Setiembre de 2019 tardíamente QUE NO APLICA, por cuanto no hay actividad de pesca autorizada sobre especies abarcadas por ICCAT.
TRO	2009	Capturas trimestrales de patudo	Se informa el 25 de Setiembre de 2019 tardíamente, sin embargo, no hay actividad de pesca autorizada sobre especies abarcadas por ICCAT.
TRO	2010	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en Plan de Ordenación de DPC- véase también el requisito S25).	Se informa el 25 de Setiembre de 2019 tardíamente, sin embargo, no hay actividad de pesca autorizada sobre especies abarcadas por ICCAT y por tanto no se han desplegado DCP.
		<b>PEZ ESPADA</b>	
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	NO APLICA, por cuanto no existen importaciones de pez espada a Honduras.
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	NO APLICA, por cuanto No se exporta pez espada.
SWO	3003	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	NO APLICA, por cuanto No se pesca SWO en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	NO APLICA por cuanto no se operan pesquerías deportivas/de recreo en el Mediterráneo.

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	NO APLICA por cuanto en el 2016 no se autorizó actividad de pesca sobre sobre stocks pelágicos en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	NO APLICA por cuanto no hay actividad pesquera autorizada sobre el SWO en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	NO APLICA por cuanto no hay actividad pesquera autorizada sobre el pez espada del Norte.
SWO	3010	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	NO APLICA. Honduras no autoriza el desembarque de SWO MED en sus puertos.
SWO	3011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	NO APLICA. Honduras no es un CPC que pesque en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	NO APLICA. Honduras no es un CPC que pesque en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3013	Lista de buques de inspección	NO APLICA. Honduras no participa actualmente en el Programa conjunto ICCAT de inspección internacional.
SWO	3014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	NO APLICA. Honduras no participa actualmente en el Programa conjunto ICCAT de inspección internacional.
SWO	3015	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	NO APLICA por cuanto no hay actividad pesquera autorizada sobre el SWO en el Atlántico Norte.
SWO	3016	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	NO APLICA por cuanto no hay actividad pesquera autorizada sobre el SWO en el Atlántico Sur.
SWO	3017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	NO APLICA. Honduras no posee autorizados buques para pescar en la zona del ICCAT.
SWO	3018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	NO APLICA. Honduras no posee autorizados buques para pescar en la zona del ICCAT.
SWO	3019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	NO APLICA. Honduras no posee autorizados buques para pescar en la zona del ICCAT.
SWO	3020	Plan de Pesca para el pez espada del mediterráneo	NO APLICA. Honduras no posee autorizados buques para pescar en la zona del ICCAT.
		<b>ATÚN BLANCO</b>	
ALB	4003	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	NO APLICA. Honduras no posee autorizados buques para pescar en la zona del ICCAT.
ALB	4004	Autorización específica para buques de con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	NO APLICA. Honduras no posee autorizados buques para pescar en la zona del ICCAT.
ALB	4005	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	NO APLICA. Honduras no posee autorizados buques para pescar en la zona del ICCAT.
ALB	4006	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	NO APLICA. Honduras no posee autorizados buques para pescar en la zona del ICCAT.
ALB	4007	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	NO APLICA. Honduras no posee autorizados buques para pescar en la zona del ICCAT.
		<b>ISTIOFÓRIDOS</b>	
BIL	5001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec 15-05 / 18-04 y 16-11	Hoja de comprobación de istiofóridos se remitió el 25 de Setiembre de 2019.



Cate-goría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
		<b>TIBURONES</b>	
SHK	7005	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los Tiburones	Se envía tardíamente el 25 de Setiembre de 2019. Honduras fue declarado Santuario de Tiburones, con expresa prohibición de exportación o importación de tiburones y cualquiera de sus subproductos. Se agrega en anexo copia de la legislación vigente desde el año 2011. (apéndice 1)
		<b>OTRAS ESPECIES DE CAPTURA FORTUITA</b>	
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7 y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de la FAO	NO APLICA. Honduras no posee autorizada actividad pesquera en las pesquerías de la ICCAT. No obstante, cuando se autorice, se implementarán todos los extremos de la resolución C-10-09. En adición, la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura establece que “... ARTÍCULO 18.- MANEJO DE PESCA INCIDENTAL Y DE FAUNA DE ACOMPAÑAMIENTO. <i>La Dirección General de Pesca y Acuicultura (DIGEPESCA) debe mantener una evaluación permanente de las pesquerías para:</i> 1) La reducción de la captura incidental con sentido precautorio; ...”
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	NO APLICA. Honduras no posee autorizada actividad pesquera en las pesquerías de la ICCAT. No obstante, cuando se autorice, se implementarán todos los extremos de la resolución C-11-09. En adición, la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura establece que “... ARTÍCULO 18.- MANEJO DE PESCA INCIDENTAL Y DE FAUNA DE ACOMPAÑAMIENTO. <i>La Dirección General de Pesca y Acuicultura (DIGEPESCA) debe mantener una evaluación permanente de las pesquerías para:</i> 1) La reducción de la captura incidental con sentido precautorio; ...”
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	NO APLICA. Honduras no posee autorizada actividad pesquera en las pesquerías de la ICCAT
		<b>MISCELÁNEA</b>	
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	NO APLICA. Honduras no ha implementado un sistema piloto electrónico de documento estadístico
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	NO APLICA. Honduras no ha presentado objeción alguna a recomendaciones adoptadas por la ICCAT

#### Sección 4: Implementación de otras medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

No existen en el período de reporte, ninguna otra medida de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT que hubiese sido necesario implementarla por vías adicionales o alternas, debido a que no ha existido flota activa en el último quinquenio.

*Sección 5: Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT*

*a) Ausencia de dificultades sustantivas para la implementación y cumplimiento*

Aunque a la fecha no se ha experimentado dificultades de implementación de las medidas de ordenación del ICCAT, derivado precisamente de la inexistencia de flota operativa, sí ha existido dificultades de cumplimiento de las obligaciones de información, derivado de las dificultades que se enfrentaron en la construcción de relaciones interinstitucionales adecuadas, motivo por el que se había ordenado la suspensión de actividades pesqueras bajo regulación del ICCAT.

No obstante y según se ha informado, la DIGEPESCA por disposición gubernamental tiene a su cargo la responsabilidad de asegurar el cumplimiento del país en las obligaciones de las Organizaciones Regionales de Ordenación Pesquera como ICCAT, y para ello, bajo la rectoría del Director General que reporta al Ministro del Sector, se creó la Unidad de Pesca Internacional por cuyo medio se espera el correcto y disciplinado cumplimiento, de suerte que no es previsible en el futuro ninguna dificultad de cumplimiento de estas obligaciones de comunicación.

Como consecuencia del proceso de mejora en curso, se reitera la previsión de que Honduras requiera de cooperación de ICCAT y de los países contratantes para la eficiente implementación de las medidas cuando se active la flota, como resultado de sus necesidades de construcción de capacidades, de manera consecuente con los retos de efectivo cumplimiento, de satisfacción cualitativa de los requerimientos de la nueva Ley, y de la decisión del Gobierno de asegurar el mayor estándar de cumplimiento en la gestión pesquera del país.

**NORMATIVA NACIONAL**  
**DECLARACION MEDIANTE**  
**DECRETO LEGISLATIVO**  
**DEL SANTUARIO DE TIBURONES**  
**EN LA REPÚBLICA DE HONDURAS**

Procesamiento Técnico Documental Digital UDI-DEGT-UNAH

Sección A Acuerdos y Leyes  
 No. 32,570

Equipo varios de Oficina L.30,000.00; 42600 Equipo para Computación L.100,000.00; 63100 Préstamos a Largo plazo del Sector Privado L.2,336,000.00.

Valor que será financiado con fondos propios que han sido generados por liberación de inversión financiera colocada en el Sistema Bancario Nacional ingresos que se registraron en el Rubro 23121 Venta de Títulos Valores al Sector Privado.

**ARTÍCULO 2.-** El presente Decreto entrará en vigencia a partir del día de su publicación en el Diario Oficial "LA GACETA".

Dado en la ciudad de Tegucigalpa, municipio del Distrito Central, en el Salón de Sesiones del Congreso Nacional, a los nueve días del mes de junio de dos mil once.

**JUAN ORLANDO HERNÁNDEZ ALVARADO**  
PRESIDENTE

**RIGOBERTO CHANG CASTILLO**  
SECRETARIO

**GLADIS AURORA LÓPEZ CALDERÓN**  
SECRETARIA

Al Poder Ejecutivo.

Por Tanto: Ejecútese.

Tegucigalpa, M.D.C., 23 de junio de 2011.

**PORFIRIO LOBO SOSA**  
PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA

El Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Finanzas.

**WILLIAM CHONG WONG**

**Poder Legislativo**

**DECRETO No. 107-2011**

El Congreso Nacional:

**CONSIDERANDO:** Que Honduras es signataria de convenios internacionales, para la protección del medio ambiente y de las especies marinas destacando entre otras especies, el tiburón.

**CONSIDERANDO:** Que para garantizar la subsistencia de la especie relacionada en el Considerando precedente, es necesario declarar la veda de su pesca en un espacio que sea santuario para los mismos.

**CONSIDERANDO:** Que de conformidad al Artículo 205 numeral 1) de la Constitución de la República, es atribución del Congreso Nacional, crear, decretar, interpretar, reformar y derogar las leyes.

**POR TANTO:**

**DECRETA:**

**ARTÍCULO 1.-** Declarar las AGUAS TERRITORIALES MARÍTIMAS DEL PAÍS COMO "SANTUARIO DE TIBURONES". Se prohíbe la pesca y explotación de las diferentes especies de tiburones que existan en el territorio nacional.

**ARTÍCULO 2.-** La Secretaría de Estado en los Despachos de Agricultura y Ganadería (SAG) a través de la Dirección General de Pesca (DIGEPESCA), ejecutará las acciones necesarias para la conservación y recuperación de las diferentes especies de tiburones.

Asimismo, impondrá las sanciones establecidas en nuestra legislación, a los infractores de este Decreto, sin perjuicio de las sanciones penales a que hubiere lugar en Derecho.

**ARTÍCULO 3.-** El presente Decreto entrará en vigencia, veinte (20) días después de su publicación en el Diario Oficial La Gaceta.

Dado en la ciudad de Tegucigalpa, municipio del Distrito Central, en el Salón de Sesiones del Congreso Nacional, a los veinticuatro días del mes de junio de dos mil once.

**JUAN ORLANDO HERNÁNDEZ ALVARADO**  
PRESIDENTE

**RIGOBERTO CHANG CASTILLO**  
SECRETARIO

**JARIET WALDINA PAZ**  
SECRETARIA

Al Poder Ejecutivo.

Por Tanto: Ejecútese.

Tegucigalpa, M.D.C., 5 de julio de 2011.

**PORFIRIO LOBO SOSA**  
PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA

El Secretario de Estado en los Despachos de Agricultura y Ganadería.

**JACOBO REGALADO**

funcionamiento y desarrollo por el cual DEBERA emitir, aprobar, interpretar, modificar o derogar las normas PARA GARANTIZAR SUS PRESTACIONES Y SERVICIOS A SUS AGREMIADOS tal como lo expresan el artículo 8 literal "b" y 64 de su Ley Orgánica; 7 literal "a" y "c" de su Estatuto.

PORTANTO,

**ACUERDA:**

En uso de sus facultades expresadas en el Artículo 7 literal "a" y "c" y 34 de su Estatuto, la Junta Directiva del Instituto de Previsión Social del Profesional del Derecho MODIFICA los beneficios que expresan los Artículos 23, 24, 29, 36 reformado y 73 reformado del Estatuto. Habiendo informado a la Asamblea como máxima autoridad el 30 de abril del 2011 en la Asamblea General celebrada en Tegucigalpa, M. D. C., la que aprobó dicho informe.

Artículo 1.- Reformar los Artículos 23, 24, 29, 36 reformado y 73 reformado, los que se leerán así:



Artículo 23.- Todos los miembros del Instituto deben cotizar obligatoriamente una cuota mensual que será fijada por la Junta Directiva del Instituto, con base al estudio actuarial.

La que deberá ser cancelada dentro de los primeros cinco días del mes siguiente.

No obstante lo anterior, los afiliados gozarán de un periodo de GRACIA de UN MES para el pago de sus cuotas SIN PERDER SUS BENEFICIOS, valores que serán deducidos de las prestaciones o servicios otorgados.

Artículo 24.- Se considerarán en estado de morosidad para el instituto, los afiliados que tengan dos (2) cuotas. Quienes se encuentren en este estado NO TENDRÁN DERECHO a las prestaciones y servicios establecidos en Artículo 32 y 33 del Estatuto.

Artículo 29.- Los gastos de la administración del Instituto NO deberán ser superiores al 20% del monto de sus ingresos en el mismo periodo de conformidad al Estudios Actuariales.

**DIARIO OFICIAL DE LA REPUBLICA DE HONDURAS**

La primera imprenta llegó a Honduras en 1829, siendo instalada en Tegucigalpa, en el cuartel San Francisco. El primer número que se imprimió fue una proclama del General Morazán, con fecha 4 de diciembre de 1829.

Después se imprimió el primer periódico oficial del Gobierno con fecha 23 de mayo de 1830, conocido hoy, como Diario Oficial "La Gaceta".

BUREAU NATIONAL DES ARTES GRAPHIQUES  
ENAG

AÑO CXXXVIII TEGUCIGALPA, M. D. C., HONDURAS, C.A. LUNES 23 DE MAYO DEL 2016. NUM. 34,040

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**Poder Legislativo**

**DECRETO No. 26-2016**

**EL CONGRESO NACIONAL.**

**CONSIDERANDO:** Que el Estado de Honduras es respetuoso de los Derechos Indígenas y Afrohondureños, dando cumplimiento a sus compromisos internacionales mediante tratados y convenios internacionales como el Convenio 169 Sobre Pueblos Indígenas y Tribales en Países Independientes de La Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT), la Declaración de las Naciones Unidas Sobre los Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas y Afrohondureños, Convenio Sobre Diversidad Biológica, Declaración de Río, entre otros.

**CONSIDERANDO:** Que el Estado de Honduras es signatario de Convenios Internacionales, en protección de los pueblos indígenas y afrohondureños, como el Convenio 169 de la Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT) que reconoce y respeta las prácticas tradicionales de los pueblos indígenas y afrohondureños para el aprovechamiento y el uso racional de los recursos naturales dentro de sus respectivos territorios, sin comprometer a las futuras generaciones.

**CONSIDERANDO:** Que el Departamento de Gracias a Dios es un territorio con una población indígena y afrohondureña,

**SUMARIO**

**Sección A**  
**Decretos y Acuerdos**

PODER LEGISLATIVO Decreto No. 26-2016	A. 1-3
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dedicados principalmente a la actividad de la pesca de forma tradicional como fuente primaria de ingresos y sustento familiar.

**CONSIDERANDO:** Que la pesca incidental es la extracción involuntaria de la fauna acompañante de la pesca de la especie objetivo, sobre la cual existan mandatos de protección o se trate de especies no aprovechables.

**CONSIDERANDO:** Que la pesca tradicionalmente realizada por los indígenas y afrohondureños, está orientada a la captura de especies marinas principalmente de escama y la especie del tiburón caso de mancha incidental en los traslados de pesca.

**CONSIDERANDO:** Que el Código de Conducta para la Pesca Responsable, de la Organización de Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación (FAO), recomienda como práctica correcta, el aprovechamiento integral de las capturas

**A. 1**

Derecho Reservados ENAG

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Sección A. Acuerdos y Leyes  
**No. 34,040**

**La Gaceta REPUBLICA DE HONDURAS TEGUCIGALPA, M. D. C., 23 DE MAYO DEL 2016**

acercado en las faunas pesqueras y sin afectar la pesca incidental, reconoce que su reducción es un objetivo constante, pero que la pesca incidental es de imposible evitación en determinadas pesquerías.

**CONSIDERANDO:** Que la implementación de un sistema de control permanente, tanto en la actividad de pesca, como en los procesos de desembarque y comercialización, permite garantizar que una autorización de aprovechamiento de las capturas incidentales, no constituye un acto perjudicial para la explotación ordenada de los recursos.

**CONSIDERANDO:** Que el Decreto Legislativo No. 107-2011, de fecha 24 de Junio del Dos Mil Once, no se demerita con una norma que consolida la actividad de la fauna pesquera y los derechos de los pueblos indígenas y afrohondureños, sino por el contrario, permite ordenar en forma concertada la actividad real del país, atendiendo el principio de conservación que dio origen al Decreto de "Santuario de Tiburones", en un marco de desarrollo de las comunidades indígenas y afrohondureñas.

**CONSIDERANDO:** Que el Acuerdo Ejecutivo No. A-002-2011 en su Cláusula Novena y el Decreto Legislativo No. 107-2011, de fecha 24 de Junio del 2011, relacionados con la prohibición de la captura del tiburón, son actos administrativos y legislativos que limitan y penalizan la práctica de la pesca tradicional a las indígenas y afrohondureñas de la Mosquitia, como ser la pesca incidental de tiburones ha sido uso de traslados de pesca.

**CONSIDERANDO:** Que el Convenio 169 de la Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT), en los artículos 6, 8 y 23 referentes a todas las medidas administrativas y legislativas, susceptibles a los intereses de los pueblos indígenas y afrohondureños, donde se establece, que deben ser consultados, respetadas sus costumbres, prácticas tradicionales y fortalezcas las actividades tradicionales de pesca como fuente de subsistencia.

**PORTANTO,**

**DECRETA:**

**ARTÍCULO 1.** Reformar los artículos 1, 2 y 3 del Decreto No. 107-2011, de fecha 24 de Junio del 2011, publicado en el

Diario Oficial "La Gaceta" en fecha 18 de Julio del 2011, los cuales deben leerse de la forma siguiente:


**"ARTÍCULO 1.** Declara las AGUAS TERRITORIALES MARÍTIMAS DEL PAÍS COMO "SANTUARIO DE TIBURONES". Se prohíbe la pesca dirigida y explotación de las diferentes especies de tiburones que existan en el territorio nacional, por lo tanto sólo podrá aprovecharse el tiburón que accidentalmente sea atrapado.

En caso que accidentalmente sea atrapada una de estas especies debe ser reportada inmediatamente a las autoridades competentes y ésta a su vez, debe investigar el hecho.

**"ARTÍCULO 2.** La Secretaría de Estado en los Despachos de Agricultura y Ganadería (SAG), a través de la Dirección General de Pesca y Acuicultura (DIGEPESCA), debe ejercer las acciones necesarias para la conservación y recuperación de las diferentes especies de tiburones.

Asimismo, debe imponer las sanciones establecidas en nuestra legislación, a los infractores de este Decreto, sin perjuicio de las sanciones penales a que hubiere lugar en Derecho".



**"ARTÍCULO 3.** La Dirección General de Pesca y Acuicultura (DIGEPESCA), dependiente de la Secretaría de



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 DECANO DE LA PRENSA HONDUREÑA  
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**A. 2**

Derecho Reservados ENAG

**DIARIO OFICIAL DE LA REPUBLICA DE HONDURAS**

La primera imprenta llegó a Honduras en 1829, siendo instalada en Tegucigalpa, en el cuartel San Francisco, lo primero que se imprimió fue una proclama del General Morazán, con fecha 4 de diciembre de 1829.

Después se imprimió el primer periódico oficial del Gobierno con fecha 26 de mayo de 1830, conocido hoy, como Diario Oficial "La Gaceta".

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AÑO CXXXIX TEGUCIGALPA, M. D. C., HONDURAS, C. A.
SÁBADO 18 DE FEBRERO DEL 2017. NUM. 34,269

## Sección A

**Secretaría de Estado en los Despachos de Agricultura y Ganadería**

ACUERDO No. 001-17

Tegucigalpa, M.D.C., 03 Ene., 2017

**EL SECRETARIO DE ESTADO EN LOS DESPACHOS DE AGRICULTURA Y GANADERÍA**

**CONSIDERANDO:** Que la Secretaría de Estado en los Despachos de Agricultura y Ganadería a través de la Dirección General de Pesca y Acuicultura (DIGEPESCA) es la autoridad superior en materia de pesca y sus recursos, pudiendo dictar medidas, fijar épocas de veda y demás requisitos necesarios para el aprovechamiento sostenible de los recursos hidrobiológicos en aguas jurisdiccionales del país.

**CONSIDERANDO:** Que es de utilidad y necesidad pública, el aprovechamiento sostenible y la conservación de los recursos pesqueros y acuícolas del Estado de Honduras.

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**CONSIDERANDO:** Que el establecimiento de periodos de veda es una medida que contribuye a la recuperación de las poblaciones de especies de alto valor comercial y de otros recursos marino costero.

**CONSIDERANDO:** Que el Código de Conducta para la Pesca Responsable de la FAO establece principios, de conformidad con las Normas del Derecho Internacional pertinentes, para que la pesca y las actividades relacionadas con esta, se lleven a cabo de forma responsable, teniendo en cuenta todos los aspectos biológicos, tecnológicos, económicos, sociales, ambientales y comerciales.

**La Gaceta**
**REPÚBLICA DE HONDURAS - TEGUCIGALPA, M. D. C., 18 DE FEBRERO DEL 2017 - No. 34,269**
**Sección A. Acuerdos y Leyes**

**CONSIDERANDO:** Que el Código de Conducta para la Pesca Responsable de la FAO, sirve como instrumento de referencia para ayudar a los Estados a establecer o mejorar el marco jurídico e institucional necesario para el ejercicio de la pesca responsable, para formular y aplicar las medidas apropiadas.

**CONSIDERANDO:** Que el Reglamento de la Ley de Pesca establece el periodo de licenciamiento con el fin de aplicar los trámites administrativos.

**CONSIDERANDO:** Que las pesquerías de camarón, langosta, caracol, concha reina y algunas especies de escama, son recursos de amplia distribución geográfica en la Región Centroamericana y El Caribe, por lo que es necesario la armonización y unificación de los períodos de veda para verificación y regularización de sus efectos durante las temporadas de pesca.

**CONSIDERANDO:** Que a partir del 01 de julio del 2009 entró en vigencia en el marco del SICA-OSPRSCA el "Reglamento OSP" con sus reformas y adendas, para el Ordenamiento Regional de la Pesquería de la Langosta del Caribe (Panamá, Honduras).


**CONSIDERANDO:** En virtud de que se declaró las aguas territoriales marítimas del país como "SANTUARIO DE TIBURONES", bajo el Decreto 107-2011, modificado mediante Decreto 26-2016 en el cual se permite el aprovechamiento del tiburón que sea pescado incidentalmente y Reglamentado según Acuerdo Ministerial No. A-1073-16.

**CONSIDERANDO:** Que en base a los datos estadísticos registrados en el estudio del PROTOCOLO DE EVALUACIÓN BIOLÓGICA Y MONITORIO PESQUERO DEL PEPIÑO DE MAR EN EL CARIBE DE HONDURAS, se ha observado una disminución sustancial en la capturas de la especie de Pepino de Mar (*Parastichopus badionotus*).

**CONSIDERANDO:** Que el uso de métodos de pesca inadecuados y pesados, así como equipos defectuosos, constituye un riesgo para la salud del pescador bajo.

**CONSIDERANDO:** Que en evaluaciones realizadas por la Unión Internacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (UICN, 2003) se valoró al Mero Nassau (*Scorpaenopsis striatus*) como "especie en vías de extinción" y, asimismo The Nature Conservancy, (TNC 2008) llegó a la misma conclusiones.

**CONSIDERANDO:** Que inspecciones realizadas en sistemas lagunares y marinos, han verificado que el uso



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de nasas metálicas para la pesca de escama en el Caribe Hondureño, es contradictorio con el Principio Precautorio de la FAO, y no está contemplado como arte de pesca permitida en la legislación hondureña, produciéndose además la acción denominada “Pesca Fantasma”, por la gran cantidad de especies que son capturadas durante largos periodos de tiempo.

**POR TANTO**

En uso de sus facultades y en aplicación de los artículos: 255 y 340 de la Constitución de la República; 36 numeral 8, 116, 118, 119 numeral 3 y 122 de la Ley General de la Administración Pública; 32 y 33 de la Ley de Procedimiento Administrativo; 3, 5, 42, 43 y 44 de la Ley General de Pesca Vigente; 14 párrafo segundo del Reglamento de Pesca. Decreto 107-211 modificado por el Decreto 26-2016 y Reglamentado bajo el Acuerdo Ministerial A1073-2016.

**ACUERDA**

**PRIMERO:** Que el periodo de pesca incluye todas las operaciones pesqueras, el mismo inicia desde el momento del zarpe de la flota Industrial y Artesanal, hasta el momento del atraque de los barcos en puerto.

**DÉCIMO SEGUNDO:** Se continúa con la veda indefinida para pesca de todas las especies de tiburones en las aguas jurisdiccionales de la República de Honduras, quedando terminantemente prohibidas la captura dirigida, tenencia, y exportación de todas sus partes y derivados (aletas, carne, cuero, piel, aceite, mandíbulas, etc.). Así como la importación de cualquier especie independientemente de su país de procedencia, permitiendo únicamente el aprovechamiento de la carne de tiburón producto de la captura incidental en la pesca artesanal de Escama con trasmallo, Decreto 107-211

A. 4

modificado por el Decreto 26-2016, Reglamentado bajo el Acuerdo Ministerial A1073-2016.



**ANNUAL REPORT OF ICELAND  
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'ISLANDE  
INFORME ANUAL DE ISLANDIA**

*SUMMARY*

*The 2018 Icelandic quota for E-BFT was 84 t. There were no longline fisheries directed at bluefin tuna and no bycatches of BFT were taken by other Icelandic vessels targeting small pelagics. As all discards of commercial fish species are banned for the Icelandic fleet, all bycatches are to be landed and recorded, as all other catches. There were no directed fisheries for E-BFT by Icelandic vessels in 2019 and no recorded bycatches.*

*RÉSUMÉ*

*Le quota islandais de thon rouge de l'Est pour 2018 était de 84 t. Il n'y avait pas de pêche dirigée sur le thon rouge à la palangre et aucune prise accessoire de thon rouge n'a été réalisée par d'autres navires islandais ciblant les petits pélagiques. Étant donné que tous les rejets d'espèces de poissons commerciales sont interdits pour la flottille islandaise, toutes les prises accessoires doivent être débarquées et consignées comme toutes les autres captures. En 2019, les navires islandais n'ont pas pratiqué de pêche dirigée sur le thon rouge de l'Est et aucune prise accessoire n'a été enregistrée.*

*RESUMEN*

*La cuota islandesa de atún rojo del este de 2018 era de 84 t. No hubo una pesquería de palangre dirigida al atún rojo y no hubo capturas fortuitas de atún rojo por otros buques islandeses de pesca de pequeños pelágicos. Todos los descartes de ejemplares de especies de peces comerciales están prohibidos en la flota islandesa, y todas las capturas fortuitas tienen que ser desembarcadas y consignadas, al igual que las demás capturas. En 2019, en Islandia no hubo pesquerías dirigidas al atún rojo, ni registraron capturas fortuitas de esta especie.*

**Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**

***Section 1: Annual fisheries information***

***1.1 2018***

The Icelandic national quota for EBFT in 2018 amounted to 84 tonnes. According to the Icelandic fishing plan for 2018 allocations were a) 80 tonnes to one long-liner. b) 4 tonnes for incidental bycatches. No recreational fisheries were allowed in 2018. There was no directed fishing by Icelandic vessels and no EBFT bycatches in 2018.

***1.2 Preliminary information for 2019***

No Icelandic vessel was granted a fishing license for EFBT in 2019 and no bycatches have been recorded.

***Section 2: Research and statistics***

All catches of Icelandic vessels are weighed and registered at landing at species level. Data on landings are received by the central database of the Directorate of Fisheries through online access from the ports on the day of landing. All buyers and processors of catch in Iceland submit data on raw material purchases and processing of raw material each month, which is used for double checking of landings data. All data on catches are available publicly online down to composition of weight of individual species per landing of each vessel ([www.fiskistofa.is](http://www.fiskistofa.is)).

Logbooks are mandatory on the Icelandic fishing fleet and all larger vessels have an electronic logbook. The Marine and Freshwater Research Institute compiles information on catches, CPUE and catch distribution from logbooks as well as information on bycatches. Information on landings are also used by the MRFI.



Icelandic longline EABFT vessel are obliged to carry an inspector from the Directorate of Fisheries for at least 20% of fishing days or trips. Icelandic inspectors are full time employees of the Directorate, usually with a long experience as fishing captains or crew members and have full enforcement mandate as well as being trained to take biological samples for the MRFI.

As discards of commercial species are banned on the Icelandic fleet all catches of commercial species shall be recorded in logbooks and landed. All bycatches of seabirds and other non-commercial species are to be recorded in the logbook but need not to be retained onboard. There are no encounters with sea-turtles in or around Icelandic waters.

The MRFI receives samples for research from the inspector onboard EBFT vessels and/or present at landing of the bluefin tuna. Length, weight and fishing position of all bluefin tuna caught in targeted fisheries are recorded, as well as samples of vertebrates and tissues for genetic analysis from 2016. The MFRI has sampled vertebrates, genetic material, otoliths and stomach content of BFT in directed fisheries. From bycatches stomach content analysis was conducted when possible. In 2017 the length and weight of tunas caught as bycatch was recorded.

**ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)**

	<b>GENERAL</b>	<b>RESPONSE</b>
S1	Annual Report	14 September
S2	Fleet characteristics	4 July 2019
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate	4 July 2019
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	4 July 2019
S5	Size samples (Task II)	4 July 2019
S6	Catch estimated by size	4 July 2019
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	N.A., no tagging.
S8	Information on tagging surveys	N.A., no tagging.
S9	Information collected under conventional tagging programmes	N.A., no tagging.
S10	Information collected under electronic tagging programmes	N.A., no tagging.
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No directed fisheries in 2018 or 2019 nothing to report.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	N.A. No information to report.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	N.A. No fishing in Med.
<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>		
S15	Size sampling from farms	N.A., no farming.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	N.A., no farming.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	No directed fisheries – Directorate of Fisheries observers required for 20% of directed fishing.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N.A., nothing to report.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No data to report.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No data to report.

S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No activities to report.
<b>TROPICALS</b>		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	N.A. No fishing.
S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	N.A. No fishing.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc.	N.A. No fishing.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	N.A. No fishing.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	N.A. No fishing.
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	N.A. No fishing.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	N.A. No FAD fisheries.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	N.A. No fishing.
<b>SHARK</b>		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	N.A., discards of commercial species banned. All catches to be recorded in logbooks and weighed at landing.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	N.A.
S51	Information on blue shark	N.A., no directed fisheries.
<b>OTHER BYC</b>		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Guides from NEAFC NAFO applicable.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	4 July 2019
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	4 July 2019
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	N.A., no artisanal fisheries.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	N.A., discards of commercial species banned. All catches to be recorded in logbooks and weighed at landing.

**Part II (Management implementation)***Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures***ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3**

<b>Req</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information required</b>	<b>Response</b>
GEN	0001	Annual Reports	No directed fisheries in 2018 or 2019 all required reports sent.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	With GEN0001 – 14 September 2019.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	20.05.2019
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N.A., no chartering.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N.A., no chartering.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	N.A., no transshipments.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	N.A., no transshipments.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	N.A., no carrier vessels authorised.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	N.A. No LSPLVs authorised.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	N.A., no changes.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	N.A., no changes.
GEN	0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	N.A., no changes.
GEN	0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No denials.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No incidents to report (no landings).
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No landings, no inspections.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No landings, no inspections, nothing to report.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No arrangements.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	No arrangements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No arrangements.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	1 vessel authorized in 2018, did not fish. No vessels authorized in 2019.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No fishing in 2018 nothing to report.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	N.A., no recreational fisheries.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No IUU incidents.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	No IUU incidents.
GEN	0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Nothing to report no imports or landings.

GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	No data to report.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No directed fishing, no other incidents to report.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	No sightings.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No sightings.
GEN	0031	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate	Not part of common program.
GEN	0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Not part of common program.
GEN	0033	Report on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Not part of common program.
GEN	0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No data sent.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N.A., no farming.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N.A., no farming.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	N.A., no farming.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	N.A., no farming.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N.A., no traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	14 February 2019
BFT	1008	Farming capacity plan and revisions if appropriate	N.A., no farming.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans	No modifications.
BFT	1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	No directed fishing in 2019 no new regulations or documents to send.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2018	4 July 2019
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	4 July 2019
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No other vessels.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N.A., no JFO.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	N.A., only longline fisheries authorized in the NE Atlantic.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N.A., not part of JIS.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N.A., not part of JIS.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	N.A., not part of JIS.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	15 February 2019
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	15 February 2019
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	N.A., no catches.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	N.A., no catches.
BFT	1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	N.A., no catches of BFT.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Included in annual regulation for BFT fisheries mandatory release of under 30 kg/115.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	14 September 2019
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No new info.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	No new info.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	No new info.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	N.A., no tagging.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	N.A., no catches.

BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Data entered directly – no registrations in 2018 or 2019.
BFT	1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	N.A., no farming.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	N.A., no BET/YFT/SKJ fisheries.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	N.A., no BET/YFT/SKJ fisheries.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No fisheries near Icelandic EEZ.
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	N.A. no fisheries.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Nothing to report.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N.A., no fisheries.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye	N.A., no fisheries.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	N.A., no FAD fisheries.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	N.A., nothing to report.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N.A., no fisheries.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	N.A., no fisheries.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N.A., no fisheries.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N.A., no fisheries.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N.A., no fisheries.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	N.A., no fisheries.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	N.A., no fisheries.
SWO	3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	N.A., no fisheries.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	N.A., no fisheries.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	N.A., no fisheries.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N.A., no fisheries.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	N.A., no fisheries.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	N.A., no fisheries.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	N.A., no fisheries.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	N.A., no fisheries.
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	N.A., no fisheries.
SWO	3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	N.A., no fisheries.
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	N.A., no fisheries.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	N.A., no fisheries.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	N.A., no fisheries.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	N.A., no fisheries.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	N.A., no fisheries.
BIL	5001	Report on the implementation of Rec. 15-05/18-04 and 16-11	14 September 2019

SHK	7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Shark list sent with 2017 Annual Report.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	No sea turtle interactions in or near Icelandic waters.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	14 September 2019
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No directed fisheries, discard of commercial species banned. Catches of non-commercial species to be recorded in logbooks.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	N.A., no pilot system.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	N.A., no objections.

***Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures***

No other implementation to be reported.

***Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures***

No difficulties in implementation or compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF JAPAN<sup>1 2</sup>**  
**RAPPORT ANNUEL DU JAPON**  
**INFORME ANUAL DE JAPÓN**

*SUMMARY*

*Longline is the only tuna-fishing gear deployed by Japan at present in the Atlantic Ocean. The (provisional) coverage of logbooks in the Japanese longline fleet in 2018 is estimated to be almost 100%. In 2018, the number of fishing days was 15,000, which was 83% of the past ten years' average. The catch of tunas and tuna-like fish (excluding sharks) in 2018 is estimated to be about 23,000 t, which is about 90% of the past ten years' average. In 2018, the most dominant species was bigeye tuna, representing 42% of the total tuna and tuna-like fish catch in weight. The second dominant species was albacore tuna accounting for 14% and the third one was yellowfin (13%). A total of 1,008 fishing days were monitored by observers in 2018, covering 6.8% of the entire operations.*

*RÉSUMÉ*

*La palangre est le seul engin de pêche déployé actuellement par le Japon pour cibler les thonidés dans l'océan Atlantique. La couverture (provisoire) des carnets de pêche de la flottille palangrière japonaise était d'environ 100% en 2018. En 2018, il y a eu 15.000 jours de pêche, ce qui représentait 83% de la moyenne de ces dix dernières années. La prise de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées (à l'exclusion des requins) est estimée s'élever à 23.000 t, soit environ 90% de la moyenne de ces dix dernières années. En 2018, l'espèce la plus importante était le thon obèse qui représentait 42% du total de la prise de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées en poids. La deuxième espèce dominante était l'albacore, qui représentait 14% et la troisième le germon (13%). Au total, 1.008 jours de pêche ont fait l'objet d'un suivi par des observateurs en 2018, couvrant 6,8% de toutes les opérations.*

*RESUMEN*

*El palangre es el único arte pesquero que utiliza Japón actualmente en el océano Atlántico para capturar túnidos. La cobertura (provisional) de los cuadernos de pesca de la flota palangrera japonesa se estimó en 2018 en casi un 100 %. En 2018 el número de días de pesca fue de 15.000, lo que supone el 83% del valor medio de los últimos diez años. La captura de túnidos y especies afines (excluyendo tiburones) se estima en aproximadamente 23.000 t, lo que supone en torno al 90 % de la media de los últimos diez años. En 2018, la especie predominante fue el patudo, que respondió de aproximadamente el 42 % de la captura total en peso de túnidos y especies afines. La segunda especie predominante fue el atún blanco, que respondió del 14 % seguida por el rabil, que ocupa el tercer lugar con un 13 %. Se realizó un seguimiento de un total de 1.008 días de pesca mediante observadores en 2018, cubriendo un 6,8 % de todas las operaciones.*

## **Part I (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics)**

### ***Section 1: Annual Fisheries Information***

#### ***1.1 Type of fisheries***

Longline is the only tuna-fishing gear deployed by Japan at present in the Atlantic Ocean. Other two types of fishery, baitboat and purse seine fisheries, stopped fishing in the Atlantic in 1984 and 1992, respectively. Therefore, the following sections only discuss the longline fishery.

<sup>1</sup> National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries, 5-7-1, Orido, Shimizu-ku, Shizuoka, Shizuoka-Pref., 424-8633, Japan.

<sup>2</sup> Fisheries Agency of Japan, 1-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8907, Japan.

## 1.2 Statistical coverage

The National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries (NRIFSF) has been in charge of compiling fishery statistics from logbooks for commercial tuna fishery as well as biological data. The coverage of the logbook (based on compiled data) from the Japanese longline fleet operating in the Atlantic in 2018 was estimated to be almost 100%, when analysis was conducted.

## 1.3 Trend of fishing effort

The number of vessels and fishing days of the Japanese longliners, which operated in the Atlantic in 2018 of calendar year, were 87 vessels and 15,000 days, respectively (**Table 1** and **Figure 1**). The fishing effort (number of hooks) showed decreasing trend as to entire Atlantic until 2016 and it was slightly increased to about 4,700 thousand hooks in 2018 (preliminary), which is 55% of 2005 level. In the tropical Atlantic (20N – equatorial – 20S) the fishing effort demonstrated an upward trend from 2002 to 2007, was stable from 2008 to 2010, and decreased after that, and increased again in 2017. In the north area (> 20N) fishing effort showed a remarkable decreasing trend between 2005 and 2009, and was comparatively stable after 2011. In the south area (> 20S) fishing effort was increasing after 2010, decreased in 2017, and increased again in 2018.

Annual geographical distribution of the longline fishing effort in 2017 and 2018 (**Figure 2**) shows that fishing effort was exerted in a wide area from south to north Atlantic, as well as from east to west Atlantic. Seasonal distribution (**Figure 3**) clearly indicated a high concentration of fishing effort in areas such as the south of Iceland, off east coast of North America as well as inter-subtropical areas between 20°N and 20°S. In the south of Iceland and off east coast of North America, fishing operations mainly take place from the 3rd quarter to the 4th quarter, while the tropical fishing grounds are fished for all year round.

## 1.4 Catch trend

The catch of tunas and tuna-like fishes (excluding sharks) in the Atlantic Ocean in 2018 (calendar year) by the Japanese fishery is estimated to be about 26,000 t (**Table 2**). While the total fishing days in 2018 was 83% (**Table 1**) of past ten years' average (2008 - 2017), the total catches excluding discards and sharks in 2018 were about 90% of the average catch for the same period (**Table 2**). The total catch has been comparatively stable since 2001 with some yearly fluctuations and recent slight decrease. The most dominant species in 2018 was bigeye, representing 42% of the total tuna and tuna-like fish catch. The second dominant species was albacore which occupying 14% in weight and the third one was yellowfin (13%). The catches of bigeye and yellowfin in 2018 represented 72% and 71% of ten years' average, respectively. The remaining species were mainly composed of bluefin, southern bluefin tuna and swordfish. The catch of albacore in 2014 drastically decreased from 2013 because an allocation for south Atlantic albacore (1,355t) has been applied to Japan from the 2014 fishing year. The catch drastically increased in 2018, which is probably because of increase in catch rate. Swordfish catch did not occur in the north Atlantic between February 2000 and 2003 as all catches of this species were released. This severe action was introduced in response to the fact that Japan's allocation was drastically reduced in 1997 and as a result Japan used up all the allocation from 1997 to 2001 by the end of 1999. Stock or management unit area breakdown of catch by species was also shown in **Table 3** for the recent two years (2017- 2018). Amounts of dead discards were included in Task 1 data for bluefin tuna starting from 2017 and bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna, blue marlin, white marlin and spearfish from 2018. Dead discards of those species in 2018 were 8.5 tons (bluefin tuna), 26.3 tons (bigeye tuna), 6.2 tons (yellowfin tuna), 5.6 tons (blue marlin), 1.6 tons (white marlin) and 12.0 tons (spearfish).

As for sharks, in 2013, Japan reviewed the conversion factors of three major shark species (blue shark, shortfin mako shark and porbeagle) from processed weight reported in the longline log-book system to round weight, which are used to estimate the total catch amount. Consequently, the catch of the sharks increased compared with past reports.

Geographical distributions of catch by species are shown in **Figure 4** (bluefin tuna), **Figure 5** (bigeye tuna), **Figure 6** (yellowfin tuna), **Figure 7** (swordfish) and **Figure 8** (albacore). In general, those distributions for bigeye tuna catch coincide with the geographical pattern of fishing effort between 40°N and 40°S. In contrast, the catches of bluefin tuna and yellowfin tuna were mostly limited to north of 40°N and inter-tropical area between 20°N and 30°S, respectively. Bigeye tuna and swordfish were caught mainly in tropical waters. These patterns were shown more clearly in **Figure 9** that indicated geographical distribution of catch composition by species.



### 1.5 New developments or shifts in the fishery

No new development or drastic change of the trend was observed in recent years. The declining trend in the number of boats actually fishing has been observed since 1995 while there was a slight increase in the past three years. The total number of hooks also has been decreased with an increasing trend since 2017 (**Figure 1**).

## Section 2: Research and Statistics

The NRIFSF has been in charge of data collection and compilation of Atlantic tuna fishery necessary for the scientific researches on Atlantic tuna and billfish stocks. Required statistical data have been routinely reported to the ICCAT Secretariat and results of scientific research have also been presented at the regular meetings and intercessional meetings of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS).

### 2.1 Fishery data

The NRIFSF provided up to 2018 catch and effort and size frequency data (Task I, II and biological sampling) of the longline fishery to the ICCAT Secretariat (some data are preliminary and subject to change). In accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations, 28 observer trips on longline boats in the Atlantic were conducted in 2018. A total of 1008 fishing days were monitored (preliminary). This covers 6.8 % of entire operations in the Atlantic Ocean in 2018 (calendar year) and 26.2 % of the operations for eastern bluefin tuna in 2018 fishing year (between August 2018 and July 2019). Observer activities in the 2019 fishing year, that have already started, will be conducted in 16 trips (provisional) in 2019.

### 2.2 Tuna biology and stock assessment

The biological and stock assessment studies carried out by the NRIFSF on Atlantic tunas and billfishes have been continued.

This year the NRIFSF participated in the following ICCAT related meetings in addition to the regular SCRS meetings; MSE (bluefin tuna) meeting (Madrid, Spain – February 7 to 9, 2019), Intersessional Meeting of the Bluefin Species Group (Madrid, Spain – February 11 to 15, 2019), Intersessional Meeting of the Swordfish Species Group (Madrid, Spain – February 25 to 28, 2019), Intersessional Meeting of Panel 2 (Madrid, Spain – March 4 to 7, 2019), White Marlin Data Preparatory Meeting (Madrid, Spain – March 12 to 15, 2019), Intersessional Meeting of the Sub-Committee on Ecosystems (Madrid, Spain – April 8 to 12, 2019), Meeting of the Working Group on Stock Assessment Methods (Madrid, Spain – April 8 to 12, 2019), yellowfin tuna data preparatory meeting (Madrid, Spain – April 22 to 26, 2019), Shortfin Mako Stock Assessment Update Meeting (Madrid, Spain – May 20 to 24, 2019), White Marlin Stock Assessment Meeting (Miami, USA – June 10 to 14, 2019), yellowfin tuna stock assessment session (Grand Bassam, Cote d'Ivoire – July 8 to 16, 2019) and Intersessional Meeting of the Bluefin MSE Technical Group (St. Andrews, New Brunswick, Canada – July 23 to 27, 2019).

## ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

	GENERAL	RESPONSE
S1	Annual Report	12/9/2019
S2	Fleet Characteristics	31/7/2019
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate	31/7/2019
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	31/7/2019
S5	Size samples (Task II)	31/7/2019
S6	Catch estimated by size	31/7/2019
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	N/A. Japan has no tagging data related to sharks, tuna and tuna like species.
S8	Information on tagging surveys	N/A. Japan has no tagging data related to sharks, tuna and tuna like species.
S9	Information collected under conventional tagging programmes	N/A. Japan has no tagging data related to sharks, tuna and tuna like species.

	<b>GENERAL</b>	<b>RESPONSE</b>
S10	Information collected under electronic tagging programmes	N/A. Japan has no tagging data related to sharks, tuna and tuna like species.
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	N/A. No Japanese small scale vessel operates in the ICCAT Convention area.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	N/A. Japan has no available information
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	N/A. No Japanese pelagic longline vessel operates in the Mediterranean from 2010
<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>		
S15	Size sampling from farms	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities in Atlantic oceans.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities in Atlantic oceans.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	12/9/2019 (include Annual report)
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A. Japan is not involved in cooperative research programs on W-BFT.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A. Japan does not update each indicators this year.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Japan collaborates on the GBYP biological sampling program. Results are available in the GBYP report.
S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	N/A. Japan does not conduct the scientific activities by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project.
<b>TROPICALS</b>		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	31/7/2019
S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	N/A. Japan does not operate FAD fisheries.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc.	N/A. Japan does not operate FAD fisheries in Atlantic oceans.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	N/A. Japan does not operate FAD and purse seine fisheries in Atlantic oceans.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	N/A. Japan does not operate in the geographical area of the area/time closure.

	<b>GENERAL</b>	<b>RESPONSE</b>
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	N/A. Japan does not operate in the geographical area of the area/time closure.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	N/A. Japan does not operate FAD fisheries.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	N/A Japan accepts that its national observes collect data in EEZ of another CPCs.
<b>SHARK</b>		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	N/A. Japan has reported species-specific shark data.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	N/A. Japan does not undertake research on shortfin mako.
S51	Information on blue shark	N/A. Japan does not undertake research on blue shark.
<b>OTHER BYC</b>		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	N/A. Japan has no existing identification guide in English (only Japanese ver.) for sharks, seabirds, turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	30/7/2019
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	30/7/2019
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	N/A. Japan does not operate artisanal fisheries.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	See annual report PART II section 6.

## Part II (Management implementation)

## Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

## ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Req	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports	13/9/2019  The Fisheries Agency of Japan (FAJ) has set catch quotas for western and eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna as well as for northern and southern Atlantic albacore, northern and southern Atlantic swordfish, blue marlin, white marlin, spearfish and bigeye tuna, and has required all tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to submit logbook and, for bluefin tuna, daily catch information. All Japanese longline vessels operating in the Convention Area are equipped with satellite tracking devices onboard. In accordance with ICCAT recommendations, FAJ has taken necessary measures to comply with its minimum size regulations, time area closures and so on by the Ministerial Order. A statistical or electronic catch document program has been conducted for several species (swordfish, bigeye tuna and bluefin tuna). Records of fishing vessels larger than 20 meters in length overall (LSFVs) have been established. One patrol vessel was dispatched to the North Atlantic to monitor and inspect Japanese tuna vessels catching bluefin tuna and also observe fishing activities of fishing vessels from other nations. FAJ also inspected landings of Japanese fishing vessel at Japanese ports to enforce the catch quotas and minimum size limits. A prior authorization from FAJ is required in the case that Japanese tuna longline vessels tranship tuna or tuna products to carriers at foreign ports or at sea.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	See above
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	15/8/2019
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A. Japan does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Namibia: FUKUSEKI MARU No. 3 Arrangements: 15/6/2019 (1 vessel) Termination: 4/7/2019 (1 vessel)
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	13/09/2019
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Yes. We understand that the masters of Japanese carrier vessels have transmitted the ICCAT transshipment declarations to the ICCAT Secretariat directly.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	5/3/2019
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	5/3/2019
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	26/6/2019

GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	26/6/2019
GEN	0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	168 hours in advance (7days).
GEN	0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	N/A
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	N/A No foreign fishing vessels with ICCAT-regulated species on board entered Japanese ports in 2018.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A No foreign fishing vessels with ICCAT-regulated species on board entered Japanese ports in 2018.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A Japan has no infringement under paragraph 24 of Rec. 12-07.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	N/A Japan has not entered into bilateral agreements/arrangements.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	N/A. Japan does not have any Access Agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	N/A. Japan does not have any Access Agreements.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 meters or greater	182
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	There is no change from 2012.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	N/A. Japan has no sport and recreational fishing vessels in the Convention area.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	N/A. Japan has no information regarding vessels involved in IUU fishing.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	N/A. Japan has no comment regarding IUU allegations.
GEN	0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	13/9/2019
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	N/A. Japan has no information regarding non-compliance.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	N/A. Japan has no case to report in respect to findings of allegations in relation to non-compliance.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	N/A. No case to report on vessel sighting.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	N/A. No case to report on vessel sighting.
GEN	0031	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate	N/A
GEN	0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	26/6/2019
GEN	0033	Report on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	N/A
GEN	0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	N/A

BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A. Japan has no BFT farming facilities.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A. Japan has no BFT farming.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	N/A.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	N/A
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A. Japan has no BFT traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	13/02/2019
BFT	1008	Farming capacity plan and revisions if appropriate	N/A
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans	Japan modified and submitted the annual fishing plan and the individual quotas allocated for catching vessels on July 9, 2019.
BFT	1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	N/A
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2018	31/7/2019 for 2018 fishing year. Japan will submit Bluefin Tuna catches for 2018 year before ICCAT 26 <sup>th</sup> regular meeting.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	9/7/2019
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	9/7/2019
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A. No Japanese fishing vessel is engaged in JFO.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	N/A. We are not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A. We are not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N/A. We are not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	N/A. We are not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	27/2/2019
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	27/2/2019
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	2019 fishing year: 0 (As of September 18th, 2019) 2018 fishing year: 6
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	2018 fishing year: 3
BFT	1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	2018 fishing year: 26/11/2019.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	13/9/2019
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	8/7/2019
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	8/7/2019
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Last update 14/7/2014.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	In preparation. 30/9/2019.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	N/A. Japan has no information indicating that vessels not on the ICCAT Record of BFT catching vessels have caught BFT.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	N/A.
BFT	1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	N/A.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	3/9/2019

TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	31/7/2019
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	N/A. No data to report on investigation of IUU activities by TROP vessels.
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	N/A. Japan has not operated FAD fisheries.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	1/4/2019 13/9/2019
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N/A
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye	2018 fishing year: 30/1/2019, 16/4/2019, 30/7/2019
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	N/A Japan does not operate FAD fisheries.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	1/4/2019 13/9/2019
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	8/7/2019
SWO	3003	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	N/A. Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A. Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A. Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A. Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	13/9/2019
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	N/A. Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	N/A. Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	N/A. Japan does not implement tagging programme for swordfish.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	N/A. Japan has no inspection vessel.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N/A. Japan has no inspection vessel.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	188
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	188
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	N/A All Japanese vessels authorized to operate in the Atlantic are authorized to catch N.SWO.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	N/A All Japanese vessels authorized to operate in the Atlantic are authorized to catch S.SWO.
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	N/A. We are not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
SWO	3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	N/A. Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	N/A. Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.

ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	188
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	188
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	N/A Japanese vessels authorized to operate in the Atlantic are authorized to catch N.ALB.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	N/A Japanese vessels authorized to operate in the Atlantic are authorized to catch S.ALB.
BIL	5001	Report on the implementation of Rec. 15-05/18-04 and 16-11	In preparation. 30/9/2019.
SHK	7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	In preparation. 30/9/2019.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	In preparation. 30/9/2019.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	N/A. Japan is not engaged in any pilot electronic statistical document system.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	N/A. Japan has nothing to report on this issue.

#### ***Section 4: Implementation of ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures***

##### *4.1 Catch report*

FAJ requires all tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to submit logbook information every ten-day period (early-, middle- and late-period of a month) to FAJ. In addition, the Ministerial Order requires all tuna vessels fishing for Atlantic bluefin tuna to report individual catch weight of bluefin tuna with its tag number, the name of vessel, location of catch and time of operation every day.

##### *4.2 Implementation of the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)*

The Ministerial Order requires that all Japanese longline vessels operating in the Convention Area be equipped with satellite tracking devices onboard, through which their positions are reported in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations.

##### *4.3 Catch quota*

###### *i) Catch quota*

FAJ has set catch quotas for western and eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna as well as for southern albacore, northern and southern Atlantic swordfish, blue marlin, white marlin, spearfish and bigeye tuna, respectively, by the Ministerial Order in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations. For Atlantic bluefin tuna, quotas have been allocated individually to a limited number of vessels authorized to fish for bluefin tuna, and all individual bluefin tunas must be tagged with designated plastic bands distributed to the vessels. Since the 2015 fishing season, the electronic catch document program has been implemented.

###### *ii) Fishing year*

FAJ has set the "Fishing Year (August to July)" for the proper quota management of bluefin tuna, swordfish, blue marlin, white marlin, spearfish, bigeye tuna and southern albacore. The 2018 quotas for these tunas were applied to the 2018 Fishing Year which starts on August 1, 2018 and ends on July 31, 2019.



#### *4.4 The number of fishing vessels*

FAJ has submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat the list of all the tuna fishing vessels which have been licensed to fish in the ICCAT Convention area according to its relevant recommendations.

Since 1998, FAJ has limited the number of vessels fishing for bigeye tuna in the Convention area in accordance with relevant recommendations for tropical tunas.

When the TAC and allocations for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna were reduced in accordance with Recommendations 08-05 and 09-06, the government of Japan appropriated 4.2 million dollars for reduction of the capacity of its longline fishing vessels authorized to fish for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna. As the TAC and Japan's allocation has been increasing in recent years, the number of fishing vessels authorized to fish for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna has also started increasing while keeping the total capacity commensurate with the allocation.

The number and the total GRT of vessels authorized to fish for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna in the 2018 fishing year were 36 and 16,101, respectively.

#### *4.5 Minimum size limits*

In accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations, FAJ has prohibited the catch of undersized fish with an exemption of a certain percentage of tolerance by the Ministerial Order. The catch prohibition of undersized bluefin tuna was established by the Ministerial Order on April 2, 1975 and FAJ amended this Ministerial Order several times to implement the relevant ICCAT recommendations such as the size limits for swordfish, etc. The latest amendment of this order was in August of 2011 to implement the 2010 Recommendations on bluefin tuna size limits.

#### *4.6 Time and area closure*

FAJ has prohibited Japanese longline vessels from fishing bluefin tuna in the Mediterranean from June 1 to December 31 by the Ministerial Order in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendation. For the bluefin tuna fishery, an area closure has been extended to the east Atlantic Ocean with the exception of the area delimited by west of 10°W and north of 42°N, where such fishing has been prohibited from 1 February to 31 July, in accordance with Recommendations 17-07.

#### *4.7 National Observer Program*

Based on the relevant ICCAT Recommendations, FAJ has implemented a national observer program for vessels operating in the North Atlantic. For 2018, the national observer program covered 25% of the total number of fishing vessels, which was above 20% required by the Recommendation 17-07 for bluefin tuna in the North Atlantic Ocean (fishing year). For the entire Atlantic Ocean (calendar year), the program covered 6.8% (provisional) of the total number of fishing days, which was above 5% required by the Recommendation 16-14.

#### *4.8 Prohibition of import of Atlantic bigeye tuna*

Japan prohibited the import of Atlantic bigeye tuna and its products in any form from Bolivia and Georgia since July 10, 2003 and July 28, 2004, respectively, in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations. In 2012, those import prohibitions were lifted in accordance with the Recommendation 11-09.

#### *4.9 Implementation of the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document (BTSD) Program and Catch Document Scheme (CDS)*

On September 1, 1993, the Japanese government started collecting BTSDs for frozen product in accordance with Recommendation 92-01. In addition, from June 1, 1994, it started collecting BTSDs for fresh product in accordance with Recommendation 93-03.

On July 28, 2004, it started collecting information on farmed bluefin tuna product in accordance with Recommendation 03-19.

On June 4, 2008, it started collecting Bluefin Tuna Catch Documents (BCDs) for all bluefin tuna products in accordance with Recommendation 07-10.

FAJ has annually reported the data collected under the BCD program to the ICCAT Secretariat.

#### *4.10 Implementation of the ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document (BETSD) Program*

On July 1, 2002, the Japanese government started collecting BETSDs for frozen products in accordance with Recommendation 01-21.

FAJ has bi-annually reported the data collected under the program to the ICCAT Secretariat.

#### *4.11 Implementation of the ICCAT Swordfish Statistical Document (SWOSD) Program*

On January 1, 2003, the Japanese government started collecting SWOSDs for fresh and frozen products in accordance with Recommendation 01-22.

FAJ has bi-annually reported the data collected under the program to the ICCAT Secretariat.

#### *4.12 Implementation of the Positive Listing Measure*

Based on the Recommendation for 2002 to establish an ICCAT record of fishing vessels larger than 24 meters in length overall (LSFVs) authorized to operate in the Convention area, the Japanese government started the Positive Listing Measure for tuna import on November 14, 2003. Based on the Recommendation 09-08, the measure was amended to cover vessels larger than 20 m from June 1, 2010. If there were tunas caught by LSFVs not entered into the record, the import is not permitted by the Japanese government.

Also, the Japanese government has implemented the Positive Listing Measures on Farming Facilities based on the Recommendation 03-09 since November 22, 2004.

For East Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna, it has submitted a list of vessels authorized to fish for bluefin tuna based on the Recommendation 14-04.

#### *4.13 Conservation of Sharks*

Based on the relevant Recommendations, Japan has prohibited Japanese longline vessels from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark, hammerhead sharks, whitetip shark, bigeye thresher shark and porbeagle by the Ministerial Order. Since March 2018, retaining Northern Shortfin mako shark is also prohibited, unless caught in accordance with paragraph 3 of Recommendation 17-08.

### ***Section 5: Inspection Schemes and Activities***

#### *5.1 Assignment of patrol vessels*

Since 1976, Japan has dispatched patrol vessels to the North Atlantic and/or the Mediterranean every year for a certain period of time to monitor and inspect Japanese tuna vessels and also observe fishing activities of other nations' fishing vessels. However, in 2011 Japan could not dispatch any patrol vessel because of the East Japan Great Earthquake. In 2012, FAJ resumed to dispatch one patrol vessel to the North Atlantic. One patrol vessel was dispatched in 2018 to the North Atlantic to monitor and inspect Japanese tuna vessels catching bluefin tuna and also observe fishing activities of fishing vessels from other nations.

#### *5.2 Inspection of landing at Japanese ports*

All Japanese tuna fishing vessels which land their catch at any Japanese port must report their landing plans in advance. FAJ randomly inspects landings of those Japanese longline vessels to enforce the catch quotas, minimum size limits, and other relevant measures. For Atlantic bluefin tuna, landing ports are designated and 100% inspection of landings is implemented.

### *5.3 Management of transshipment*

A prior authorization from FAJ is required for Japanese tuna longline vessels to transship tuna or tuna products to carriers at foreign ports or at sea. At-sea transshipment is allowed only to the carriers with an observer placed on board by the Regional Observer Program. At-sea transshipment of Atlantic bluefin tuna has been prohibited by Ministerial Order in accordance with the relevant Recommendations. FAJ monitors the weight by species, the time and place of transshipments, and conducts random inspection of landing at Japanese ports when longline vessels or carriers return to Japanese ports.

## **Section 6: Other activities**

### *6.1 Annual catch statistics*

Each longline vessel flying the Japanese flag and licensed to engage in tuna fisheries by the Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is required to submit a catch report to the Minister every ten-day period to FAJ by the Ministerial Order. The above-mentioned catch report includes the daily information of the vessel's noon position, the number and weight of the catch by species, the numbers of hooks used, surface water temperature, etc. The information on the catch report submitted is examined and compiled into the database by the National Research Institute for Far Seas Fisheries.

### *6.2 Collection of biological data collected on board longline vessels*

Biological data, such as length, sex of fish caught, is collected by scientific observer and, as a voluntary measure, by fishery operators.

### *6.3 Measures to reduce incidental catch of sea turtle, seabirds and sharks*

FAJ issued an administrative guidance and conducted educational programs for fishery operators to use fishing gears and other tools to reduce incidental catch of sea turtle, seabirds and sharks.

For seabirds, when Japanese longline fishing vessels are operating in the high latitudes of the southern hemisphere where interactions between seabirds can occur, it is required by the Ministerial Order to implement mitigation measures in accordance with the Recommendation 07-07 and 11-09. In other areas, fishery operators are also encouraged to implement those measures. In 2001, Japan established the National Plan of Action (NPOA) for the Conservation and Management of Sharks and for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries.

### *6.4 Collection of the trade data*

The Ministry of Finance collects trade data, such as quantity, value and export country, etc. of imported tuna products, which are categorized by species, fresh/frozen or type of product.

### *6.5 Effort limitation*

The numbers of Japanese tuna longline vessels authorized to fish bluefin tuna in the western Atlantic and in the eastern Atlantic including the Mediterranean are limited to 6 and 36 vessels in the 2018 fishing year, respectively. Furthermore, FAJ requires all the longline vessels fishing for bluefin tuna to submit to FAJ an advance notice of their planned operations, which enables FAJ to instruct the relevant fishing vessels to shift fishing ground, if necessary. The number of longline vessels fishing for bigeye tunas has been limited in accordance with the Recommendation 16-01.

### *6.6 Restriction of re-flagging of vessels*

The export and charter of Japanese longliners and purse seiners are strictly and closely controlled by FAJ to avoid their uses for operations which may diminish the effectiveness of international conservation measures.

### *6.7 Legislation for the enhancement of the conservation and management of tuna stocks*

A law was enacted in June 1996 with the objective of implementing measures necessary to enhance the conservation and management of tuna stocks and to develop international cooperation for the conservation and management of tuna stocks. This law prescribes that, in accordance with management measures adopted by international organizations, the government of Japan may restrict the imports of tuna and tuna products from foreign countries that is recognized by the relevant international organization as not rectifying its fishermen's activities and thus diminishing the effectiveness of the conservation and management measures adopted by the international organizations.

The objective of this law is to support and reinforce ICCAT activities, and thus to ensure appropriate tuna resource conservation and the stability of tuna supply.

Since November 1999, FAJ has implemented a mandatory reporting system, based on this law, to obtain more information on activities of possible IUU vessels in order to prevent their products from entering the Japanese market. All importers and persons in charge of carrier vessels are required to report detailed information on the fishing vessels that caught and transported their tuna.

### *6.8 Scrapping of IUU vessels*

In implementing the Japan-Chinese Taipei Action Programs to eliminate the IUU fishing vessels, the Japanese government budgeted for scrapping the IUU tuna longline vessels of Japanese origin during 2001-2003. The total amount of the budget for this three-year program was about US\$ 28 million. Forty-three (43) IUU vessels were scrapped by the end of 2003.

### *6.9 Legalization of IUU vessels*

In accordance with the 2002 ICCAT Resolution concerning cooperative actions to eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities by large-scale tuna longline vessels (LSTLVs), Japan consulted with Vanuatu and Seychelles as well as Chinese Taipei and established the following scheme in order to scrap the remaining IUU tuna longline fishing vessels, while 69 IUU LSTLVs which were committed to comply with the scheme were placed under managements:

- Cooperative management schemes to legalize the vessels have been concluded between the fisheries authorities of the flag States (Seychelles and Vanuatu) and Japan, and the vessels participating in the scheme were placed under proper management.
- Measures to have the fishing vessels in question obtain Japan's licenses for large-scale longline vessels and freeze those licenses, was taken for the purpose of reinforcing and complementing the cooperative management scheme mentioned above as well as preventing the increase of overall fishing capacity.

Those 69 vessels no longer operate in the Atlantic.

### *6.10 Establishment of OPRT*

The Organization for Promotion of Responsible Tuna Fisheries (OPRT) was established in December 2000 in Tokyo, Japan. The organization consists of the representatives from fishery operators, importers, distributors, processors and consumers. One of the main tasks of OPRT is to compile and analyzes the import data of tunas and provide them to OPRT member flag states as feedback for their verification of the reported catch data. Another OPRT's task is to inform Japanese retailers and consumers of OPRT registered fishing vessels. The representatives from fishery operators of Japan and Chinese Taipei are the founding members of OPRT. Korea, Philippines, Indonesia, China, Ecuador, Seychelles, Micronesia Tuvalu, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Cook Islands and Vanuatu have also joined the OPRT.

### *6.11 Access Agreement*

There is no intergovernmental access agreement regarding Japanese fishing vessels' operations in the ICCAT Convention area except chartering arrangement and some Japanese fishing vessels have been operating in EEZs of coastal CPCs with civilian pacts. However, since disclosure of operating information on civilian pacts is not consistent with Japanese domestic law, FAJ cannot provide that information.

**Table 1.** Annual number of Japanese tuna boats operated in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, 1981-2018.

Year	Longline			Purse seine	Pole-and-line
	Number of boats	Fishing days (sets in 100)	Fishing days per boat	Number of boats	Number of boats
1981	320	297	93	-	10
1982	269	307	114	1	7
1983	182	175	96	1	4
1984	212	252	119	1	2
1985	205	279	136	2	-
1986	190	208	109	2	-
1987	146	172	118	2	-
1988	183	260	142	2	-
1989	239	345	144	1	-
1990	235	359	153	1	-
1991	242	339	140	2	-
1992	248	292	118	2	-
1993	307	399	130	-	-
1994	232	380	164	-	-
1995	253	385	152	-	-
1996	291	471	162	-	-
1997	276	414	150	-	-
1998	250	403	161	-	-
1999	229	339	148	-	-
2000	208	355	171	-	-
2001	199	276	139	-	-
2002	185	240	130	-	-
2003	198	319	161	-	-
2004	199	323	163	-	-
2005	193	290	150	-	-
2006	173	252	145	-	-
2007	127	254	200	-	-
2008	154	283	184	-	-
2009	123	222	180	-	-
2010	111	220	198	-	-
2011	103	186	180	-	-
2012	101	189	187	-	-
2013	102	157	153	-	-
2014	89	151	170	-	-
2015	73	134	183	-	-
2016	77	128	166	-	-
2017	81	143	176	-	-
2018*	87	150	172	-	-
average (2008 - 2017)	101	181	178		
2018 / average	86%	83%	97%		

\* values are preliminary

**Table 2.** Catches (t) of tuna and tuna-like fishes taken by the Japanese longline fishery, 1981-2018. Grand total includes sharks but excludes discards.

Year	Bluefin	Southern bluefin	Albacore	Bigeye	Yellowfin	Swordfish	White marlin	Blue marlin *1	Black marlin	Sailfish *2	Spearfish	Others	Sub-total	Sharks *4	Grand Total (including sharks but excluding discards)
1981	4,386	2,506	2,298	21,044	4,145	2,233	143	468		94		319	37,636		
1982	3,826	1,135	1,350	32,867	6,062	3,728	111	1,132		173		410	50,794		
1983	3,997	505	1,318	15,141	2,069	1,899	44	440		69		114	25,596		
1984	3,246	1,636	800	24,310	3,967	3,789	76	833		97		342	39,096		
1985	2,523	1,468	1,467	31,602	5,308	4,323	126	1,090		122		468	48,497		
1986	1,664	389	1,209	22,801	3,404	2,660	129	508		99		378	33,241		
1987	2,140	1,120	851	18,575	3,364	2,294	134	438		43		341	29,300		
1988	2,536	548	1,128	31,664	5,982	4,055	144	823		79		366	47,325		
1989	2,523	625	1,214	39,419	6,971	5,593	146	1,555		78		390	58,514		
1990	2,186	1,202	1,324	35,024	5,919	7,307	126	1,216		88		538	54,930		
1991	3,754	1,331	1,346	29,489	4,718	4,688	121	905		88		443	46,883		
1992	3,985	525	1,048	34,128	3,715	3,541	248	1,017		43		265	48,515		
1993	3,858	1,688	951	35,053	3,096	6,386	82	928		60		815	52,917		
1994	3,038	595	1,157	38,502	4,782	4,763	92	1,524	6	53	38	513	55,063	5,442	58,284
1995	5,171	1,409	758	34,223	5,046	3,563	55	1,366	1	52	28	826	52,498	3,492	54,647
1996	4,542	1,219	901	33,171	5,251	3,795	112	1,679	2	50	29	783	51,534	2,295	52,898
1997	3,498	301	838	26,489	3,538	2,765	58	1,349	1	36	31	415	39,319	2,054	40,631
1998	4,276	926	884	25,601	5,413	2,518	50	1,067	2	50	40	801	41,628	2,445	43,152
1999	3,436	946	1,027	21,833	3,405	1,869	40	790	0	26	44	685	34,101	1,644	35,102
2000	3,523	1,205	1,241	24,605	4,061	954	83	883	2	39	40	734	37,370	1,114	38,484
2001	3,083	376	1,467	18,087	2,692	686	56	335	1	9	23	313	27,128	1,116	28,244
2002	3,501	1,152	942	15,306	2,105	833	16	267	2	23	28	514	24,688	1,497	26,185
2003	3,068	1,952	1,002	20,528	3,049	956	33	459	1	32	65	825	31,969	1,809	33,777
2004	3,123	92	1,402	18,509	6,260	1,263	36	539	2	75	77	794	32,172	2,431	34,604
2005	3,241	354	1,648	14,026	4,247	1,189		442	1	72	98	415	25,733	2,842	28,575
2006	2,828	303	1,097	15,735	4,643	1,746	39	490	2	67	74	801	27,824	3,649	31,474
2007	2,355	25	527	17,993	9,037	3,046	21	920	3	145	61	685	34,817	5,268	40,086
2008	2,922	915	1,772	16,782	6,276	2,544	34	1,028	1	232	99	735	33,339	8,106	41,445
2009	2,085	228	1,210	16,395	4,994	2,118	43	822	3	137	85	312	28,431	5,646	34,077
2010	1,508	126	1,498	15,205	4,580	2,376	41	731	2	151	106	531	26,855	5,541	32,397
2011	1,666	172	1,530	12,306	4,454	1,756	31	402	3	155	51	958	23,483	5,063	28,546
2012	1,396	309	3,303	15,390	4,661	1,801	42	430	2	173	147	336	27,991	5,946	33,937
2013	1,446	910	4,853	13,399	4,580	984	24	189	1	78	88	479	27,031	4,331	31,362
2014	1,436	1,100	1,398	13,603	3,824	1,521	6	280	1	70	3	463	23,705	6,793	30,498
2015	1,732	1,611	2,028	12,390	3,470	1,089	8	293	2	48	0	322	22,992	6,455	29,447
2016	1,923	1,725	1,393	10,365	3,376	1,016	9	296	2	65	4	906	21,079	6,505	27,585
2017	2,250	1,965	1,555	10,994	3,123	1,371	10	430	1	52	2	889	22,643	7,745	30,387
2018*3	2,668	2,107	3,181	9,854	3,093	964	6	287	2	49	4	995	23,211	7,720	30,931
average (2008 - 2017)	1,837	906	2,054	13,683	4,334	1,658	25	490	2	116	59	593	25,755	6,213	31,968
2018*3 / average	145%	233%	155%	72%	71%	58%	25%	59%	89%	43%	7%	168%	90%	124%	97%

\*1 Blue marlin and black marlin were not separated until 1993. \*2 Sailfish and spearfish were not separated until 1993.

\*3 2018 values are preliminary. \*4 Sharks include porbeagle, blue shark, shortfin mako and other sharks

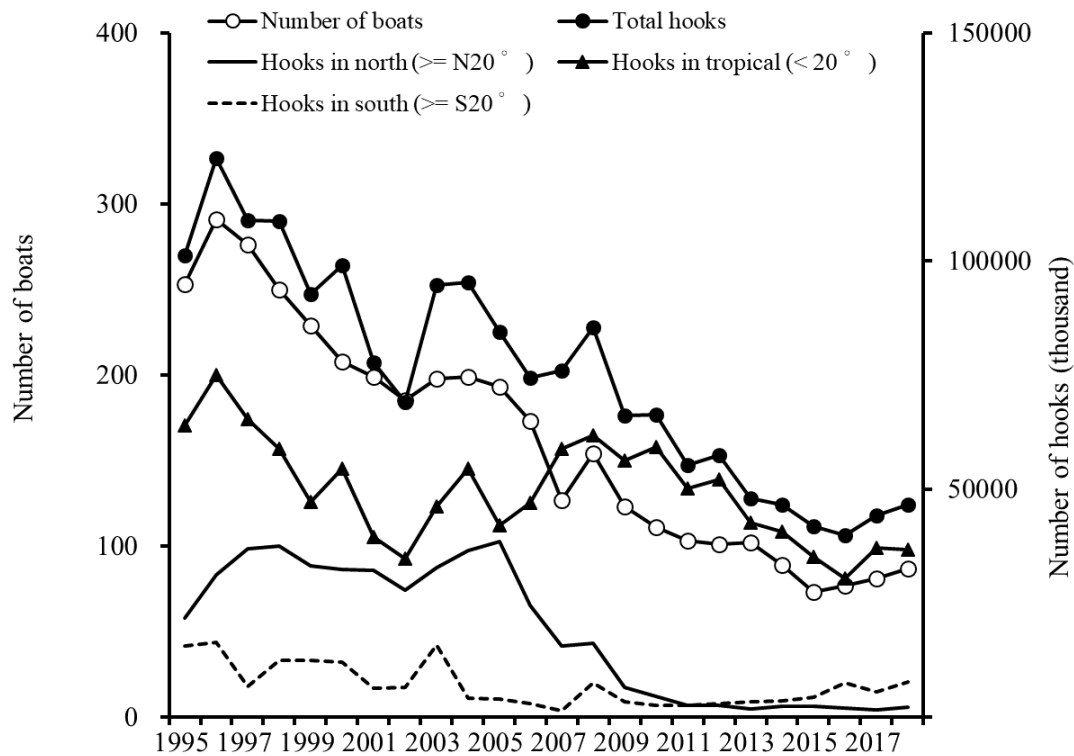
**Table 3.** Stock or management unit area breakdown of Task I catches (t) taken by the Japanese longline fishery for 2017 and 2018. Discards are not included.

2017											
SPECIES	WEST	EAST	NORT	SOUTH	NE	NW	SE	SW	MEDI	ALL	TOTAL
bluefin	346	1,905							0		2,250
southern bluefin					0	0	1,965	0			1,965
albacore			366	1,189							1,555
bigeye										10,994	10,994
yellowfin	663	2,460									3,123
swordfish			456	915							1,371
White marlin			6	4							10
Blue marlin			204	226							430
Back marlin					1	0	1	0			1
sailfish	7	45									52
spearfish	0	2									2
skipjack	0	1									1
porbeagle					0	0	0	0			0
Blue shark					4,407	37	3,059	53			7,555
Shortfin mako					88	1	94	2			186

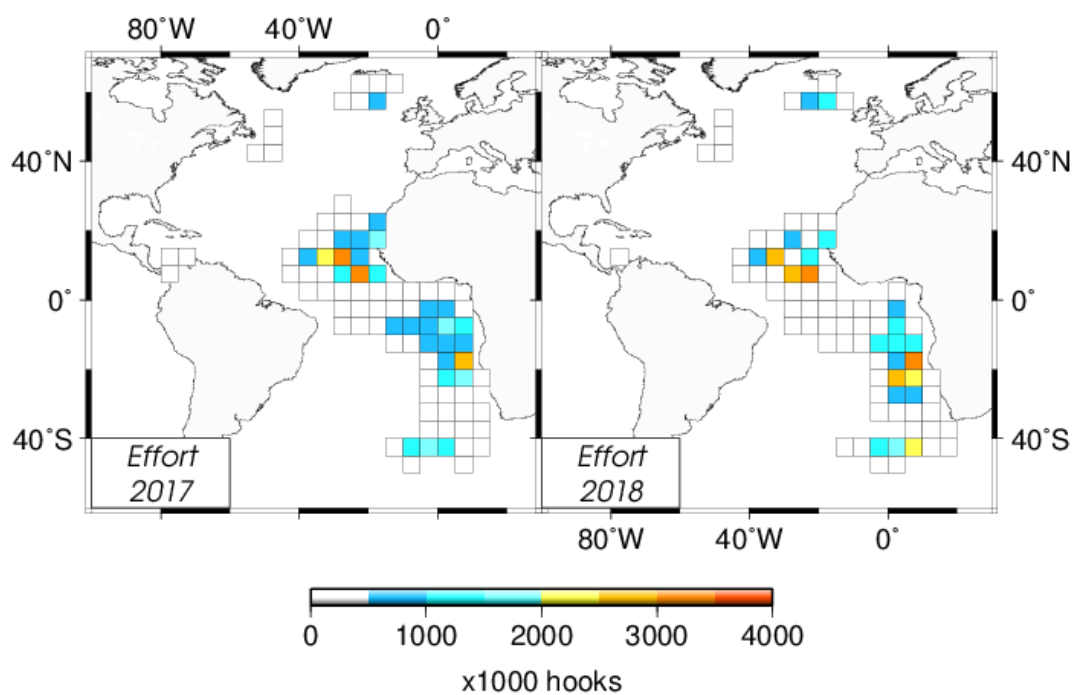
  

2018*1											
SPECIES	WEST	EAST	NORT	SOUTH	NE	NW	SE	SW	MEDI	ALL	TOTAL
bluefin	406	2,262							0		2,668
southern bluefin					0	0	2,107	0			2,107
albacore			196	2,985							3,181
bigeye										9,854	9,854
yellowfin	302	2,791									3,093
swordfish			325	640							964
white marlin			4	2							6
blue marlin			160	127							287
back marlin					1	0	1	0			2
sailfish	3	47									49
spearfish	0	4									4
skipjack	0	3									3
porbeagle					0	0	0	0			0
blue shark					4,079	32	3,445	50			7,606
shortfin mako					20	0	92	1			113

\*1 values are preliminary

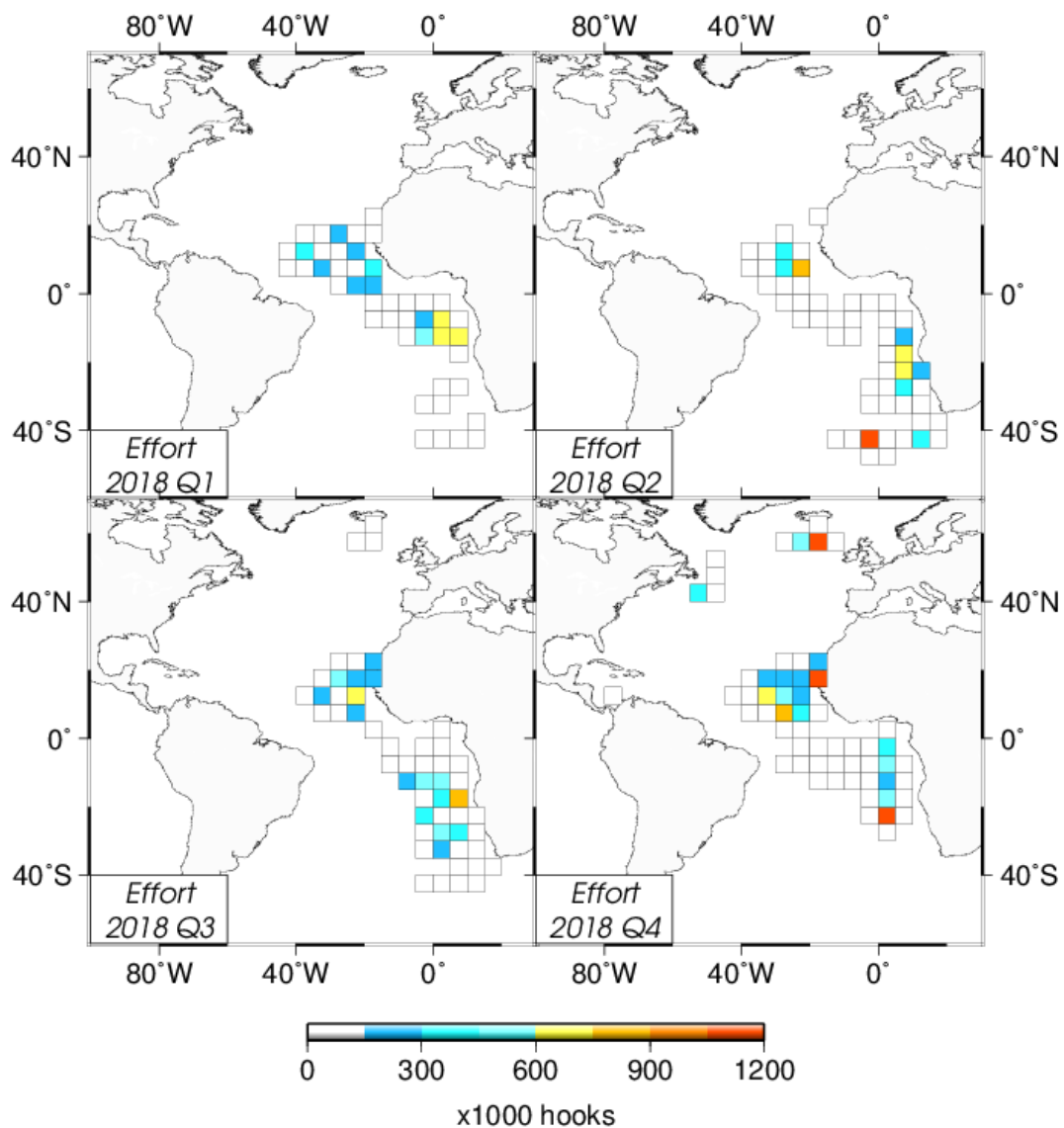


**Figure 1.** Trends in fishing effort (number of boats operated and number of hooks used) exerted by the Japanese longline fishery, 1995-2018. Number of hooks are also presented by area (north (>=20°N), tropical (20°N-equatorial - 20°S) and south (>=20°S)).



**Figure 2.** Geographic distribution of the Japanese longline effort (number of hooks) in the Atlantic, for 2017 (left) and 2018 (right).





**Figure 3.** Quarterly distribution of the Japanese longline effort (number of hooks) in the Atlantic for 2018.

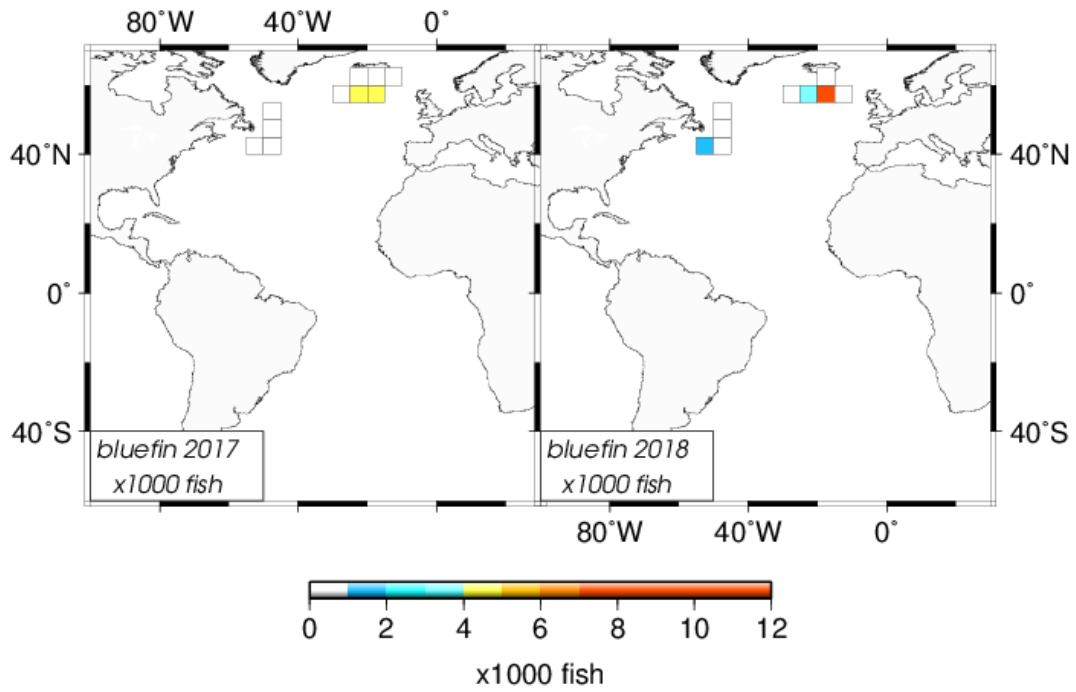


Figure 4. Geographic distribution of bluefin tuna catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2017 (left) and 2018 (right).

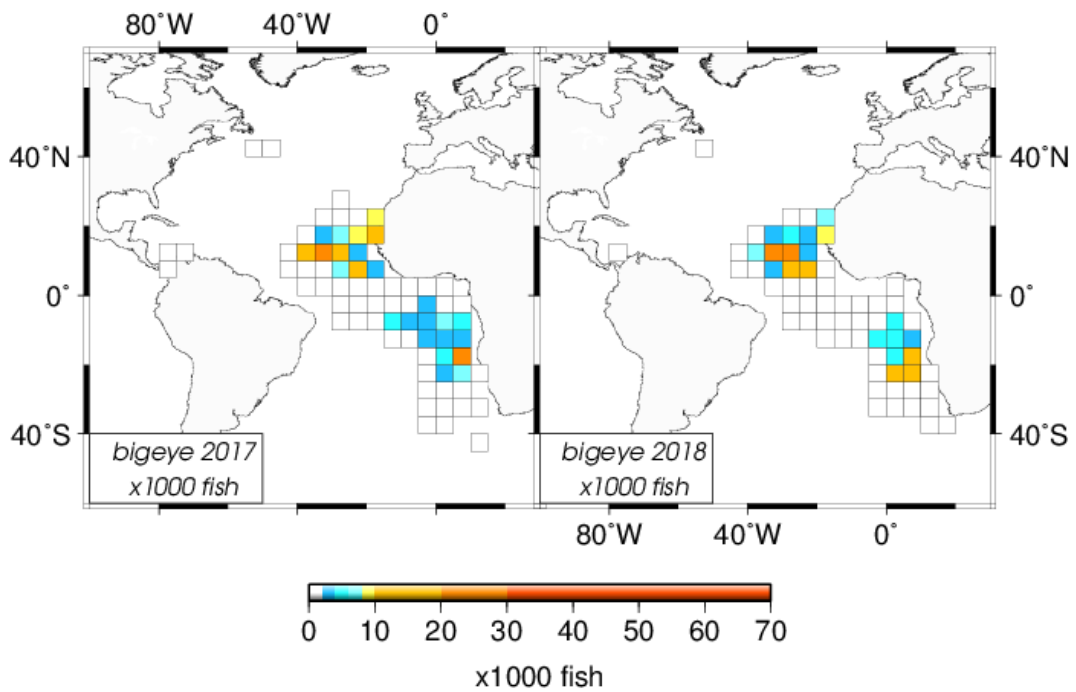
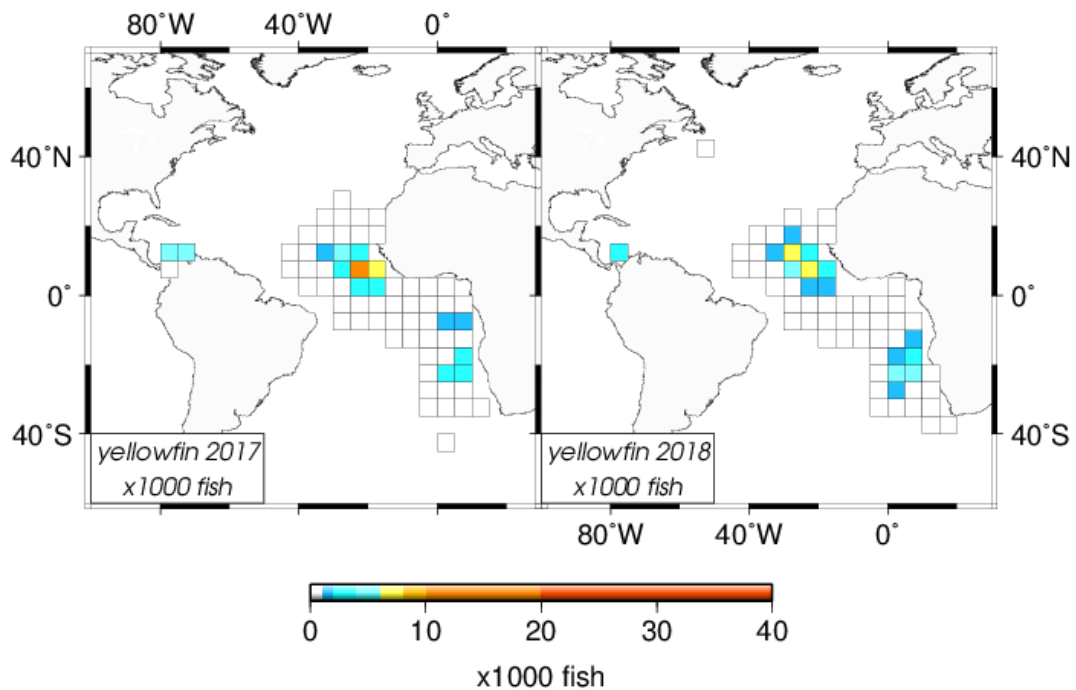
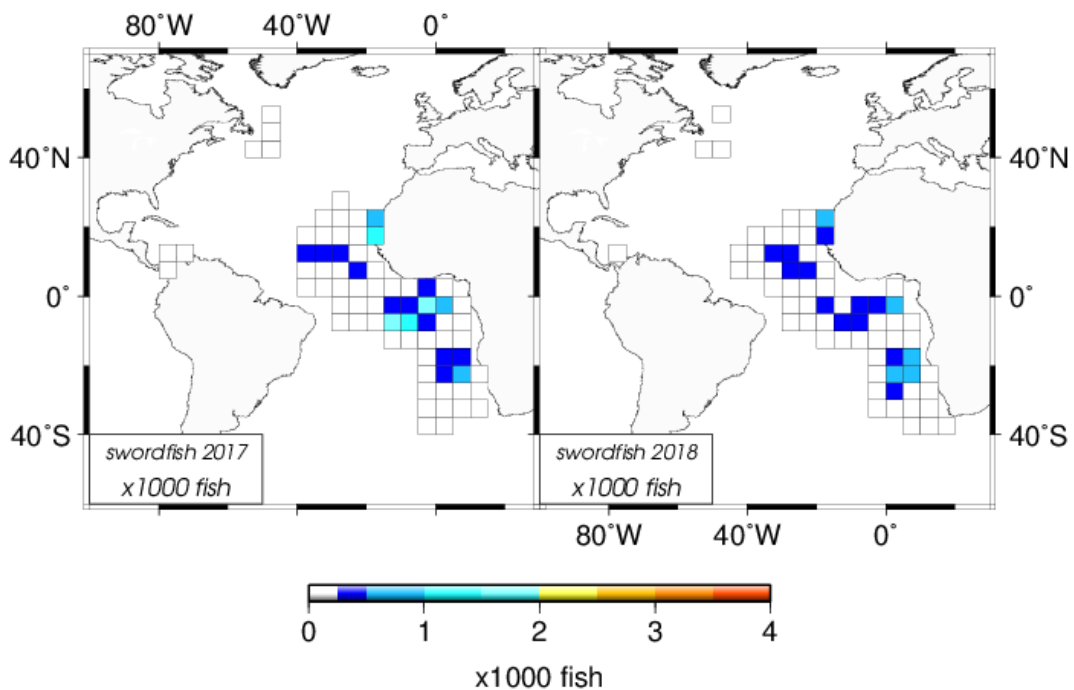


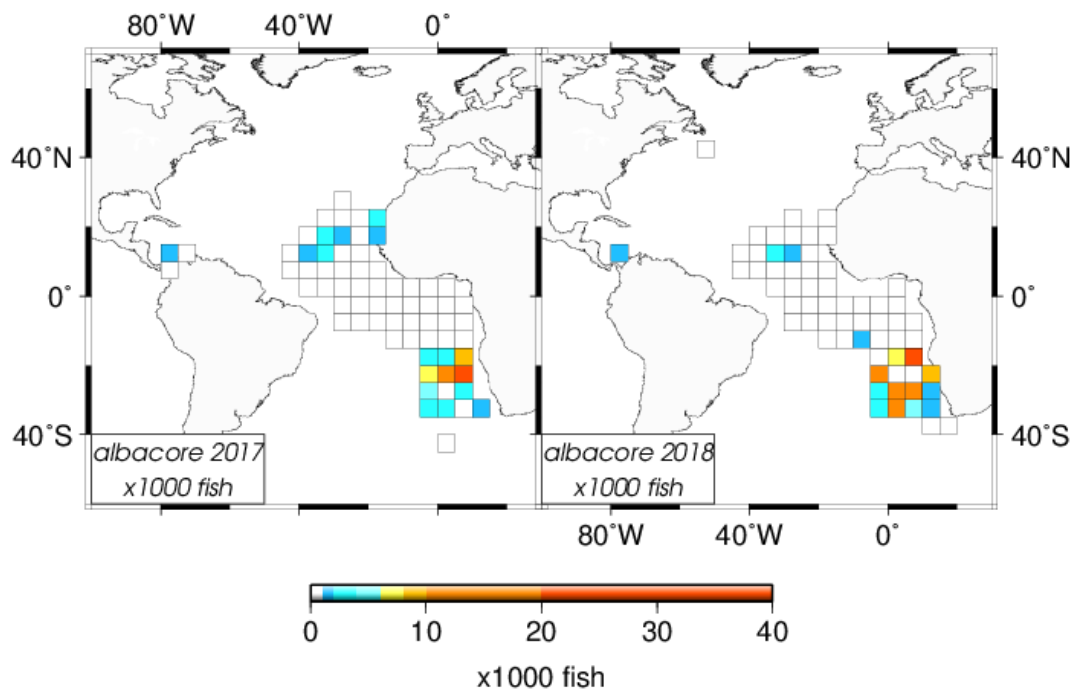
Figure 5. Geographic distribution of bigeye tuna catch in number in the Atlantic for 2017 (left) and 2018 (right).



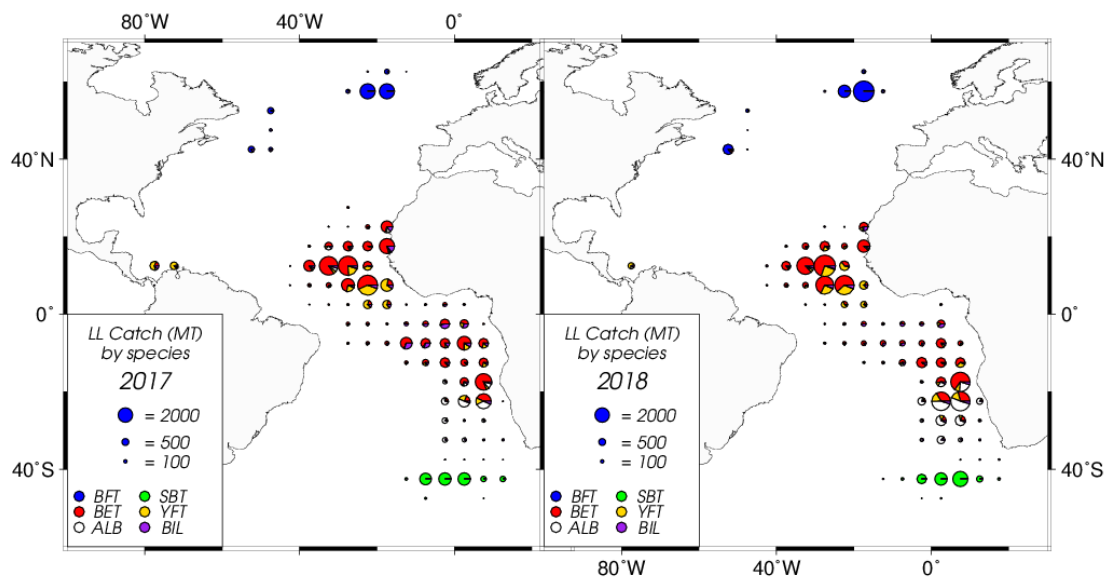
**Figure 6.** Geographic distribution of yellowfin tuna catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2017 (left) and 2018 (right).



**Figure 7.** Geographic distribution of swordfish catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2017 (left) and 2018 (right).



**Figure 8.** Geographic distribution of albacore catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2017 (left) and 2018 (right).



**Figure 9.** Species composition in the Japanese longline catch in weight for 2017 (left) and 2018 (right). Species are categorized into six groups: BFT (bluefin tuna), SBT (southern bluefin tuna), BET (bigeye tuna), YFT (yellowfin tuna), ALB (albacore) and BIL (swordfish and all billfishes).

**ANNUAL REPORT OF KOREA <sup>1</sup>**  
**RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA CORÉE**  
**INFORME ANUAL DE COREA**

*SUMMARY*

*In 2018, Korea only had a longline fishery for tunas and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, and data reporting coverage was 100%. 11 Korean longline vessels engaged in fishing in this area, and fishing effort (fishing days) was 1,892 days. Total catch of tunas and tuna-like species was 3,210 t, which is an increase of 13% compared to 2017. The catches of bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna and bluefin tuna were 623 t (19.4%), 455 t (14.2%) and 208 t (6.5%), respectively. All Atlantic bluefin tuna were caught north of 55°N, and catches of all species except Atlantic bluefin tuna and blue marlin were higher south of 0°S compared to 2017. The incidental catch of seabirds was 56 and for turtles, for 3 individuals. Three satellite tags were used for Atlantic bluefin tuna tagging activity as a part of ICCAT GBYP tagging activities and biological studies. The observer coverage in 2018 was 22% (No. of sets).*

*RÉSUMÉ*

*En 2018, la Corée ne comptait qu'une pêcherie palangrière ciblant les thonidés et les espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, et la couverture des données communiquées était de 100%. Onze palangriers coréens se livraient à la pêche dans cette zone et l'effort de pêche (jours de pêche) était de 1.892 jours. La capture totale de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées a été de 3.210 t, soit une hausse de 13% par rapport à 2017. Les captures de thon obèse, d'albacore et de thon rouge ont été de 623 t (19,4 %), 455 t (14,2 %) et 208 t (6,5 %), respectivement. Tous les thons rouges de l'Atlantique ont été capturés au Nord de 55°N et les prises de toutes les espèces, à l'exception du thon rouge de l'Atlantique et du makaire bleu, ont été plus élevées au Sud de 0°S par rapport à 2017. Parmi les spécimens capturés accidentellement, on dénombre 56 oiseaux de mer et trois tortues. Trois marques reliées par satellite ont été utilisées pour les activités de marquage de l'Atlantique du thon rouge dans le cadre des activités de marquage et des études biologiques du GBYP de l'ICCAT. La couverture des observateurs en 2018 était de 22% (nombre d'opérations).*

*RESUMEN*

*En 2018, Corea contó solo con una pesquería de palangre para los túnidos y especies afines en el océano Atlántico y la cobertura de comunicación de datos fue del 100%. Once palangreros coreanos participaron en la pesca en esta zona, y el esfuerzo pesquero (días de pesca) fue de 1.892 días. La captura total de túnidos y especies afines ascendió a 3.210 t, con un incremento del 13% con respecto a 2017. Las capturas de patudo, rabil y atún rojo fueron 623 t, (19,4%), 455 t (14,2%) y 208 t (6,5%), respectivamente. Todos los atunes rojos del Atlántico fueron capturados al norte de 55°N, y las capturas de todas las especies, excepto el atún rojo del Atlántico y la aguja azul, fueron mayores al sur de 0°S en comparación con 2017. Se capturaron de forma incidental 56 ejemplares de aves marinas y tres de tortugas marinas. Se utilizaron tres marcas satélite para las actividades de marcado de atún rojo como parte de los estudios biológicos y las actividades de marcado del GBYP. La cobertura por observadores en 2018 fue del 22% (Nº de lances).*

**Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**

***Section 1: Annual fisheries information***

***1.1 Fishing effort***

In 2018, Korea has only longline fishery for tunas and tuna-like species, which started in the early of 1960s in the Atlantic Ocean.

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<sup>1</sup> Distant Water Fisheries Resources Division, National Institute of Fisheries Science & International Cooperation Division, Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries.

The number of longline vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean in 2018 was 11, one less than in 2017. The fishing efforts, fishing days and number of hooks were 1,751 days and 5,439 thousand hooks for 2017, 1,892 days and 5,766 thousand hooks for 2018 (**Table 1**).

The distribution of the Korean longline fishing effort in 2017 and 2018 (**Figure 1**) had similar patterns, however, fishing efforts in 2018 were disappeared in the northern temperate areas (30°~40°N), whereas increased in the area of 10°S below compared to 2017. Seasonal distribution showed a different pattern due to changing target species, which are for bigeye and yellowfin tunas in the first quarter (Q1), southern bluefin tuna in the second quarter (Q2) and Atlantic bluefin tuna in the fourth quarter (Q4) (**Figure 2**).

### *1.2 Catch*

The total catch caught by Korean tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean in 2018 was 3,210 mt, which increased 13% compared to 2017 and was higher than the average of the last 5 years (2013-2017) (2,808 mt). The most dominant species among the ICCAT management species in 2018 were bigeye tuna, accounting for 19.4% (623 mt), and followed by yellowfin tuna (14.2%, 455 mt) and Atlantic bluefin tuna (6.5%, 208 mt). In billfishes, 27 mt of swordfish, 25 mt of blue marlin and 9 mt of sailfish were caught, and white marlin was caught in very small amount of 1 mt below (**Table 2**). Due to data mining and review, there is some change of historical catch by species of Korean tuna longline fishery. After completing that all operational data have been reviewed, revised data will be submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat.

In terms of quota allocated species, there were not exceeding any of their limits (**Table 3**).

The catch retained and the number of discards and release of key sharks, which are blue shark, shortfin mako shark and porbeagle shark, were increased than that of 2017, and the highest during the recent 5 years (2014-2018). Thresher sharks, which were caught incidentally, were 2 individuals for 2014, 41 for 2016 and 44 for 2017, and all thresher sharks were released alive promptly (**Table 4**).

The distribution of total catches in 2017 and 2018 were shown in **Figure 3**, Atlantic bluefin tuna (**Figure 4**), bigeye tuna (**Figure 5**), yellowfin tuna (**Figure 6**), albacore tuna (**Figure 7**), swordfish (**Figure 8**) and blue marlin (**Figure 9**), respectively. Since the catch of white marlin was so small, the distribution map of this species was excluded. All Atlantic bluefin tuna were caught in the north of 55°N, and the catches of all species above except Atlantic bluefin tuna and blue marlin were higher in the south of 0°S compared to 2017.

The length frequency of Atlantic bluefin tuna ranged from 180 cm to 271 cm (mean 216.7 cm), bigeye tuna ranged from 53 cm to 199 cm (mean 131.9 cm), yellowfin tuna ranged from 50 cm to 180 cm (mean 139.3 cm), albacore tuna ranged from 62 cm to 116 cm (mean 88.4 cm), blue shark ranged from 75 cm to 331 cm (mean 234.1 cm) and shortfin mako shark ranged from 73 cm to 227 cm (mean: 130.0 cm), respectively (**Figure 10**).

### *1.3 Bycatches*

The incidental catch of seabirds by Korean tuna longline fishery in 2018 was 56 individuals, which were 21 of Grey-headed Albatross, 11 of Sooty Albatross and 9 of Buller's Albatross and so on (**Table 5**). Three individuals of marine turtle which were 2 of leatherback turtle and 1 of loggerhead turtle, were caught incidentally, and all of them were promptly released alive.

## **Section 2: Research and statistics**

### *2.1 Statistical data collection*

Since 1<sup>st</sup> September 2015, the Act on Fisheries Information and Data Reporting has obliged fishers of distant water fisheries to report catch information to the National Institute of Fisheries Science (NIFS) in real time through the electronic reporting (ER) system. The coverage of data reporting by ER is 100%. It includes data collection and reporting requirements recently adopted by the all tRFMOs regarding especially ecologically important species, discard/release and bycatch mitigation, etc. Since 2018, Korea has been developing the system that fishers can input individual fish size data measured onboard.

## 2.2 GBYP tagging activity

In 2018, 3 satellite tags were used for tagging research on the Korean longline vessel by an observer to actively cooperate with the ICCAT GBYP tagging activities and biological studies (**Table 6**). Related data is currently under analysis and will be submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat. And Korea will be supposed to conduct the tagging research in 2019 in the same way as in 2018.

## 2.3 Observer program

Six observers were deployed on board the Korean tuna longline vessels, and the observer coverage in the Atlantic Ocean was 22% (No. of sets) in 2018.

Under the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishing, Inspection and Capacity Management Plan of Korea, all vessels targeting bluefin tuna should achieve the 100% observer coverage. For this, the observers were deployed on the vessels having bluefin tuna quota, and monitored 100% of hauling process. And one of them carried out the tagging released for the Atlantic bluefin tuna with 3 satellite tags in 2018.

## 2.4 Improving data collection for sharks and other species

NIFS provides regular training program for captains who are scheduled to start fishing trip. Through the program, NIFS offers information of the newest conservation and management measures of all tRFMOs, identification of sharks and other bycatch species and related information captains' requested. They are strongly encouraged to report better accurate and detailed data of not only main target species but also other bycatch species with discard and release information and size data. All those data are submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat as part of Task I and II in an annual basis.

## 2.5 Results of scientific programs for billfish

In 2018, Korea had no target fishing for billfishes, but it will have a plan on tagging activity for billfishes by scientific observers in the future.

## 2.6 Research for bycatch mitigation and discards reduction

Korea carried out a sea trial to mitigate bycatch of seabirds in the Korean tuna longline fisheries in collaboration with *BirdLife International* during 2013-2016. Based on the results of those researches, NIFS produced identification guide of seabirds, and distributed it to observers, crews and managers to help their understanding on species identification.

In addition, through the regular training programs for captains and observers, NIFS highlights the importance of thorough implementation of bycatch mitigation measures and gives detailed information on relevant conservation measures. Also, NIFS provides how to safely release bycatch species including marine mammals to be easily taken actions onboard. The contents of those parts will be updated according to the newest relative conservation measures from all tRFMOs.

### ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

	GENERAL	RESPONSE
S1	Annual Report	It will be submitted to the Secretariat two weeks before the SCRS, 2019.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	31/07/2019
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate	31/07/2019
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	31/07/2019
S5	Size samples (Task II)	31/07/2019
S6	Catch estimated by size	31/07/2019
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	31/07/2019

S8	Information on tagging surveys	The information is included in the annual report, and it will be submitted to the Secretariat two weeks before the SCRS, 2019.
S9	Information collected under conventional tagging programmes	There is no tag recaptured by Korean tuna longline fleets operating in the ICCAT Convention area during 2018.
S10	Information collected under electronic tagging programmes	31/07/2019
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	31/07/2019
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	There is no information and data on Sargassum.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable / No Korean tuna longline fleets operated in the Mediterranean in 2018.
<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable / Korea had only tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic in 2018.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable / Korea had only tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic in 2018.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	31/07/2019
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable / Korean tuna longline fleets for BFT only operated in the Eastern area (E-BFT) in 2018.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	31/07/2019 And detail information on GBYP related research activity is included in the annual report. It will be submitted to the Secretariat two weeks before the SCRS, 2019.
S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	31/07/2019 And detail information on the related scientific activities is included in the annual report. It will be submitted to the Secretariat two weeks before the SCRS, 2019.
<b>TROPICALS</b>		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJvessels, including discards	31/07/2019
S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	Not applicable / Korea had no purse seine fishery in the Atlantic in 2018.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc.	Not applicable / Korea had no purse seine fishery in the Atlantic in 2018.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable / Korea had no purse seine fishery in the Atlantic in 2018.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	31/07/2019
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Not applicable
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable/ Korea has had no purse seine fishery historically.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	31/07/2019



<b>SHARK</b>		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Description on plan for improving data collection for sharks is included in the annual report. It will be submitted to the Secretariat two weeks before the SCRS, 2019.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	There is no research on short fin mako during 2018.
S51	Information on blue shark	31/07/2019
<b>OTHER BYC</b>		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	There is no specific identification guide for ICCAT Convention area, however, Korea has identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles that covers the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Information on the interaction with sea turtles is included in the annual report. It will be submitted to the Secretariat two weeks before the SCRS, 2019.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	It will be submitted to the Secretariat two weeks before the SCRS, 2019.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable / Korea had no artisanal fishery in the Atlantic Ocean.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Description on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards is included in the annual report. It will be submitted to the Secretariat two weeks before the SCRS, 2019.

**Part II (Management implementation)**

*Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures*

**ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3**

<b>Req</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information required</b>	<b>Response</b>
GEN	0001	Annual Reports	Korea implemented most of the reporting obligations and sent the data required by ICCAT Recommendations to the Secretariat within the deadline in most cases. Korea will continue its effort to implement all compulsory requirements in place.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Korea fully implemented the reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species, although some data may have been submitted after the deadline.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	14/August/2019
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable because no vessel chartering by Korea took place in 2018 or 2019.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable because no vessel chartering by Korea took place in 2018 or 2019.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	11/September/2019
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	14
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	20/December/2018 and 12/February/2019.

GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	24/July/2019 and 14/August/2019.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	17/October/2013 and there were no subsequent modifications.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	17/October/2013 and there were no subsequent modifications.
GEN	0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	17/October/2013 and there were no subsequent modifications.
GEN	0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Not applicable because there were no cases of denial of entry or denial of use of port.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	2 (inspection reports which did not contain findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement) 9/April/2019 and 27/May/2019.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable since there was no apparent infringement.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable since there was no apparent infringement.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Not applicable. Korea does not have bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable because Korea has no Access agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable because Korea has no Access agreements.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	36
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable because Korea has no sport or recreational fisheries.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable because there were no Korean vessels involved in IUU fishing.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable because there were no IUU allegations related to Korean vessels.
GEN	0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	11/September/2019
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable because there were no cases of non-compliance.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable because there were no allegations of non-compliance.

GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable because there were no vessel sightings.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable because there were no vessel sightings.
GEN	0031	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate	Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the scheme currently.
GEN	0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the scheme currently.
GEN	0033	Report on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the scheme currently.
GEN	0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable because Korea didn't/doesn't have any vessels on IUU vessel list.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable because Korea does not farm bluefin tuna.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable because Korea does not farm bluefin tuna.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Not applicable because Korea does not farm bluefin tuna.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Not applicable because Korea does not farm bluefin tuna.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable because Korea does not have bluefin tuna trap fisheries.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	12/February/2019
BFT	1008	Farming capacity plan and revisions if appropriate	Not applicable because Korea does not farm bluefin tuna.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans	Not applicable because Korea did not make any modifications to fishing plans.
BFT	1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	11/September/2019 Rec. 18-02 did not change significantly from the previous Recommendation. Nevertheless, the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries notifies fishing companies/vessel operators of the new requirement, with translations as appropriate. National Institute of Fisheries Science, on behalf of the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries of Korea, trains the Captains of fishing vessels on the ICCAT. Korea's Distant Water Fisheries Development Act requires that all fishing vessels operating in waters outside Korea's jurisdiction comply with relevant measures adopted by RFMOs.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2018	31/July/2019
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	28/June/2019, 3.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable because Korea does not have other bluefin tuna vessels.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable because Korea does not have JFO.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.

BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	13/February/2019
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	13/February/2019
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	6
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	2
BFT	1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	02/November/2018
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Whenever any binding measure is adopted by ICCAT, the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries notifies fishing companies/vessel operators of the new requirement, with translations as appropriate. National Institute of Fisheries Science, on behalf of the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries of Korea, trains the Captains of fishing vessels on the ICCAT Recommendations prior to their departure from Korea. Korea's Distant Water Fisheries Development Act requires that all fishing vessels operating in waters outside Korea's jurisdiction comply with relevant measures adopted by RFMOs.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	11/September/2019
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	22/March/2019
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	29/April/2016 and there were no subsequent updates.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Korea has not changed its BCD legislation in place but implemented eBCD since 2016.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable because Korea had no cases to report.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable because Korea did not have such vessels.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Data has been entered directly through the system.
BFT	1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable because Korea does not farm bluefin tuna.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	36
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	31/July/2019
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable because Korea didn't/doesn't have any BET/YFT/SKJ vessels which engaged in IUU activities.
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable because Korea does not have purse seine fisheries.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	26/March/2019, 11/September/2019
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	22/March/2019
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye	27/December/2018, 28/March/2019 and 26/August/2019.

TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Not applicable because Korea does not have purse seine fisheries.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	26/March/2019, 11/September/2019.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	22/March/2019
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable because Korea does not have vessels targeting MED-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable because Korea does not have sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable because Korea didn't/doesn't have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable because Korea didn't/doesn't have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	11/September/2019
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable because Korea didn't/doesn't have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable because Korea didn't/doesn't have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable because Korea doesn't have any tagging programme for SWO.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	14
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	14
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable because all active Korean longline vessels in ICCAT area are authorized to fish for N. SWO.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable because all active Korean longline vessels in ICCAT area are authorized to fish for S. SWO.
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
SWO	3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Not applicable because Korea didn't/doesn't have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean.
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable because Korea didn't/doesn't have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	13
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	14
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable because all active Korean longline vessels in ICCAT area are authorized to fish for N. ALB.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable because all active Korean longline vessels in ICCAT area are authorized to fish for S. ALB.

BIL	5001	Report on the implementation of Rec. 15-05/18-04 and 16-11	11/September/2019
SHK	7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	11/September/2019
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	28/September/2018 and there were no subsequent updates.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	11/September/2019
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	28/September/2018 and there were no subsequent updates.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable because Korea doesn't have any pilot electronic statistical document systems.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable because Korea has not lodged any objections to ICCAT Recs.

***Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures***

In Korea, a Fisheries Monitoring Center was established in 2014 and the electronic reporting system was initiated in 2015. The Fisheries Monitoring System will go through an additional upgrade in order to improve risk assessment functions. Also, under the Plan of National Inspection, Korea plans to send inspectors to conduct a physical inspection onboard fishing vessels to verify VMS unit functionalities, the amount of catches taken, transhipped, or landed, etc.

***Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures***

Korea has nothing to report for this section.

**Table 1.** Annual fishing efforts of the Korean tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2007-2018.

	<i>No. of vessels</i>	<i>No. of days fished</i>	<i>No. of hooks (X1,000)</i>
2007	19	2,226	5,665
2008	23	3,274	8,808
2009	18	1,628	4,682
2010	20	3,561	9,496
2011	19	4,570	11,900
2012	22	3,779	10,100
2013	17	1,973	5,454
2014	12	1,536	4,437
2015	9	1,004	3,168
2016	11	1,731	5,602
2017	12	1,751	5,439
2018	11	1,892	5,766

**Table 2.** Species-specific catches by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2007-2018.

Year												unit: mt
	BFT	BET	YFT	ALB	SKJ	SWO	BUM	WHM	SAI	SBT	OTH	Total
2007	-	2,307	573	68	-	351	65	113	<1	5	5	3,487
2008	-	2,620	993	147	<1	380	107	96	5	74	89	4,511
2009	-	2,134	433	458	-	51	28	78	<1	73	86	3,341
2010	-	2,745	384	240	-	257	71	2	-	20	85	3,804
2011	-	3,100	491	130	-	317	78	-	5	28	649	4,798
2012	-	2,138	566	289	-	228	72	-	14	281	662	4,250
2013	-	1,151	212	218	-	123	24	-	7	454	510	2,699
2014	80	1,039	116	66	-	91	10	<1	10	658	376	2,446
2015	-	675	47	8	<1	6	3	-	2	789	308	1,838
2016	161	562	368	61	1	29	26	-	6	967	626	2,807
2017	181	432	411	94	<1	30	25	<1	15	1,081	570	2,839
2018	208	623	455	194	<1	27	25	<1	9	1,104	565	3,210

\* BFT: Bluefin tuna, BET: Bigeye tuna, YFT: Yellowfin tuna, ALB: Albacore tuna, SKJ: Skipjack tuna, SWO: Swordfish, BUM: Blue marlin, WHM: White marlin, SAI: Sailfish, SBT: Southern bluefin tuna, OTH: Other tunas, sharks and fishes (not identified).

**Table 3.** Catches and discards of ICCAT quota allocated species by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2014-2018.

unit: R (mt), A and D (no. of individuals)

	BFT			BET			ALB-N			ALB-S		
	R	A	D	R	A	D	R	A	D	R	A	D
2014	80	-	-	1,039	-	-	65	-	-	1	-	-
2015	-	-	-	675	48	-	4	-	-	4	-	-
2016	161	4	-	562	197	-	13	-	-	48	-	-
2017	181	14	3	432	48	-	8	-	-	86	-	-
2018	208	3	-	623	-	-	27	-	-	167	-	-

	SWO-N			SWO-S			BUM		
	R	A	D	R	A	D	R	A	D
2014	35	-	2	56	-	4	10	-	-
2015	-	-	-	6	-	-	3	-	-
2016	9	-	-	20	-	-	26	-	-
2017	19	-	-	11	-	-	25	-	-
2018	9	-	-	18	-	-	25	-	-

\* R : retained catch, A : release alive, D : discard dead

\*\* ALB-N: Northern albacore, ALB-S: Southern albacore, SWO-N: Northern swordfish, SWO-S: Southern swordfish

**Table 4.** Catches and discards of key shark species by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2014-2018.

unit: R (mt), A and D (no. of individuals)

	BSH			SMA			POR			OTH		
	R	A	D	R	A	D	R	A	D	R	A	D
2014	169	-	614	15	-	-	15	-	-	1	-	3
2015	161	-	1,131	15	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
2016	261	2,262	100	20	38	1	-	2	-	4	42	-
2017	190	2,310	4,931	11	21	7	-	-	1	13	44	-
2018	284	363	7,760	13	-	-	4	-	45	12	-	-

\* R : retained catch, A : release alive, D : discard dead

\*\* BSH: Blue shark, SMA: Shortfin mako shark, POR: Porbeagle shark, OTH: Thresher sharks and other sharks (not identified)

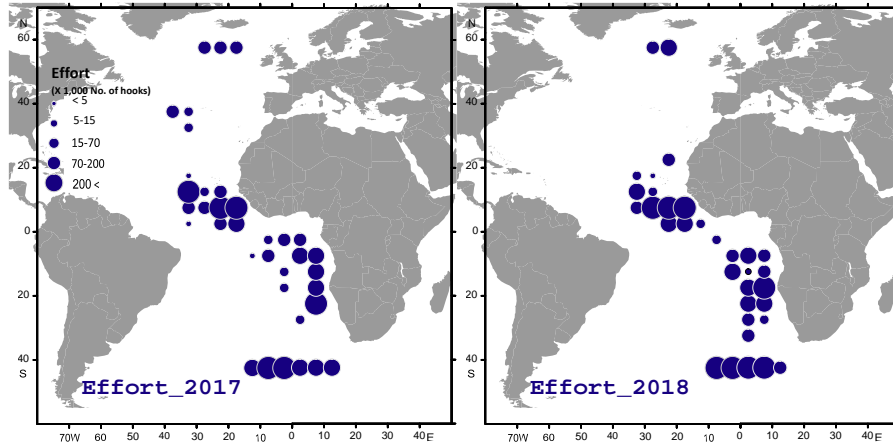
**Table 5.** Information on incidental catch of seabirds by Korean tuna longline fishery, 2018.

Species	No. of individuals	Total length (cm)	Wing length (cm)
Grey-headed Albatross	21	48-80	106-210
Sooty Albatross	11	70-88	161-200
Buller's Albatross	9	48-86	107-210
Black-browed Albatross	6	49-84	104-205
Shy Albatross	3	39-86	107-207
Wandering Albatross	3	90-116	240-310
Sooty Shearwater	2	72-73	195-198
Northern giant Petrel	1	76	180

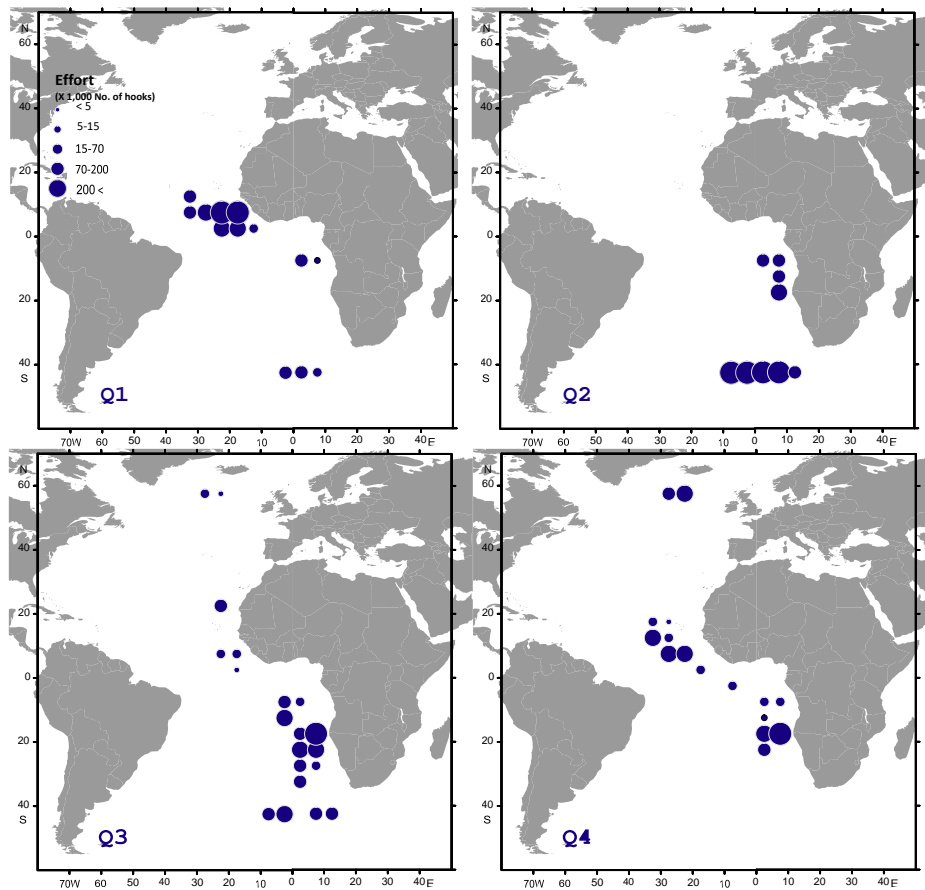
**Table 6.** Information of tagging activities related to ICCAT GBYP program conducted by Korean tuna longline fleet, 2018.

Species	Tagging 1		Tagging 2		Release Information				
	Code	Type	Code	Type	Date	Lat	Long	Length (cm)	
1	BFT	18P0571	POP-ARC	BYP029351	ST-DART1	2018-10-17	57.85	-24.18	187
2	BFT	18P0572	POP-ARC	BYP029352	ST-DART1	2018-10-22	56.63	-22.78	180
3	BFT	18P0573	POP-ARC	BYP029353	ST-DART1	2018-10-24	56.7	-23.53	180

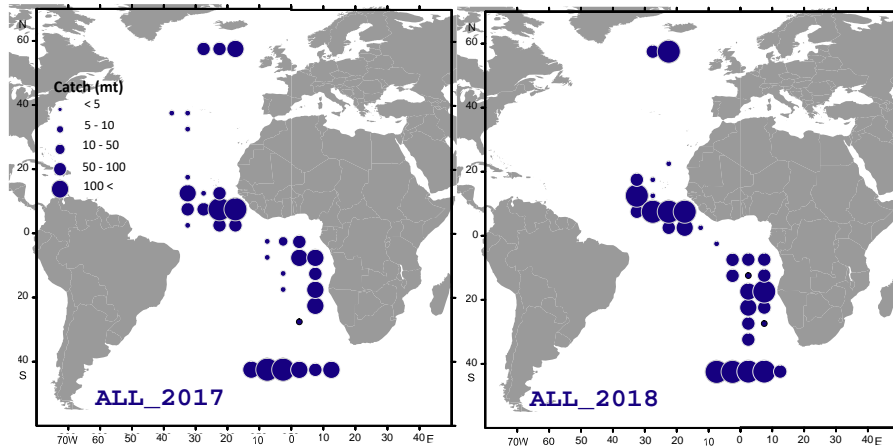




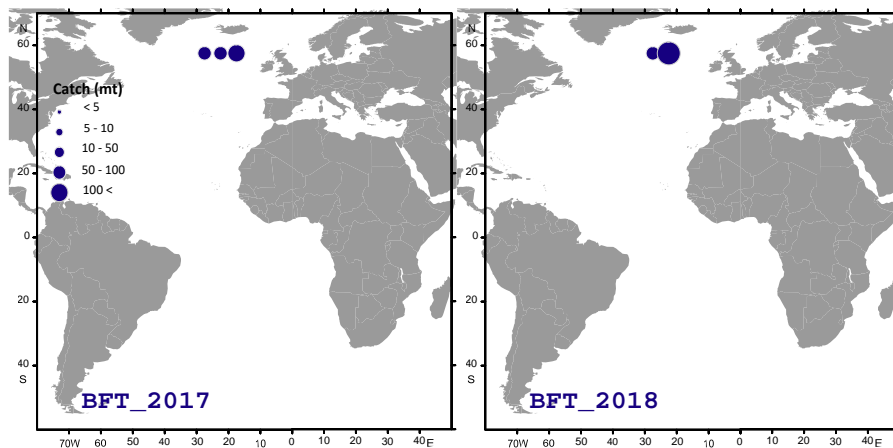
**Figure 1.** Geographic distribution of the Korean longline fishing effort (No. of hooks) in the Atlantic Ocean, 2017 (left) and 2018 (right).



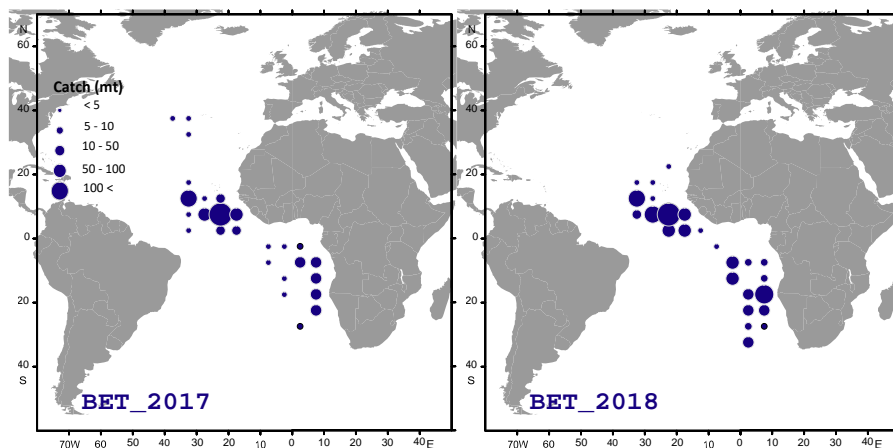
**Figure 2.** Quarterly distributions of the Korean longline fishing effort (No. of hooks) in the Atlantic Ocean for 2018.



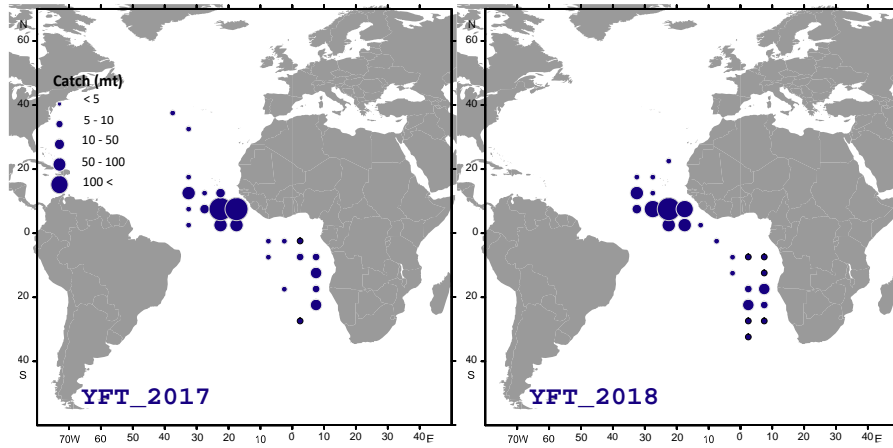
**Figure 3.** Geographic distribution of total catch by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2017 (left) and 2018 (right).



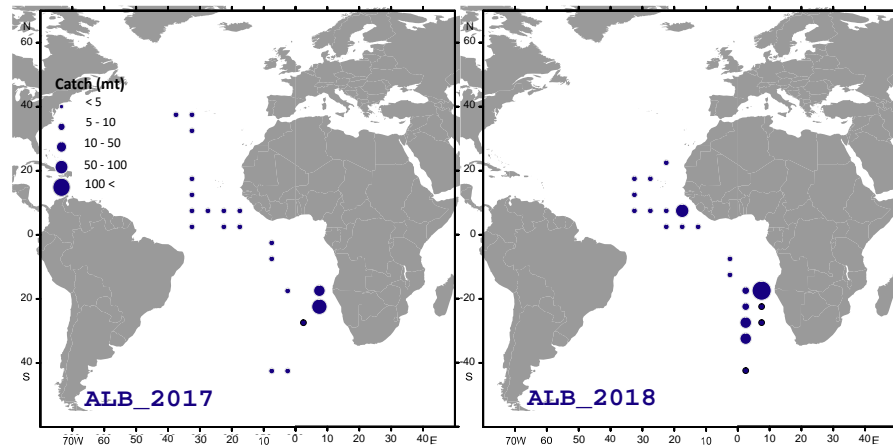
**Figure 4.** Geographic distribution of Atlantic bluefin tuna catch by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2017 (left) and 2018 (right).



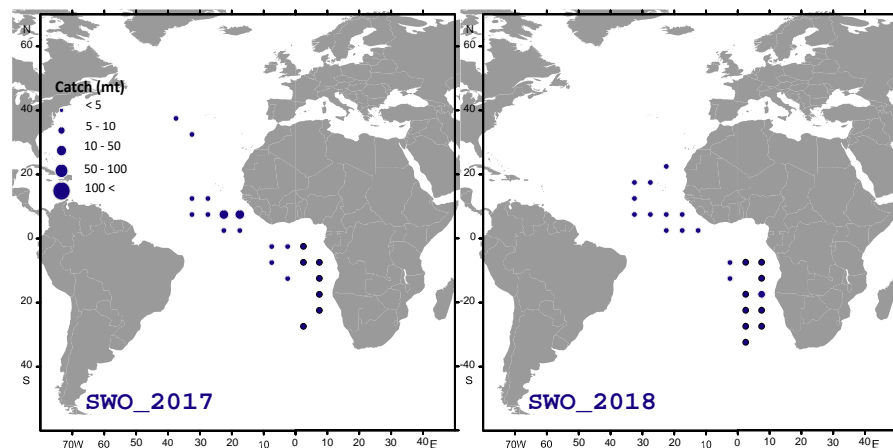
**Figure 5.** Geographic distribution of bigeye tuna catch by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2017 (left) and 2018 (right).



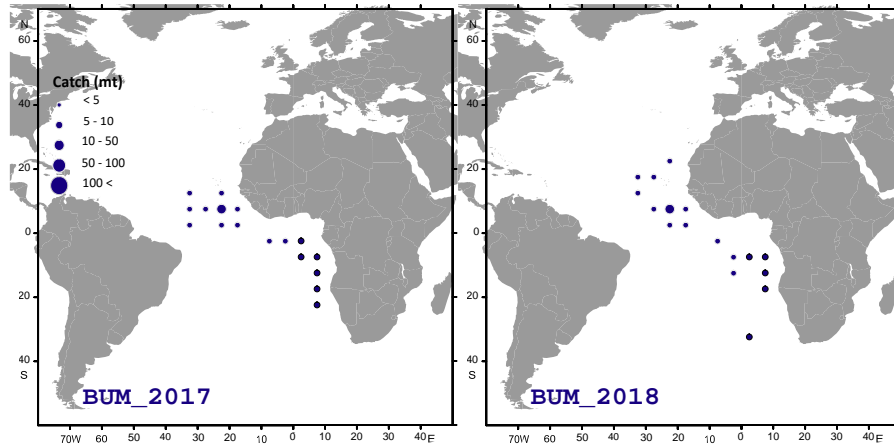
**Figure 6.** Geographic distribution of yellowfin tuna catch by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2017 (left) and 2018 (right).



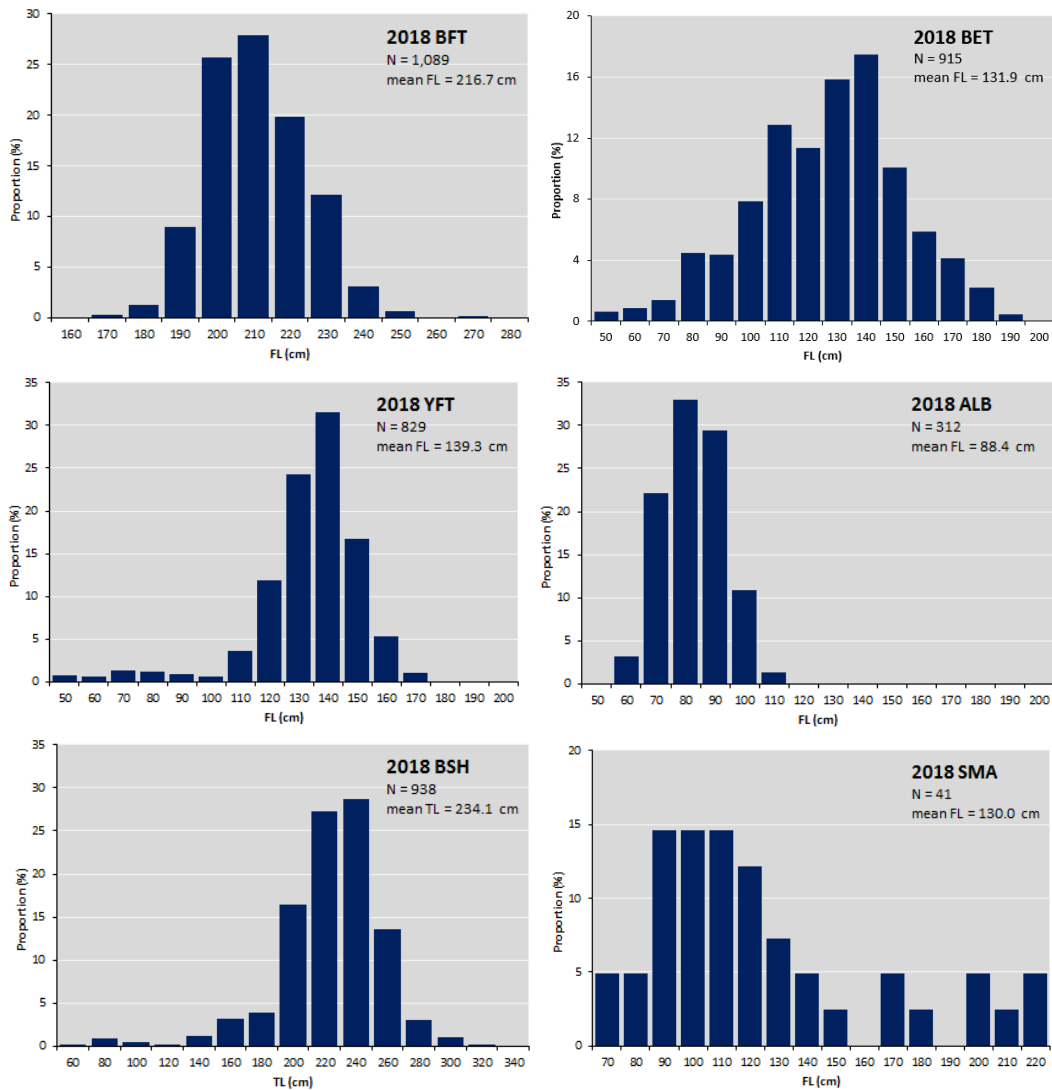
**Figure 7.** Geographic distribution of albacore tuna catch by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2017 (left) and 2018 (right).



**Figure 8.** Geographic distribution of swordfish catch by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2017 (left) and 2018 (right).



**Figure 9.** Geographic distribution of blue marlin catch by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2017 (left) and 2018 (right).



**Figure 10.** Length frequency of tunas and sharks species caught by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2018.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF LIBERIA  
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU LIBÉRIE  
INFORME ANNUAL DE LIBERIA**

*SUMMARY*

*This report covers the period of one year (from January 1 to December 31, 2018) and is divided into two parts; namely, Part I (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics) and Part II (General Management Information). Nominal catches were reported for the period under review to ICCAT on August 2, 2019. Some management measures have been put in place to ensure the proper management of Liberia's tuna fisheries such as: more comprehensive access agreement guidelines for foreign tuna fishing fleet, an effective Monitoring Control and Surveillance Unit, a VMS requirement for all tuna fishing vessels and a minimum of 15% observer coverage for all tuna companies and daily reporting of catches and logbook by individual vessels to NaFAA through the Research and Statistics Division.*

*RÉSUMÉ*

*Le présent rapport couvre la période d'un an (du 1er janvier au 31 décembre 2018) et est divisé en deux parties : la première partie concerne les informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques et la seconde partie concerne l'information de gestion générale. Le 2 août 2019, des captures nominales ont été déclarées à l'ICCAT pour la période considérée. Quelques mesures de gestion ont été mises en place afin de garantir une gestion adéquate des pêcheries thonnières du Liberia, telles que: directives d'accords d'accès plus complètes pour les flottilles de pêche thonnière étrangères, unité effective de suivi, contrôle et surveillance (MCS), exigences VMS pour tous les thoniers et 15% minimum de couverture d'observateurs pour toutes les entreprises thonnières et déclaration quotidienne des prises et carnet de pêche à NaFAA par le biais de la Division de la recherche et des statistiques.*

*RESUMEN*

*Este informe cubre el periodo de un año (del 1 de enero a 31 de diciembre de 2018) y se divide en dos partes: la parte uno (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas) y la parte dos (Información general sobre ordenación). Las capturas nominales se comunicaron a ICCAT el 2 de agosto de 2019 para el periodo examinado. Se han implementado algunas medidas de ordenación para garantizar la adecuada ordenación de las pesquerías de túnidos de Liberia, como por ejemplo, un acuerdo de acceso a las pesquerías de túnidos para la flota pesquera atunera extranjera, una unidad de seguimiento, control y vigilancia eficaz, el requisito de VMS para todos los buques pesqueros atuneros, una cobertura mínima de observadores del 15 % para todas las empresas atuneras y la transmisión diaria de información sobre captura al Centro de seguimiento de la pesca (FMC) de Liberia para los buques individuales.*

**Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**

***Section 1: Annual fisheries information***

The exploitation of tuna and tuna-like species has become a major component of the revenue generating sources of Liberia. Gains have been made in the sector; Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement (SFPA) with European Union (EU) was concluded in 2015 June for five (5) years period starting 2016. Other private tuna companies concluded negotiation with the Government of Liberia for access to its EEZ. These agreements have been transmitted to ICCAT Secretariat. There are approximately 650 canoes targeting tuna and tuna like species throughout the 114 fish landing sites along the nine coastal counties of Liberia. The catch from these artisanal vessels are caught by set bottom gillnets, hook and line and are landed locally. These artisanal boats commonly called "fanti canoes" ranges in size of 20-40 meters long with outboard motors of 9-40 horse power.

Liberia is endowed with tropical tuna and tuna-like species (mainly Bigeye, Yellowfin, Skipjack, Albacore and many tuna-like species such as the billfishes, small tunas, etc.). Liberia as a flag state is cognizant of its responsibilities and is making every effort to ensure proper management and conservation measures of tuna and tuna-like species in fulfilling its obligations as a CPC of ICCAT.

### **Section 2: Research and statistics**

The Research and Statistics Division of the National Fisheries & Aquaculture Authority (NaFAA) collect all data and information about the marine fisheries, including aquaculture and inland fisheries. Fisheries observers, inspectors and fisheries enumerators have been trained to collect data on vessels and fish landing sites.

Fisheries observers are both trained locally and internationally for placement on tuna vessels to collect fisheries and biological datasets. All Companies vessels are required to have an active Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), compatible with the Faria Watch Dog VMS system and a minimum of 15% Liberian observer coverage. Dockside inspection team has been established to inspect all licensed tuna vessels and collect data on species landed (length frequency, total catch landed and catch composition/ port sampling) at Liberia's port or designated port out of Liberia. Data collection from the artisanal fisheries sector has improved significantly with regards to enumerators' capacity in the area of species identification. Moreover, Liberia has graduated from the paper based system of data collection to an electronic system using mobile phones.

### **ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)**

	<b>GENERAL</b>	<b>RESPONSE</b>
S1	Annual Report	As of the date of receipt of this report.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	19/09/2018
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate	02/08/2019
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	02/08/2019
S5	Size samples (Task II)	02/08/2019
S6	Catch estimated by size	N/A The nominal catch reported was not categorized by size distributions.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	N/A. Although there are tagging activities ongoing in Cote d'Ivoire and recoveries received from vessels fishing in Liberian waters that are landing in Cote d'Ivoire, there limited awareness done in Liberia for tag recoveries.
S8	Information on tagging surveys	N/A. No information was collected.
S9	Information collected under conventional tagging programmes	Liberia is in the process of implementing this recommendation. The first phase of training for observers have been completed and all of the access agreements Liberia and EU including other private companies have the minimum requirement of 15% Liberia observers' coverage.
S10	Information collected under electronic tagging programmes	N/A. Liberia has not started collecting data in this regards.
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	N/A. No fishing vessel was authorized to do said fishing.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	N/A. The nominal catch reported was not categorized by size distributions.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	N/A. Although there are tagging activities ongoing in Cote d'Ivoire and recoveries received from vessels fishing in Liberian waters that are landing in Cote d'Ivoire, there limited awareness done in Liberia for tag recoveries.
<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>		
S15	Size sampling from farms	N/A. Liberia is not into Bluefin tuna farming.

S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	N/A. There is no Bluefin tuna fisheries in Liberia.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	N/A. There is no Bluefin tuna fisheries in Liberia.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A. There is no Bluefin tuna fisheries in Liberia.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A. There is no Bluefin tuna fisheries in Liberia.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N/A. There is no Bluefin tuna fisheries in Liberia.
S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	N/A. There is no Bluefin tuna fisheries in Liberia.
<b>TROPICALS</b>		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	Liberia has no flag vessels. Production from Access Agreements vessels are recorded in GEN 0019 of this report.
S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	N/A. But the Fisheries Regulations of 2010 provides that vessels wishing to deploy FADs in Liberia waters must submit to the Director General the characteristics of the FADs with a management plan which is approve by the Director General.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc.	N/A. Liberia does not have tuna flag fishing vessels, this information is provided by the flag state of tuna vessels fishing in Liberia.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	N/A. Liberia does not have tuna flag fishing vessels, this information is provided by the flag state of tuna vessels fishing in Liberia.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	There is a minimum coverage level of 15% observers agreed the access agreements and there are plans for deployment of observers on vessels in those agreement by October 2018 but it was not actualized.
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	N/A. Liberia does not have the infrastructures for tuna vessels to dock.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	N/A. No historical data on FADs are available in Liberia
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	N/A. No scientific data on tuna and related species were collected by Liberian scientist from the EEZ of other countries.
<b>SHARK</b>		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	The National Fisheries and Aquaculture Authority and the Environmental Justices Foundation have developed and implementing a National Plan of Action for the Conservation of Sharks in Liberian waters.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	03/07/2018 (SRCS_P_2018_043)
S51	Information on blue shark	03/07/2018 (SRCS_P_2018_043)
<b>OTHER BYC</b>		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	N/A. Liberia is still using ICCAT species guides.

S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	N/A. This type of data has not been collected by Liberia.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	N/A. Liberia is yet to deploy fisheries observers on tuna fleets.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	40 fisheries enumerators have trained to collect data on tuna and its related species targeted or bycatch. The issue with discard is still a problem because most of the artisanal fishermen are not school and there is no means by which fisheries enumerators will account for discard in their reportage.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Mitigation measures to be develop.

## Part II (Management implementation)

### Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures

#### ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Req	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports	Liberia has made significant improvements on its reporting obligations to ICCAT.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Progress has been made to abide by all ICCAT reporting obligations. Currently 100% of tuna vessels operating in our EEZ are foreign own and Liberia cannot report nominal catch statistics. Meanwhile, we are reporting on our local artisanal catches.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	13/08/2019
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A. No charter agreement was signed during the reporting period.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N/A. No charter agreement was signed during the reporting period.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	21/08/2019
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	219 at-sea declarations sent.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	22 carrier vessels; information sent on an ongoing basis.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	N/A. there are no authorised Liberian carrier vessels to tranship in this regards.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Transshipment@liscr.com; Transshipment@nafaa.gov.lr.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	N/A. Liberia maritime authority does not have specific port for said purpose.
GEN	0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	At least 24 hours prior to the estimated time of entry into port as per the 2010 Fisheries Regulation.



GEN	0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No vessel was denied entry or use of port during the reporting period.																																								
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No inspection report was sent because during the period under reviewed there were no potential non-compliance or apparent infringement.																																								
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A. No infringement was committed. If an infringement is found, Liberia Maritime Law and Regulations provides for imposition of penalty for violations and or non-compliance.																																								
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A. No infringement was committed.																																								
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	N/A. There is no such agreement.																																								
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	07/08/2019																																								
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	<p>During this period there were two categories of agreements (EU-Liberia Sustainable Fisheries Partnership agreement and the Private tuna agreement). Catches from vessels of these categories are reported below. From these Agreements 39 purse seiners and one long-liner were licensed to fish in Liberia EEZ. Please see below catch report.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>SPECIES</i></th> <th><i>TOTAL PROD. (KG)</i></th> <th><i>TOTAL PROD. (t)</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>YFT</i></td> <td>4,826,911.00</td> <td>4,826.91</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>SKJ</i></td> <td>3,135,422.00</td> <td>3,135.42</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>BET</i></td> <td>1,664,516.50</td> <td>1,664.52</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>MELVA</i></td> <td>630,205.50</td> <td>630.21</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>OTHER</i></td> <td>2,760.00</td> <td>2.76</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>TOTAL</i></td> <td>10,259,815</td> <td>10,259.815</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>SPECIES</i>	<i>TOTAL PROD. (KG)</i>	<i>TOTAL PROD. (t)</i>	<i>YFT</i>	4,826,911.00	4,826.91	<i>SKJ</i>	3,135,422.00	3,135.42	<i>BET</i>	1,664,516.50	1,664.52	<i>MELVA</i>	630,205.50	630.21	<i>OTHER</i>	2,760.00	2.76	<i>TOTAL</i>	10,259,815	10,259.815																			
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<i>TOTAL</i>	10,259,815	10,259.815																																									
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	<p>There were 40 tuna vessels (39 purse seiners and 1 long-line). Please see below:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>Vessel Name</i></th> <th><i>Flag State</i></th> <th><i>IMO #</i></th> <th><i>Call Sign</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Albacora Seis</td> <td>Curacao</td> <td>7403627</td> <td>PJGS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Albacora Caribe</td> <td>Panama</td> <td>8716825</td> <td>H9HB</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Albacora Neuve</td> <td>Curacao</td> <td>7403639</td> <td>PJXU</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Albacora Quince</td> <td>Spanish</td> <td>8206296</td> <td>EDUS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alboniga/ESP-15591</td> <td>Spanish</td> <td>8613767</td> <td>EDKJ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Avel Vor</td> <td>France</td> <td>8908038</td> <td>FGPK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cap Bojador</td> <td>France</td> <td>8908026</td> <td>FGPI</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cape Coral</td> <td>Panama</td> <td>9699050</td> <td>3FEM8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CEDES</td> <td>Spanish</td> <td>8903583</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Vessel Name</i>	<i>Flag State</i>	<i>IMO #</i>	<i>Call Sign</i>	Albacora Seis	Curacao	7403627	PJGS	Albacora Caribe	Panama	8716825	H9HB	Albacora Neuve	Curacao	7403639	PJXU	Albacora Quince	Spanish	8206296	EDUS	Alboniga/ESP-15591	Spanish	8613767	EDKJ	Avel Vor	France	8908038	FGPK	Cap Bojador	France	8908026	FGPI	Cape Coral	Panama	9699050	3FEM8	CEDES	Spanish	8903583	
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			Egalabur	Cape Verde	9710995	D4GX
			Egaluze-ESP 8227	Spanish	8109620	EFHD
			Galerna	Curacao	7409140	PJQD
			Gevred	France	9741097	FIUO
			Gueotec	France	8912896	FGPG
			Gueriden	France	8912998	FGQC
			Guria	Curacao	9758351	PJCP
			Kurtzio ESP 10037	Spanish	7385461	EAUN
			Mar De Sergio	Spanish	8212075	EHNB
			Montealegre	El Salvado	8021763	YSC 2005
			Montecelo	El Salvado	7409152	YSC 2216
			Montefrisa Neuve	El Salvado	7409176	YSC 3216
			Montelape	El Salvado	8021775	YSC 2004
			Montemaior	Spanish	7817323	EHTT
			PACIFIC STAR	Curacao	8716837	PJEW
			Pendruc	France	9741102	FIXF
			Playa De Azkorri	Belize	9476111	VEML9
			Playa De Bakio	Spanish	9010345	EGWJ
			Playa De Noja-ESP 20232	Spanish	8806955	EFAO
			Playa De Ris – ESP 27578	Spanish	4684548	EAKV
			Sant Yago Tres	Guatemala	8919427	TGSY3
			Sant Yago Uno	Guatemala	8919439	TGQJ
			Sterenn	France	9225548	FIYL
			Txori Berri	Belize	9006030	V3U09
			Via Avenir	France	8812186	FGPJ
			Via Euros	France	9017862	FGRS
			Via Mistral	France	910 9017850	FGRY
			Zuberoa	Spanish	8906456	EGVV
			Granada	Senegal	8102907	6WLH
			Western Kim	Senegal	8003242	6WLN
			XIXILI	Senegal	7413828	6WMC
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	All of the above vessels were licensed to fish for tuna and tuna like species in 2018.			

GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Recreational fisheries in Liberia have not been of great significance but it is a likely area where growth and new opportunities are arising both in marine and inland locations. Liberia manage its sport and recreational fisheries through licensing. None of the 22 recreational and sport vessels were licensed during the period under review. NaFAA has designed a simple catch and effort data collection that will be used by recreational fishers.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	N/A. No tuna vessels were involved in IUU fishing.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	N/A. No tuna vessels were involved in IUU fishing.
GEN	0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	N/A. Liberia doesn't have flag tuna fishing vessels.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	N/A. there were no non-compliance activities for the period under reviewed.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	N/A. there were no non-compliance issues for the period under reviewed.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	No vessel was sighted during the reporting period.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No vessel was sighted during the reporting period.
GEN	0031	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate	The national authority responsible for at sea inspection is the Ministry of Defense through the Liberian Coastguard and assisted by other agencies based on the type of inspection. The other agencies are the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Authority (NaFAA) for fisheries and its related patrols, the Liberia Maritime Authority (LiMA) and the Liberia Immigration Services (LIS).
GEN	0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	fmc@nafaa.gov.lr
GEN	0033	Report on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No activities were carried out.
GEN	0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	N/A, no request was sent to ICCAT.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A. Liberia does not engage into BFT farming.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A. Liberia does not engage into BFT farming.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	N/A. Liberia does not engage into BFT farming.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	N/A. Liberia does not engage into BFT farming.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A. Liberia does not engage into BFT fishery.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	N/A. Liberia does not engage into BFT fishery.
BFT	1008	Farming capacity plan and revisions if appropriate	N/A. Liberia does not engage into BFT fishery.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans	N/A. Liberia does not engage into BFT fishery.
BFT	1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	N/A. Liberia does not engage into BFT fishery.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2018	N/A. Liberia does not engage into BFT fishery.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	N/A. Liberia does not engage into BFT fishery.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	N/A. Liberia does not engage into BFT fishery.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A. Liberia does not engage into BFT fishery.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	N/A. Liberia is does not engage into BFT fishery.

BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	N/A. Liberia does not engage into BFT fishery.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A. Liberia does not engage into BFT fishery.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N/A. Liberia does not engage into BFT fishery.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	N/A. Liberia does not engage into BFT fishery.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	N/A. Liberia does not engage into BFT fishery.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	N/A. Liberia does not engage into BFT fishery.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	N/A. Liberia does not engage into BFT fishery.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	N/A. Liberia does not engage into BFT fishery.
BFT	1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	N/A. Liberia does not engage into BFT fishery.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	N/A. Liberia does not engage into BFT fishery.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	N/A. Liberia does not engage into BFT fishery.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	N/A. Liberia does not engage into BFT fishery.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	N/A. Liberia does not engage into BFT fishery.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	N/A. Liberia does not engage into BFT fishery.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	N/A. Liberia is not into BFT fishery.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	N/A. Liberia does not engage into BFT fishery.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	N/A. Liberia does not engage into BFT fishery.
BFT	1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	N/A. Liberia does not engage into BFT fishery.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	N/A. Liberia does not have flag vessels targeting these species, only have signed access agreements which have already been transmitted to ICCAT Secretariat.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	N/A. Liberia does not have flag vessels targeting these species, only have signed access agreements which have already been transmitted to ICCAT Secretariat.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No IUU activities for vessels targeting tuna was reported during this period.
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	No tuna vessel is authorize to fish during January and February every year as recommended by the Commission.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	02/08/2019
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	SDPs were not validated nor signed.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye	N/A. Liberia does not have flag vessels targeting these species, only have signed access agreements which have already been transmitted to ICCAT Secretariat.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	The use of Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs), including deployment and retrieval, while in the Liberian fisheries waters may be conducted, as long as the required written regulatory permission of the Director General is obtained on an annual basis in accordance with Section 30 of Liberia 2010 Fisheries Regulations. This permission is dependent on the requirement that the Company submits annual reports

			on the number of FADs deployed and the numbers of FAD sets for each Company vessel in Liberian EEZ only. In addition, the FAD management plan of the Flag state of the authorized fishing vessels that is required by ICCAT must include the relevant information on FAD use during fishing in the Liberian fisheries waters and a copy must be submitted to the Liberian Government. Failure to submit information shall be deemed as contravention of Section 30 of the 2010 Fisheries Regulations.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
SWO	3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
SWO	3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	N/A. Liberia does not have flag vessels targeting Albacore or as bycatch.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	N/A. Liberia does not have flag vessels targeting Albacore or as bycatch.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	N/A. Liberia does not have flag vessels targeting Albacore or as bycatch.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	N/A. Liberia does not have flag vessels targeting Albacore or as bycatch.

ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	N/A. Liberia does not have flag vessels targeting Albacore or as bycatch.
BIL	5001	Report on the implementation of Rec. 15-05/18-04 and 16-11	08/08/2019
SHK	7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	08/08/2019
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	N/A. Liberia does not have flag vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species or other ICCAT species to even include bycatch.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	N/A. Liberia does not have flag vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species or other ICCAT species to even include bycatch.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	N/A. Liberia does not have flag vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species or other ICCAT species to even include bycatch.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Liberia has transitioned to an electronic data collection system using ODK and mobile phones.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Nothing had been done in this regard. Liberia is just beginning to understand the working of ICCAT and will need more training.

***Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures***

Not applicable. Liberia does not have flag tuna fishing vessels. Tuna species are target or bycatch of Artisanal and semi-industrial canoes/ boats.

***Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures***

Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures is a priority to the fisheries management of Liberia; as such Liberia is making every effort to comply with all ICCAT conservation and management measures. In 2018, there were 40 licensed tuna fishing vessels through Access Agreement to fish in the EEZ of Liberia. Liberia in an effort to ensure that it tracks the implementation of ICCAT's conservation and management measures, has staff delegated with specific responsibilities to the execution of adopted recommendations of ICCAT.

### **Liberia National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of sharks**

#### **Vision**

*Shark resources in Liberian waters are effectively conserved and managed to ensure their long-term sustainable use*

#### **Mission**

- The core mission of this three-year project is to implement a National Plan of Action for the conservation and management of sharks<sup>1</sup> (herein NPOA) in Liberian waters that focuses on species of priority concern, using the criteria of quantity harvested, socioeconomic value to fishing communities, and conservation concern (including listed species on IUCN<sup>2</sup> Red List & CITES<sup>3</sup>).
- 
- This mission will be realised through:
  - Building community and state capacity in collecting catch and trade evidence of directed and non-directed shark fisheries at key landing sites across Liberia.
  - Engaging with key stakeholders on understanding socio-economic value of shark fisheries and trade, and creating a participatory decision-making framework for stakeholders to inform fishery measures.
  - The development of a Liberia shark fishery management plan that incorporates biological/social/economic evidence to produce fishery measures focusing on species of priority concern.

#### **Strategic Objectives of a Liberia NPOA**

- Deliver a shark management plan with concrete measures within a three year timeframe that ensures that shark catches from directed and non-directed fisheries in Liberian waters are sustainable.
- Identify and provide special focus, in particular, to species of priority concern.
- Fully assess threats to shark populations with a focus on species of priority concern.
  - Improve understanding of pelagic shark catches in Buchanan, Marshall and other identified pelagic landing areas.
  - Improve understanding of demersal shark catches across key landing sites across Liberia.
  - Improve understanding of directed/non-directed shark catches from legal industrial vessels fishing in Liberian EEZ.
  - Implement trade and market analysis of shark products including shark fins for international trade.
  - Determine and protect critical habitats and implement harvesting strategies consistent with the principles of biological sustainability and rational long-term economic use.
- Improve and develop frameworks for establishing and co-ordinating effective consultation involving all stakeholders in biological/social/economic research, fishery management and educational initiatives within Liberia and between regional states.
  - Engage fishers in the determination of specific shark fishery measures (e.g. gear changes, open/closed seasons, size limits and shark sanctuaries).
- Minimize unutilized non-targeted catches of sharks. Minimize waste and discards from shark catches (for example, requiring the retention of sharks from which fins are removed). Encourage full use of dead sharks.
- Facilitate improved species-specific biological and catch data and monitoring of shark catches.
- Facilitate the identification and reporting of species-specific trade data

<sup>1</sup> In this document, the term “shark” refers to all sharks, rays, skates, chimeras and other individuals that make up the class of fishes *Chondrichthyes*. Rays will also be explicitly mentioned in specific cases.

<sup>2</sup> International Union for Conservation of Nature

<sup>3</sup> Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

## Project components

### 1) Development of multi-stakeholder steering group for Liberia NPOA-Sharks

Implementing a Liberia NPOA will involve multiple stakeholders including (but not limited to) government agencies, civil society groups, fisher-based organisations and NGO's. Its key that a multi-stakeholder steering group is set-up that can navigate the NPOA through its project cycle, while also evaluating progress and allowing for information to be disseminated from NPOA project components. The following is a draft list of stakeholders:

- **National Fisheries and Aquaculture Authority (NaFAA)** – lead government agency
- **Environmental Justice Foundation (EJF)** – lead partner
- **Forest Development Authority (FDA)** - supporting government agency
- **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)** - supporting government agency
- **Liberian Coast Guard (LCG)** - supporting government agency
- **Department of Customs (DoC)** - supporting government agency
- **Liberian Artisanal Fishermen's Association (LAFA)**
- **Robertsport Collaborative Management Association (CMA)**

ACTIONS	DEADLINE	STAKEHOLDERS
1.1 Confirm steering-group membership	Yr 1 Q 1	ALL
1.2 Confirm Terms of Reference (TOR) and mandate	Yr 1 Q 1	ALL
1.3 Launch steering group with initial meeting	Yr 1 Q 1	ALL
1.4 Steering group to meet at intervals detailed in TOR	N/A	ALL

### 2) Shark biological and fisheries data collection

Liberia's artisanal shark fisheries suffer from poor monitoring and enforcement, with approximately 8 enforcement officers being responsible for a total of 114 fishing landing sites. Fishery observers aboard legal industrial trawlers fishing in Liberia's EEZ are also unable to identify shark by-catch to species level. Increased monitoring effort needs to be applied to demersal shark fisheries to better understand sustainability of catches, with focus on guitarfish species. Biological data on targeted shark species also needs improvement, with an emphasis on monitoring shark gonads and determining species-specific breeding/pupping areas. Understanding NaFAA's resource and technical barriers, focal shark species also need to be identified for this NPOA to deliver meaningful impact. EJF will also expand its community science monitoring of shark catches to key landing sites to support data collection. An academic partner will be identified and partnered with to ensure effective biological data-collection/analysis that delivers robust evidence to inform shark fishery measures.

ACTIONS	DEADLINE	STAKEHOLDERS
2.1 Identify and finalise list of shark species of priority concern	Yr 1 Q 1	NaFAA, EJF
2.2 Develop a Liberia-specific Shark ID guide and sampling protocol with biological elements (artisanal/industrial fisheries)	Yr 1 Q 1	NaFAA, EJF, LAFA, FDA
2.3 Identify key demersal shark landing sites	Yr 1 Q 1	NaFAA, EJF, LAFA
2.4 Expand community science shark landings monitoring to remaining pelagic landing sites	Yr 1 Q 1	NaFAA, EJF
2.5 Train all NPOA staff in shark ID and sampling protocol	Yr 1 Q 1 (repeated at intervals)	NaFAA, EJF, CMA
2.6 Identify and formalise relationship with academic partner for biological data analysis	Yr 1 Q 1	ALL
2.7 Develop NPOA database for all artisanal and industrial shark landings. Create MoU formalising data-sharing, ownership and IPR.	Yr 1 Q 1	ALL
2.8 Expand community-based monitoring to cover key demersal landing sites	Yr 1 Q 2	NaFAA, EJF
2.9 Trial smartphone data collection app and implement across project sites	Yr 1 Q 2	NaFAA, EJF, CMA, LAFA
2.10 Initiate spatial biological research (breeding/pupping areas)	Yr 1 Q2	NaFAA, EJF, Academic partner

### 3) Trade (domestic/international) of shark products

There exists a lack of information regarding trade (domestic/international) of shark products in Liberia. Poor technical/financial resources hampers effective state monitoring and regulation of shark products, predominantly shark fins, being exported out of Liberia. Government officers lack capacity to accurately identify shark fins for export to species level. Barriers also include capacity to accurately enter export and CITES documentation. This creates complications in accurately assessing threat of trade on wild shark populations. EJF research also highlights suspected smuggling of shark fins in national border areas. Capacity building of government officers in accurately identifying shark products to species-level is essential. Trade and market analysis of shark meat, fins and other products can help identify supply routes, key stakeholders, economic value and utilisation that can direct monitoring/regulatory efforts.



<b>ACTIONS</b>	<b>DEADLINE</b>	<b>STAKEHOLDERS</b>
3.1 SWOT analysis of GoL CITES capacity for sharks	Yr 1 Q 1	NaFAA, EJF, FDA, DoC
3.2 Develop a Liberia-specific Shark fin ID guide	Yr 1 Q 1	NaFAA, EJF, FDA, DoC
3.3 Implement CITES-based workshop to build governmental capacity in implementing shark trade regulations	Yr 1 Q 1 (repeated at intervals)	NaFAA, EJF, FDA, DoC + Trainer
3.4 Implement trade and market analysis of shark products for domestic and international trade	Yr 2 Q 3	NaFAA, EJF, FDA, DoC

#### 4) Stakeholder engagement

For NPOA implementation to achieve success, engaging key stakeholders such as shark fishing communities and traders will be essential. Involving women will be key here as they play key roles in the post-harvesting process of sharks and can bring innovative solutions. Radio, participatory video, public events, leaflets/posters and other visible means will enable scientific findings (collected from NPOA) and general project progress to be regularly circulated to target communities, while platforms for community feedback will also be created. With shark fisheries being a crucial livelihood strategy for certain fishers, conservation incentives (e.g. solar, sea safety equipment, post-harvest processing) will need to be tried, tested and delivered to improve overall compliance with shark fishery regulations. Providing fishing communities and wider actors the opportunity to participate and input into shark fishery management will increase the likelihood of resulting measures being locally appropriate and fair. This can also increase probability of local compliance with regulations and is of significance especially with NaFAA's weak enforcement capacity.

<b>ACTIONS</b>	<b>DEADLINE</b>	<b>STAKEHOLDERS</b>
4.1 Implement stakeholder identification exercise	Yr 1 Q 1	ALL
4.2 Implement NPOA community engagement exercises across target communities, introducing aims of project and means of participation	Yr 1 Q 1	NaFAA, EJF, LAFA, CMA
4.3 Implement NPOA progress feedback events to target communities	Yr 1 Q 2 (repeated at intervals)	NaFAA, EJF, LAFA, CMA
4.4 Implement socio-economic study on shark fisheries across target communities	Yr 2 Q 3	NaFAA, EJF, LAFA, CMA
4.5 Implement gear change (drift net) study across target pelagic communities	Yr 2 Q 3	NaFAA, EJF, LAFA, CMA
4.6 Develop participatory decision-making framework	Yr 2 Q 3	ALL
4.7 Assess conservation incentives to improve fisher compliance with shark fishery measures	Yr 3 Q 1	NaFAA, EJF, LAFA, CMA
4.8 Implement stakeholder engagement exercises on input into shark fishery management	Yr 3 Q 3	ALL
4.9 Implement stakeholder engagement exercises to fine-tune/endorse draft shark fishery management plan	Yr 3 Q 3	ALL
4.10 Implement community meetings on approved measures to improve awareness and overall compliance	Post Project	NaFAA, EJF, LAFA, CMA

#### 5) Advocacy, education and awareness raising

Education and awareness raising will be key in determining successful implementation of this NPOA. This will build on EJF's shark conservation advocacy with target fishing communities, traders, policy makers and the wider public. Through collaborations with fisher organisations including LAFA, Robertsport CMA and NaFAA extension officers, key shark conservation messages will continue to be disseminated to stakeholders that highlight benefits of shark and ray conservation to ocean health and fisheries. Working with NaFAA's communication officer, radio, participatory video, public events, leaflets/posters and other visible means will enable key conservation messages and findings from the NPOA work to be disseminated to communities. Working with LAFA and Robertsport CMA along with NaFAA extension officers, EJF's community science initiative will be scaled up to factor in new target communities. A Shark Activist Network will also be developed across key sites that will improve information-sharing, enable dissemination of conservation messages, develop community capacity for shark/ray monitoring while also generating interest, support and action for shark conservation across communities. This will be dovetailed with EJF's wider community surveillance work to reduce IUU fishing, and will heighten community buy-in through improved catch, incomes and food security. Through participatory film, target communities will be engaged on participatory decision-making with regards to fishery measure development. And EJF's political advocacy experience will also be directed towards policy makers to ensure a shark management plan with concrete measures protecting priority species is accepted and enacted within timescale. Awareness-raising of approved fishery measures will also be carried out to improve regulation compliance.

ACTIONS	DEADLINE	STAKEHOLDERS
5.1 Implement shark conservation awareness raising exercises across target communities through visual means (with Action 4.2)	Yr 1 Q 1 (repeated at intervals)	NaFAA, EJF, LAFA, CMA
5.2 Select/train community science individuals in newly-identified target communities to represent project	Yr 1 Q 2	NaFAA, EJF, LAFA, CMA
5.3 Begin development of Shark Activist Network	Yr 1 Q 2	NaFAA, EJF, LAFA, CMA
5.4 Development of participatory film to engage stakeholders on input into shark fishery management	Yr 2 Q 4	NaFAA, EJF, LAFA, CMA, EPA
5.5 Political advocacy aimed at draft shark management plan being approved and enacted	Yr 4 Q 1	NaFAA, EJF, LAFA, CMA, EPA
5.6 Raise awareness of approved measures to improve overall compliance	Post Project	NaFAA, EJF, LAFA, CMA

#### 6) Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing of sharks

Assessing shark/ray take through IUU fishing, by its nature, is difficult to quantify. This is also exacerbated by Liberia's poor monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) of its waters. IUU fishing almost certainly poses a risk to sharks stocks within Liberian waters along with threatening livelihoods and food security of those dependent on these fisheries. Interviews with local fishers also point to illegal fishing vessels causing shark/ray declines through catches.

EJF will use its considerable experience and success of mobilizing and equipping communities in Liberia to launch new and enhanced efforts to document and tackle IUU fishing through developing community surveillance projects that specifically focus on illegal shark fishing. NaFAA will also soon develop a National Plan of Action to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing (NPOA-IUU) in its waters and it's critical the framework for this plan acknowledges and works alongside this NPOA strategy.

ACTIONS	DEADLINE	STAKEHOLDERS
6.1 Initiate community surveillance projects in strategic fishing centres to tackle IUU fishing of sharks	Yr 2 Q 4 (repeated at intervals)	NaFAA, EJF, LAFA, CMA, LCG,

#### 7) Policy Development

The final outcome of a NPOA will be an enacted shark management plan with concrete measures aimed at species of priority concern. The first step in achieving this will be to develop an initial shark management plan (including measures) that will focus on species of priority concern and be shaped by the NPOA's biological/social/economic findings. These measures will be presented to stakeholders, including shark-fishing communities, for input. Factoring this input, an updated draft management plan will then be presented to policy makers for approval and enactment. Evaluation of shark fishery measures will also be undertaken to assess efficacy.

ACTIONS	DEADLINE	STAKEHOLDERS
7.1 Analysis of biological/social/economic research of NPOA, and synthesise findings into initial shark fishery management plan	Y2 Q4	ALL (specifically academic partner)
7.2 Implement stakeholder engagement exercises on input into shark fishery management plan (see Action 4.7)	Y3 Q3	NaFAA, EJF, LAFA, CMA,
7.3 Finalise draft shark fishery management plan	Y3 Q4	ALL
7.4 Present draft shark management plan to Liberian policy makers for approval and enactment	Y3 Q4	EJF
7.5 Evaluation of shark fishery measures with fishers (post project)	Post Project	ALL

#### 8) Developing co-management and state enforcement capacity to enforce NPOA fishery measures

Developing co-management and state enforcement capacity will be critical if this NPOA is to have any impact in delivering conservation results for sharks, rays and communities. The NPOA will likely deliver a suite of temporally/spatially variable fishery measures targeting different species, gears, and fishing sectors (artisanal/industrial). This will require a cross-agency effort in addition to community co-management. Key shark fishing communities will be engaged in determining co-management and self-enforcement arrangements for shark fisheries and measures. This will be aided by extensive community engagement that will incorporate fisher views into shaping measures. The Liberian Coast Guard will play a crucial role in regulating IUU fishing infractions. These NPOA measures will almost certainly have implications for trade of shark products, so responsibility of enforcement will be shared with the FDA and DoC.

<b>ACTIONS</b>	<b>DEADLINE</b>	<b>STAKEHOLDERS</b>
8.1 Identify shark fishing communities best suited for co-management	Yr 1 Q2	NaFAA, EJF, LAFA, CMA
8.2 Engage communities on co-management of shark fisheries and develop organisational/self-reporting capacity (with Activity 4.2 and 4.3)	Yr 3 Q4	NaFAA, EJF, LAFA, CMA
8.3 Develop terms and conditions of joining co-management initiatives (linked directly to Activity 4.7)	Yr 3 Q1	NaFAA, EJF, LAFA, CMA
8.4 Trial initiative with new shark fishery measures (post-project)		NaFAA, EJF, LAFA, CMA

9) Regional/International cooperation

<b>ACTIONS</b>	<b>DEADLINE</b>	<b>STAKEHOLDERS</b>
9.1 Inform relevant international conventions/treaties of NPOA commencement	Yr 1 Q1	NaFAA, EJF, EPA, FDA
9.2 Liaise with Ivory Coast NPOA development to ensure compatibility	Throughout	EJF
9.3 Appoint Liberian focal point for Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks (CMS Sharks MOU)	Yr 1 Q4	NaFAA, EJF, EPA, FDA
9.4 Disseminate NPOA's biological/social/economic results to IUCN Red List and CITES to facilitate and update species assessments	Yr 3 Q4	NaFAA, EJF, EPA, FDA
9.5 Disseminate finalised NPOA including shark fishery management plan to FAO-IPOA <sup>4</sup>	Yr 4 Q4	NaFAA

<sup>4</sup> Food and Agriculture Organisation – International Plan of Action for Conservation and Management of Sharks

## NPOA IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE 2019 - 2021

PROJECT COMPONENT	No. of months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
<b>1) Development of multi-stakeholder steering group for Liberia NPOA-Sharks</b>													
1.1 Confirm steering-group membership	1	X											
1.2 Confirm Terms of Reference (TOR) and mandate	1	X											
1.3 Launch steering group with initial meeting	1	X											
1.4 Steering group to meet at intervals detailed in TOR	-			X	X	X			X		X		
<b>2) Shark biological and fisheries data collection</b>													
2.1 Identify and finalise list of shark species of priority concern	1	X											
2.2 Develop a Liberia-specific Shark ID guide and sampling protocol with biological elements (artisanal/industrial fisheries)	2	X											
2.3 Identify key demersal shark landing sites	1	X											
2.4 Expand community science shark landings monitoring to remaining pelagic landing sites	3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.5 Train all NPOA staff in shark ID and sampling protocol	-	X		X		X		X		X		X	
2.6 Identify and formalise relationship with academic partner for biological data analysis	1	X											
2.7 Develop NPOA database for all artisanal and industrial shark landings. Create MoU formalising data-sharing, ownership and IPR.	3	X											

2.8 Expand community-based monitoring to cover key demersal landing sites	6		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.9 Trial smartphone data collection app and implement across project sites	6	X	X										
2.10 Initiate spatial biological research (breeding/pupping areas)	24		X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
<b>3) Trade (domestic/international) of shark products</b>													
3.1 SWOT analysis of GoL CITES capacity for sharks	3	X											
3.2 Develop a Liberia-specific Shark fin ID guide	1	X											
3.3 Implement CITES-based workshop to build governmental capacity in implementing shark trade regulations	1	X											
<b>PROJECT COMPONENT</b>	<b>No. of months</b>	<b>Year 1</b>				<b>Year 2</b>				<b>Year 3</b>			
		<b>Q 1</b>	<b>Q 2</b>	<b>Q 3</b>	<b>Q 4</b>	<b>Q 1</b>	<b>Q 2</b>	<b>Q 3</b>	<b>Q 4</b>	<b>Q 1</b>	<b>Q 2</b>	<b>Q 3</b>	<b>Q 4</b>
3.4 Implement trade and market analysis of shark products for domestic and international trade	15			X	X	X	X	X					
<b>4) Stakeholder engagement</b>													
4.1 Implement stakeholder identification exercise	1	X											
4.2 Implement NPOA community engagement exercises across target communities, introducing aims of project and means of participation	3	X											
4.3 Implement NPOA progress feedback events to target communities	-		X		X		X		X		X		X

4.4 Implement socio-economic study on shark fisheries across target communities	15			X	X	X	X	X					
4.5 Implement gear change (drift net) study across target pelagic communities	12				X	X	X	X					
4.6 Develop participatory policy decision-making framework	1							X					
4.7 Assess conservation incentives to improve fisher compliance with shark fishery measures	9							X	X	X			
4.8 Implement stakeholder engagement exercises on input into shark fishery management	9									X	X	X	
4.9 Implement stakeholder engagement exercises to fine-tune/endorse draft shark fishery management plan	2											X	
4.10 Implement community meetings on approved measures to improve overall compliance (post project)	2												
<b>5) Advocacy, education and awareness raising</b>													
5.1 Implement shark conservation awareness raising exercises across target communities through visual means (with Action 4.2, and repeated at intervals)	-	X	X		X		X		X		X		X
5.2 Select/train community science individuals in newly-identified target communities to represent project	6	X	X										
5.3 Begin development of Shark Activist Network	33		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5.4 Development of participatory film to engage stakeholders on input into shark fishery management (see Action 4.7)	3							X					

5.5 Political advocacy aimed at draft shark management plan to be approved and enacted	19											X	X	X
5.6 Raise awareness of approved measures to improve overall compliance	2													X
<b>6) Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing of sharks</b>														
6.1 Initiate community surveillance projects in strategic fishing centres to tackle IUU fishing of sharks	36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>7) Policy Development</b>														
7.1 Analysis of biological/social/economic research of NPOA, and synthesise findings into initial shark fishery management plan	18			X	X	X	X	X	X					
7.2 Implement stakeholder engagement exercises on input into shark fishery management plan (see Action 4.7)	9										X	X	X	
7.3 Finalise draft shark fishery management plan	6												X	X
7.4 Present draft shark management plan to Liberian policy makers for approval and enactment	3													X
7.5 Evaluation of shark fishery measures with fishers (post project)	6													
<b>8) Developing co-management and state enforcement capacity to enforce NPOA fishery measures</b>														
8.1 Identify shark fishing communities best suited for co-management	3	X												
8.2 Engage communities on co-	33		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

management of shark fisheries and develop organisational/self-reporting capacity (with Activity 4.2 and 4.3)													
8.3 Develop terms and conditions of joining co-management initiatives (linked directly to Activity 4.7)	3									X			
8.4 Trial initiative with new shark fishery measures (post-project)	6												
<b>9) Regional/International cooperation</b>													
9.1 Inform relevant international conventions/treaties of NPOA commencement	3	X											
9.2 Liaise with Ivory Coast NPOA development to ensure compatibility		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
9.3 Appoint Liberian focal point for Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks (CMS Sharks MOU)	12	X	X	X	X								
9.4 Disseminate NPOA's biological/social/economic results to IUCN Red List and CITES to facilitate and update regional species assessments	12									X	X	X	X
9.5 Disseminate finalised NPOA including shark fishery management plan to FAO-IPOA	1												X



**ANNUAL REPORT OF LIBYA  
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA LIBYE  
INFORME ANUAL DE LIBIA**

*SUMMARY*

*Total catch of bluefin tuna during the year 2019 was 2043.564 t. Bluefin tuna was targeted and caught by using 15 Libyan purse seiners; the individual quotas for chosen vessels were distributed on the basis of national criteria. The fishing operations for BFT took place in Libyan territorial waters and the ICCAT Convention area in the Mediterranean Sea. All ICCAT conservation measures relative to BFT-E were respected, and VMS data and fishing reports were transmitted regularly to ICCAT. Regional observers were appointed on catching vessels for monitoring and controlling the fishing activities, and all caught fish were exported to the reported farms (EU Malta, Turkey and Tunisia) where an eBCD system was activated. No traps or farms were operated. No incident catch of sea turtle, seabird and sharks was recorded.*

*RÉSUMÉ*

*La capture totale de thon rouge en 2019 s'élevait à 2.043,564 t ; le thon rouge a été ciblé et capturé par 15 senneurs libyens ; le quota individuel pour les navires choisis a été distribué sur la base de critères nationaux. Les opérations de pêche du thon rouge ont eu lieu dans les eaux territoriales libyennes et dans la zone de la Convention ICCAT en mer Méditerranée. Toutes les mesures de conservation de l'ICCAT relatives au thon rouge de l'Est ont été respectées, les données VMS et les rapports de pêche ont été transmis régulièrement à l'ICCAT. Des observateurs régionaux ont été nommés sur les navires de capture pour surveiller et contrôler les activités de pêche, tous les poissons capturés étant exportés vers les fermes déclarées (UE-Malte, Turquie et Tunisie) où le système eBCD a été activé. Aucune madrague ou ferme n'a opéré. Aucune prise accidentelle de (tortue de mer, oiseau de mer et requin) n'a été enregistrée.*

*RESUMEN*

*La captura total de atún rojo durante el año 2019 fue de 2.043,564 t, el atún rojo fue objeto de pesca y se capturó mediante la utilización de 15 cerqueros libios y la cuota individual de los buques elegidos, se distribuyó sobre la base de criterios nacionales. Las operaciones de pesca de atún rojo tuvieron lugar en las aguas territoriales de Libia en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT y en el mar Mediterráneo. Se cumplieron todas las medidas de conservación de ICCAT relacionadas con el atún rojo del este, y se transmitieron regularmente a ICCAT los datos de VMS y los informes de pesca. Se asignaron observadores regionales a los buques de captura para hacer un seguimiento y controlar las actividades pesqueras, y todos los peces capturados se exportaron a las granjas declaradas (UE Malta, Turquía y Túnez) en las que se activó el sistema de eBCD. No se operaron granjas o almadras. No se ha consignado ninguna captura incidental (tortugas marinas, aves marinas o tiburones).*

**Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**

***Section 1: Annual fisheries information***

Due to current circumstances of Libya, we faced difficulties to conduct thorough information for our fishery collection data along the Libyan coast. Even though we managed to collect respectful data. Libyan fishing plan 2019 included only 15 purse seiners authorized for catching blue fin tuna. No any other fisheries types were targeted. Libyan fishing activity of BFT took place in accordance with the ICCAT measures ( Rec. 17-07&18-02). Total catch amount of tuna and tuna like fishes ( including small tunas and sword fish ) was ( 1796.41 ton ) in previous year 2018, The portion of Atlantic bonito , little tunny and Sword fish catch 2018 was (75 ton , 80ton,&70 ton) respectively. Noted that the catch amount of small tuna and sword fish increased than 2017 due to the dramatic increased of artisanal fishing activities which targeted those species along the Libyan coast.

### 1.1 Bluefin tuna

Bluefin tuna is a highly migratory species along the Libyan coast during May and June making its trip from the north to south through Mediterranean in direction to return back to Atlantic. The total number of active fishing vessels during 2019 season was 15 purse seiners were selected and assigned from the list of authorized Libyan vessels to catch EBFT According to the ICCAT Recommendations. Also the vessels had registered and reported to ICCAT in the limit time in special forms updated periodically, The chosen catching vessels with individual quotas was included in the fishing plan. In addition to the fishing vessels, (12) vessels were licensed as towing and support vessels. The total catch of BFT in the Libyan waters during 2019 was (2043.564 tons). As result of resetting TAC in 2017 for next three years up to end of 2020 with respect to what was mentioned in (Rec. 17-07 /para.4&5), Initial Libyan allocated quota has increased during previous years as shown in the (**Table 1**) below.

### 1.2 Atlantic bonito

Atlantic bonito is a highly migratory coastal pelagic fish, Feeding on small fish specially (sardines and mackerel), The length of Atlantic bonito is commonly varied between 30 to 50 cm it might reach 80 cm. Caught intensively along the Libyan coast by using Purse seines, Gillnets, Surrounding nets and Hand lines in spring and winter. During 2018 the total catch of this specie ( 75 ton ), These amounts slightly increased than previous year as a result to the increase of artisanal fishery activity.

### 1.3 Little tunny

Little tunny is a pelagic migratory fish in the open sea during autumn and winter, However in spring it becomes close to the coast, Feeding on small fish, Crustacean and squids. The length of little tunny is commonly varied between 30 to 40 cm it might reach 100 cm. Commonly caught in huge amounts by using Gillnets, Surrounding nets, Trawls and as a by catch of the flouted long line. Total catch of little tunny during 2018 was ( 80 ton ), These amounts also slightly increased than 2017 as a result to the increase of artisanal fishery activity.

### 1.4 Swordfish

The swordfish is a pelagic fish found in open sea, Feeds on different species of schooling fish, Spawning in summer, Caught by long line. This species is considered as high value commercial fish. The length of sword fish is commonly varied between 1.5 to 2.5 m it might reach 4 m in length with Wight of 500 kg. Total catch amount of the sword fish in 2018 was (70 ton). These amounts caught artisanal fishery alongside a Libya coast , not associated with ICCAT catches, however no Authorized vessels to fishing swordfish at med.

### 1.5 Albacore

Albacore is a pelagic fish found in the open sea but gets seasonally much closer to the coast. Usually found from the surface down to 100 meters depth in schooling fish and can form mixed schools with other tuna species. Feeds mainly on fishes., squads and crustaceans. The length of albacore is commonly varied between .0.6 to 0.8 m it might reach 1.3 m in length. Total catch amount of the albacore fish in 2018 was (30 ton).

## **Section 2: Research and statistics**

The Libyan fleet exploits the BFT Mediterranean stock with only purse seiners. Data collection of BFT fishery is necessary for scientific research. However, during the 2019 fishing season, Daily BFT data were collected by the scientific observers and assessed in Marine Biology Research Centre (MBRC) to determine and pre-announce the closure time to the fishing season, Also there is close cooperation between MBRC and fish farms in way to have scientific approaches.

The total Libyan catch of Mediterranean Bluefin tuna in 2019 was 2043.564 ton, As mentioned above, The Libyan catch of Eastern Bluefin Tuna increased with respect to previous years. This was due to the about 20% increase of the TAC, and consequently of the Libyan quota adopted by ICCAT for the year 2017.

Some fishery data were collected (Task I and Task II) from purse seine fishing vessels was sent to ICCAT on 30/7/2019, And other informations regarding the other species were collected from fishery management department of General Authority for marine wealth, log book and domestic observers (some data analysed and shown in the Figures below). Regarding the information of catch from sport, Recreational fisheries, Domestic observers and Alternative scientific and research programs are not applicable due to absence of these activities in Libyan fishing plan 2019 and information are unavailable. A list of the information submitted to Secretariat in accordance with Commission requirements are detailed in following table:

**ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)**

	<b>GENERAL</b>	<b>RESPONSE</b>
S1	Annual Report	10/09/2019
S2	Fleet Characteristics	30/07/2019
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate	30/07/2019
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	30/07/2019
S5	Size samples (Task II)	30/07/2019
S6	Catch estimated by size	30/07/2019
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Reported 30/07/2019 that there was no tagging.
S8	Information on tagging surveys	Reported 30/07/2019 that there was no tagging.
S9	Information collected under conventional tagging programmes	Reported 30/07/2019m that there was no tagging.
S10	Information collected under electronic tagging programmes	Reported 30/07/2019 that there was no tagging
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	N/A No small vessels that are unable to carry observers.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	N/A, No data to Report.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No data to reporting where no fishing vessels that were Authorized to carry out by harpoons in Med. During preceding year for all Tuna Species.
<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>		
S15	Size sampling from farms	N/A. No farming activity in Libya.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopical cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	N/A. No farming Activity in Libya.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	N/A Libya has only participated by ps. Vessels. no national observers on board.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A, Libya is not involving in W-BFT.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A No indict fishery was deducted.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N/A No Data to report.
S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No data to report, no activities were conducted.
<b>TROPICALS</b>		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	N/A for since there is no fishing activity for these species.
S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	Not applicable, Libya does not manage FAD activity.

	<b>GENERAL</b>	<b>RESPONSE</b>
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc.	N/A there no Libyan vessels apply FADs.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	N/A there are no Libyan vessels involved in fishery for tropical tuna.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	N/A there are no Libyan vessels involved in fishery for tropical tuna.
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	N/A there are no Libyan vessels involved in fishery for tropical tuna.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	N/A there are no Libyan vessels using FADs.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	N/A there are no Libyan vessels involved in fishery for tropical tuna.
<b>SHARK</b>		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Libya had fifteen vessels targeting BFT in 2019 season , No specific plan to improve data collection for shark.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	N/A , short fin Mako is not found in Libyan water and no bycatches have been made Libyan vessel, hence no research has been under taken by Libyan in this specie.
S51	Information on blue shark	N/A, Libyan vessels do not target this specie; no scientific research has been conducted.
<b>OTHER BYC</b>		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	N/A, There were no by c of sharks, seabird, turtles or marine mammals targeting in BFT 2019, but identification guide was distributed to every vessel prior starting fishing.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	N/A, No interactions with the sea turtles.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	N/A, The targeted BFT 2019 had no interactions with sea birds.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	N/A, There were no artisanal fisheries conducted by Libyan vessels on ICCAT regulated species in 2019.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	N/A, The vessels targeting BFT 2019 had zero by-catch.

## Part II (Management implementation)

### *Section 3: Compliance with the reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures*

All our vessels which are operating in ICCAT Convention area are compliant with ICCAT`s conservation and management measures as well as our national laws and international regulations.

**ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3**

<b>Req</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information required</b>	<b>Response</b>
GEN	0001	Annual Reports	10/09/2019
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	10/09/2019
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Sent to ICCAT on 07/08/2019.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Libya is no involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not Applicable: Libya is not involving in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	Not applicable. Not involved in any transshipment (at sea and in-port).
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. No at-sea transshipment is permitted by Libya.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. Libya has no carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments either at-sea or in-port.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Not applicable. No pelagic long line vessels are permitted to transship.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not applicable. No pelagic long line vessels are permitted to transship.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable. Libya does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.
GEN	0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable. Libya does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.
GEN	0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Not applicable. Libya does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Not applicable. Libya does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. Libya does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. Libya does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Not applicable. Libya has not entered into any such bilateral arrangements.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable. Libya has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. Libya has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	Sent to ICCAT on 18/04/2019.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	Sent to ICCAT on 28/08/2019.

Req	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. There are no sport or recreational fisheries carried out by Libya in the ICCAT Convention area.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. Libya has no information to report on alleged IUU activities.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. Libya has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report.
GEN	0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. Libya has no relevant information to report.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Sent to ICCAT on 03/09/2019.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Sent to ICCAT ON 03/09/2019.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. Libya has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. Libya has not received any reports of its vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures.
GEN	0031	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate	Not applicable. Libya is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.
GEN	0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Not applicable. Libya is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.
GEN	0033	Report on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Not applicable. Libya is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.
GEN	0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable. Libya did not request for removal of vessels on the final IUU vessel list.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
BFT	1003	Carryover of caged fish declaration	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.

<b>Req</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information required</b>	<b>Response</b>
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise any trap fishery for bluefin tuna.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Sent to ICCAT on 15/02/2019.
BFT	1008	Farming capacity plan and revisions if appropriate	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans	Sent to ICCAT on 15/04/2019.
BFT	1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	Sent to ICCAT on 28/8/2019.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2018	Sent to ICCAT 29/07/2019.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 11/05/2019.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 11/05/2019.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Sent to ICCAT on 20/05/2019.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Regularly reported to ICCAT.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. Libya has less than 15 active vessels and does not voluntarily participate in the JIS for BFT-E.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Libya has less than 15 active vessels and does not voluntarily participate in the JIS for BFT-E.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Libya has less than 15 active vessels and does not voluntarily participate in the JIS for BFT-E.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. Libya has less than 15 active vessels and does not voluntarily participate in the JIS for BFT-E.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not available. Libya has not authorised any of its ports to allow vessels to carry out transshipment of BFT-E.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Sent to ICCAT on 12/02/2019.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Sent to ICCAT on 01,09,16and 22-June 2019.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Sent to ICCAT 25/06/2019.
BFT	1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Sent to ICCAT 22/06/2019.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Libya has not any opportunity to take any small BFT as by-catch, but local regulations require to release all Underweight/length which shall be prohibited , fishermen awarded.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Sent to ICCAT 30/05/2019.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Documentary BCDs are not applicable, but eBCDs are validated as required.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	N/A, No changes since last assignment March 2019.

Req	N°	Information required	Response
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	N/A, No changes since last assignment March 2019.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable, Libya has no tagging programme.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Libya has no information to report regarding such vessels.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Data has been entered directly by the TRAGSA agency, where changes and modifications also sent to secretariat in March 2019.
BFT	1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise fishing for tropical species.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise fishing for tropical species.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise fishing for tropical species.
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise fishing for tropical species.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise fishing for tropical species.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise fishing for tropical species.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise fishing for tropical species.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise fishing for tropical species.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Libya is not involved in catching or trading SWO.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. Libya is not involved in catching or trading SWO.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise any of its vessels to catch SWO-MED.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Libya does not have any sport/recreational vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Libya fished for these species in the previous years.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Libya does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED, and hence has no specific closed period.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable. Libya does not operate, nor has plans to operate, a SWO-N fishery.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not available. Libya has not authorised any of its ports to receive landings or allow transshipment of SWO-MED.



<b>Req</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information required</b>	<b>Response</b>
SWO	3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Not available. Libya does not have any catches of SWO-MED to report.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. Libya does not tag and has not landed any tagged SWO-MED fish.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-S.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-S.
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.
SWO	3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Not applicable. Libya does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED.
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise any vessels to fish for ALB-MED.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-N.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-S.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. Libya does not permit by-catch of ALB-N in other fisheries.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. Libya does not permit by-catch of ALB-S in other fisheries.
BIL	5001	Report on the implementation of Rec. 15-05/18-04 and 16-11	Sent to ICCAT on 5/9/2019.
SHK	7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Sent to ICCAT on 5/9/2019.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Reported in annual report.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Sent to ICCAT on 5/9/2019.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable. There were no by-catches in the Libyan purse seine fishery for BFT in 2019.

Req	N°	Information required	Response
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by Libya.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable. Libya had not lodged an objection to any of the previous year's Recommendations.

#### ***Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures***

Bluefin tuna is the only species targeted by Libyan purse seine fishing vessels in 2109. In order to ensure a sustainable fishing activity for Bluefin tuna, the Minister of Agriculture, live stocks and Marine Wealth issued Decree #33/2019, & decree 49/2019 as updating of the previous decrees #61/2010 & #205/2013 & which regulates licensing, monitoring, control and inspection of bluefin tuna fishing activity in Libyan waters and transposed the control measures adopted by ICCAT (Recs.08-05 ,09-06) and lately Recc. 14-04 & 17-07 which modified by Recc.18-02 concerning the multiannual recovery plan for BFT were fully observed and applied in the 2019 fishing season. Furthermore, law 14/89 for fisheries which in process amendments to include ICCAT conservation and management measures.

Catch Information and activities were regularly reported to ICCAT Secretariat in required time.

##### *4.1 Closed season and catch limits*

The authorized fishing period for BFT by the purse seiners has been set from 26.5.2019 until 01.7.2019. opening and closing of season announced by the Authority due to the officials (close season on 22/06/2019) .any vessel completed its individual and declared quota shall inform the Authority and also to be controlled ,and to return to the port.

In case of determining BFT which have been caught by the fishing vessels without fishing permission or adequate individual quota or determining BFT which have been misstated, the fish shall be seized and released.

##### *4.2 Prohibitions of length and weight*

These was stated and reported ate stereo camera at sea/caging , the percentage of an incidental catch less than 5% of blue fin tuna weighing (10-30kg) and all national regulation prohibiting fish less than 30 kg /115 cm length .

##### *4.3 Prohibition of catch shark, turtle and sea birds*

National fishery regulations prohibited fishing shark , turtles and seabird , in Libya fishing plan 2019 no longlines participated. Purse seiners and fishermen have been requested and awarded for any incident by-catch in BFT shark ,turtle and sea birds will be released live and releasing to be recorded and observed.

##### *4.4 Vessel Monitoring system(VMS)*

It is obligatory to all BFT fishing and towing vessels with an operational VMS on 5 days prior period of authorization until 5 days after end date of period of authorization. Any defect in devices should be notified to the Authority and to submit regular position data to the same authority.

VMS information's were regularly reported to secretariat as required in (para105, Rec.18-02).

##### *4.5 Licensing and Fishing Method*

Following to the ICCAT measures and domestic local regulation such as decrees no 33 & 49/2019 which regulates the tuna fishery in Libya. It is mandatory for BFT fishing vessels and BFT towing vessels to obtain a bluefin tuna fishing license and BFT towing vessels license from the related Provisional (The General Authority For Marine wealth/Libya) in addition to these ,vessels which tow BFT cage(s) for farming purposes are obliged to have BFT transfer license and to notify the General Authority of Marine wealth about their location, final destination, planned arrival time, and the amount of product in the cage(s).

Every vessels have permission to fish BFT shall be obliged to record data required by the Authority with regard to amount of BFT caught and sold and shall be obliged to comply with the rules regard to implementation.

#### 4.6 Observers

It is obligatory to accommodate ICCAT Regional Observers for all fishing/towing vessels participated during entire fishing period , furthermore National scientific Observers Also accommodated on some PS although there is no long liners participated in this season . Those for collecting scientific data as much as possible in order to provide SCRS.

Regional Observers had reported on fishing ,transfer, and towing operations .their interpretations or PNCs has been investigated, responded, explained and reported by the Authority to COC/ Secretariat.

#### 4.7 Inspection Schemes and Activities

All licensed Libyan fishing vessels operating in the 2019 fishing season had to have ROP observer on board to monitor and ensure that all fishing activities were conducted in line with pertinent ICCAT Recommendations.

Libya did not participated in inspection scheme with other regional inspectors for bluefin tuna in Mediterranean.

### **Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures**

Due to exceptional situation since 2011 and ,Although Libya did its best to comply with all ICCAT Measures for implementation and management BFT fishing season 2019 ,but there was some difficulties Encountered in that implementation such as:

- use the alternative neighbor countries ports as (Mehdia and Sfax) in Tunis and(Antalia) in Turkey, the Regional Observers and National Observer been embarked from these ports.

Some steps taken to overcome these difficulties as:

- cooperation in sufficient time with secretariat to choose the alternative ports advised by ICCAT (Tunisia and turkey).
- cooperation with port Authorities in mentioned countries for in/out port arrangements.

**Table 1.** Data on BFT catch during the period 2012-2019 is submitted.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Initial quota (t)</i>	<i>Current catch (t)</i>
2012	902	762.948
2013	937.65	933.2
2014	937.65	932.64
2015	1157.06	1153.45
2016	1373.28	1367.80
2017	1638.77	1634.75
2018	1800	1796.414
2019	2044	2043.564

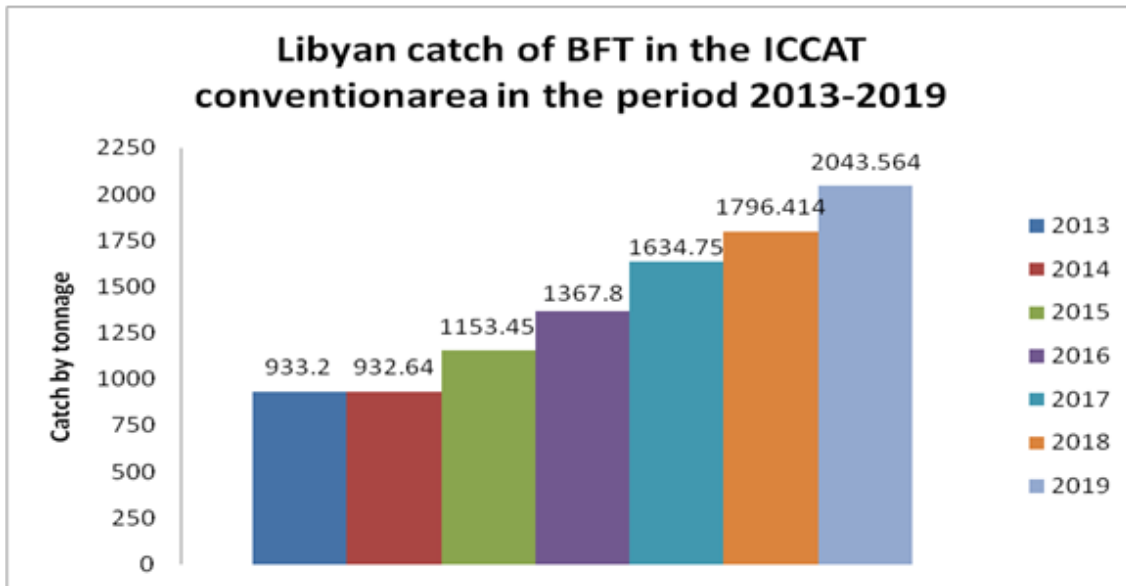


Figure 1.

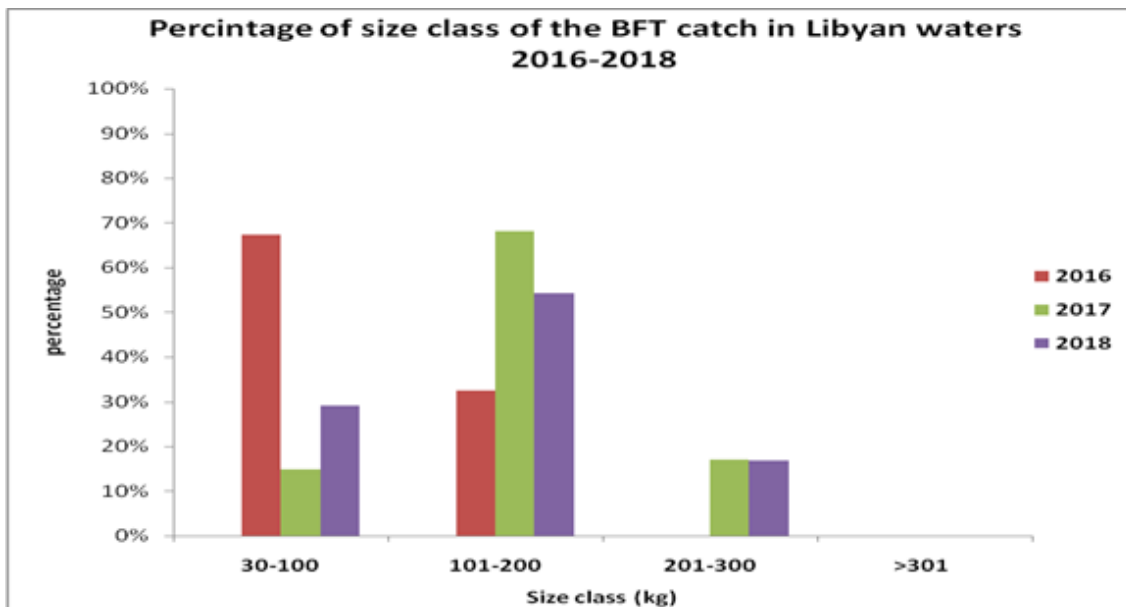


Figure 2.

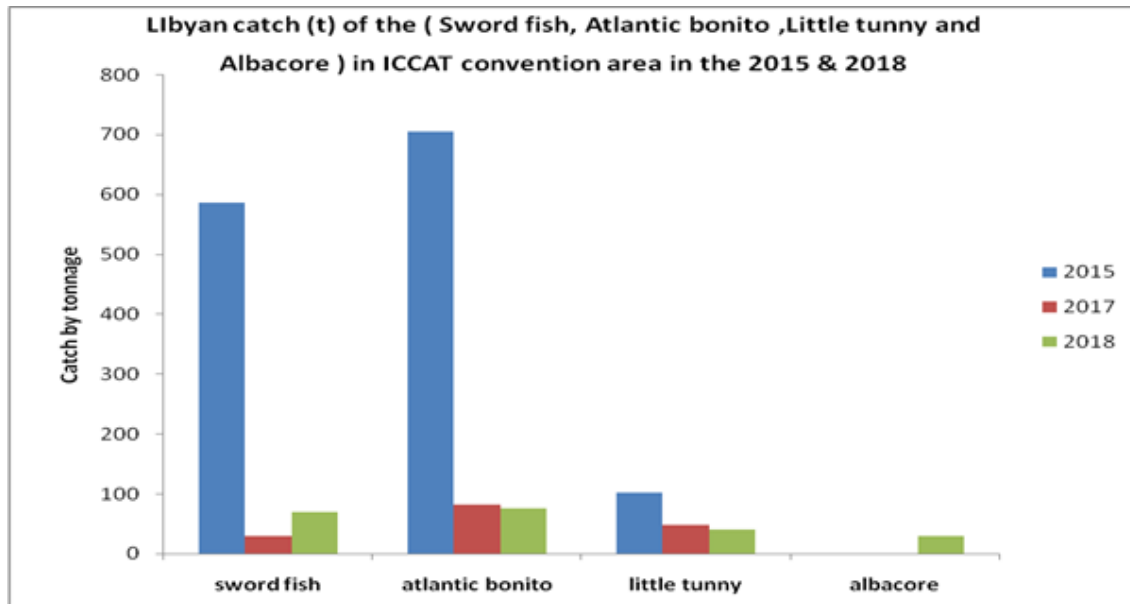


Figure 3.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF MAURITANIA  
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA MAURITANIE  
INFORME ANUAL DE MAURITANIA**

**SUMMARY**

*In Mauritania, high seas tuna species are only targeted by foreign fleets operating under bilateral agreements and free licence arrangements. The fleets of these Contracting Parties, which comprised some 47 tuna vessels in 2018, landed their products in foreign ports. Coastal tuna species were taken as bycatch by small pelagic high seas vessels. According to the statistics, bycatch of high seas tuna taken by the high seas fishery in 2018 amounted to 10,107 t (i.e. a decrease of almost 13% as compared with 2017) and essentially comprised *Sarda sarda* (58%), compared to *Euthynnus* sp (30%) and *Auxis thazard* (12%). Catches landed by the artisanal fishery and coastal fishery increased slightly (16%) in 2018. It should be noted that landings of tuna by purse seine in Mauritania are generally carried out at night, and are not covered by the current monitoring system. A monitoring programme for these fisheries should be envisaged to strengthen data collection on small tunas and tropical tunas during the times not covered by the Artisanal and Coastal Fishery Monitoring System (SSPAC). Finally, several research programmes focussed on the study of some tuna species were launched by the IMROP in 2016 and 2017 with financial support from ICCAT; in particular, a programme to collect available data and information on the presence of bluefin tuna in the area of Mauritania in 2016 and another programme to collect biological data in order to study size structures and growth parameters and to develop approaches to recover catches of these species from 2000 to 2016. Since 2018, the delegation of Mauritania to ICCAT has petitioned ICCAT regarding increased monitoring of the fisheries and bycatch of these tuna species.*

**RÉSUMÉ**

*En Mauritanie, les espèces de thons hauturiers sont ciblées uniquement par des flottilles étrangères travaillant dans le cadre des accords bilatéraux et opérant sous le régime de licence libre. Les flottilles de ces Parties contractantes qui ont atteint en 2018 environ 47 thoniers débarquent leur production dans des ports étrangers. Les espèces de thons côtiers sont pêchées accessoirement par les unités hauturières de petits pélagiques. Les statistiques montrent que la capture accessoire du thon hauturier réalisée par la pêche hauturière a atteint, en 2018, 10.107 t (soit une diminution de 13% par rapport à l'année 2017) composée essentiellement de *Sarda sarda* avec une contribution de 58% contre 30% pour *Euthynnus* sp et 12% pour *Auxis thazard*. Les captures débarquées par la pêche artisanale et la pêche côtière ont subi une légère augmentation de 16% en 2018. Il est à noter que les débarquements des thonidés pêchés par la senne tournante en Mauritanie se font généralement la nuit, ce qui n'est pas couvert par le système de suivi actuel. Un programme de suivi axé sur ces pêcheries devrait être envisagé pour renforcer la collecte des données sur les thons mineurs et tropicaux pendant les horaires qui ne sont pas couverts par le Système de Suivi de la Pêche Artisanale et Côtière (SSPAC). Enfin, plusieurs programmes de recherches axés sur l'étude de certaines espèces de thons ont été lancés par l'IMROP en 2016 et 2017 avec l'appui financier de l'ICCAT. Il s'agit en particulier d'un programme visant la collecte des données et les informations disponibles sur la présence des thons rouges dans la zone mauritanienne en 2016 et un programme de collecte des données biologiques en vue d'étudier les structures des tailles et les paramètres de croissance, ainsi que le développement des approches de reconstitution des captures de ces espèces de 2000 à 2016. La délégation mauritanienne auprès de l'ICCAT a transmis une requête à l'ICCAT depuis 2018 pour renforcer le suivi des pêcheries et des prises accessoires de ces espèces de thons.*

**RESUMEN**

*En Mauritania, las especies de túnidos de altura son objetivo únicamente de flotas extranjeras que operan en el marco de acuerdos bilaterales y bajo regímenes de licencia libre. La flota de estas Partes contratantes, que en 2018 alcanzó el número de aproximadamente 47 atuneros, desembarca su producción en puertos extranjeros. Las especies de túnidos costeros son pescadas de forma accesoria por unidades de altura de pequeños pelágicos. Las estadísticas muestran que la captura fortuita de túnidos de altura realizada por la pesca de altura alcanzó, en 2018, las*

*10107 t (es decir, una disminución de casi el 13 % respecto al año 2017), compuestas esencialmente por bonito atlántico (Sarda sarda), con una contribución del 58 % respecto al 30 % para la bacoreta y del 12 % para la melva. Las capturas desembarcadas por la pesca artesanal y costera han sufrido un ligero aumento del 16 % en 2018. Cabe señalar que los desembarques de túnidos pescados con cerco de jareta en Mauritania se realizan generalmente de noche, lo que no está cubierto por el actual sistema de seguimiento. Debería preverse un programa de seguimiento de estas pesquerías para reforzar la recopilación de datos de pequeños túnidos y túnidos tropicales durante los horarios que no están cubiertos por el Sistema de seguimiento de la pesca artesanal y costera (SSPAC). El IMROP, con el apoyo financiero de ICCAT, ha lanzado en 2016 y 2017 varios programas de investigación sobre el estudio de ciertas especies de túnidos. Se trata, en particular, de un programa para la recopilación de datos e información disponibles sobre la presencia de atún rojo en la zona de Mauritania en 2016 y un programa de recopilación de datos biológicos para estudiar las estructuras de tallas y los parámetros de crecimiento, pero el desarrollo de enfoques de reconstitución de las capturas de estas especies de 2000 a 2016. La delegación de Mauritania ante ICCAT ha enviado una solicitud a ICCAT en 2018 para reforzar el seguimiento de la pesquería y las capturas fortuitas de estas especies de túnidos.*

## **Ière Partie (Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques)**

En Mauritanie la pêche est pratiquée par des flottilles hauturières, artisanales et côtières, nationales et étrangères. La gestion des pêches relève du Ministère des Pêches et de l'Economie Maritime. Depuis l'année 2016, l'accès à la ressource est régi par un système de quotas accordés par ce dernier. On distingue actuellement deux régimes d'accès qui sont le régime d'acquisition réservé aux flottilles nationales et le régime de licence libre qui s'adresse aux navires de pêche étrangers travaillant dans le cadre d'accords bilatéraux.

La recherche est la mission principale de l'Institut Mauritanien des Recherches Océanographiques et des Pêches (IMROP), basée à Nouadhibou. Il joue à ce titre le rôle d'outil d'aide à la décision pour le Ministère de Tutelle qui est le Ministère des Pêches et de l'Economie Maritime.

### **Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries**

Ce rapport dresse d'une part un aperçu global sur l'activité de la pêche de thons en Mauritanie et d'autre part donne une description détaillée des prises accessoires de la flottille artisanale, côtière et hauturière ciblant les petits pélagiques. Jusqu'à 2015 la Mauritanie ne disposait pas d'une flottille thonière pour les pêches des grands pélagiques côtiers et hauturiers. Deux palangriers Mauritaniens ont effectué deux marrées dans la zone durant l'année 2016. En 2017, 2018 et 2019 aucun bateau national n'a pris de Licence thoniers.

En ce qui concerne, la pêcherie thonière travaillant dans la ZEE mauritanienne et les zones adjacentes au large, trois (3) espèces de thons hauturiers font l'objet d'une exploitation, exclusivement par des flottilles étrangères opérant dans le cadre d'accord de pêche. Les flottilles observées au cours des trois dernières années sont majoritairement originaires de l'union européenne (Espagne et France) et du Sénégal, et ne débarquent pas en Mauritanie.

Le nombre des thonidés (senneurs, canneurs et palangriers) travaillant dans le cadre des accords bilatéraux a atteint 52 navires en 2016 et 47 navires en 2017 et 57 en 2018. Trente un (31) navires ont travaillé dans le cadre de l'accord de pêche UE-Mauritanie signé en 2015 dont 21 navires de nationalité espagnole et 10 français. Les thonidés ayant travaillé dans la zone utilisent trois types d'engins de pêche : la canne, la palangre et la senne. La flottille de l'UE était composée de 6 canneurs, 5 palangriers et 21 senneurs.

Les prises de la flottille thonière sont composées majoritairement des trois principales espèces des thons tropicaux : le listao (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) (SKJ) qui domine largement les prises, (94 % des prises de ce groupe en moyenne sur les vingt dernières années) suivi par l'albacore (*Thunnus albacares*) (YFT) et enfin le patudo (*Thunnus obesus*) (BET). Depuis 2019, l'IMROP reçoit la capture journalière des bateaux de l'UE travaillant la zone Mauritanienne dont le service statistique est en train de constituer une base de données pour mieux exploiter ces données.

## Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

La recherche dans le domaine des pêches est confiée à IMROP qui compte actuellement 259 personnes dont plus de 150 scientifiques (chercheurs, ingénieurs et techniciens) répartis entre les 6 laboratoires et services, implantés dans trois différentes villes. Il regroupe en son sein 17 spécialités différentes nécessaires à la bonne conduite de ses programmes de recherche (évaluation des stocks, biologie et écologie des espèces, océanographie physique et chimique, géologie, sciences sociales, statistique et informatique...).

L'IMROP dispose de deux navires de recherche (un bateau hauturier de 36 m et un Catamaran côtier de 17 m) qui lui permettent de prospecter l'ensemble de la ZEE mauritanienne. Il conduit chaque année quatre campagnes de prospection (2 démersales et 2 pélagiques) en vue de suivre l'état de la ressource halieutique. Ces campagnes se limitent pour le moment aux profondeurs en deçà de 500 mètres. Elles ne couvrent que partiellement la zone de distribution des thons hauturiers.

Il mène également des missions mensuelles de l'évaluation de l'état de l'environnement marin à travers un suivi des paramètres hydro-chimiques.

Du fait que la Mauritanie n'a adhéré à l'ICCAT que récemment, l'IMROP n'a pas développé un programme de recherche spécialisé dans ce domaine dans ses plans quinquennaux antérieurs. En revanche dans son nouveau plan quinquennal 2014-2018, ces ressources font l'objet d'une attention toute particulière notamment par la constitution d'une équipe de modélisateurs et de statisticiens. Plus globalement et pour des besoins scientifiques et conformément à sa mission, l'IMROP met en œuvre un certain nombre de système de collecte de données et de suivi des pêcheries y compris celles des thons.

Les données statistiques sur l'effort et les captures de la pêche hauturière et côtière sont obtenues à l'aide des données consignées dans des journaux de pêche qui sont obligatoires depuis 2015 pour l'ensemble de la flottille pontée. Ces données sont saisies dans une base gérée par les Gardes Côtes Mauritaniennes, structure civile affiliée au Département des Pêches. Elles sont ensuite transmises à l'IMROP qui les intègre à sa base de données puis les compile et en produit les statistiques de l'effort et des captures de la pêche industrielle.

L'IMROP a mis en place à son niveau d'autres systèmes de collecte de données complémentaires. Il est doté d'un corps d'observateurs scientifiques qu'il déploie régulièrement sur les flottilles actives en Mauritanie. Une base de données créée à cet effet est gérée par les services de l'IMROP. Il est à noter que les flottilles thonnières ne font pas encore l'objet de suivi par le programme d'observation en mer de l'IMROP.

Pour ce qui est de la pêche artisanale et la pêche côtière, l'IMROP conduit depuis 1980 un système de suivi des activités de la pêche artisanale. Ce système a connu deux temps importants. Un premier système basé sur le comptage matin et soir des embarcations visualisées au niveau des points de débarquement pour estimer l'effort de pêche du jour a été mis en œuvre jusqu'en 2005. A partir de 2006, il a été remplacé par un second système qui tient compte de la très forte dynamique de la pêche artisanale et côtière. Quatre principales enquêtes sont réalisées dans le cadre de ce système :

- Enquête retour de mer durant laquelle, tous les jours ouvrables, les enquêteurs collectent les données sur les caractéristiques des embarcations qui débarquent ce jour, l'origine géographique du produit débarqué, les caractéristiques de la sortie et procèdent à des mensurations d'échantillons.
- Recensement mensuel du parc actif catégorisé dans chaque site de pêche.
- Enquêtes lot auprès des usines où les enquêteurs, pour chaque lot enquêté, prélèvent le nom scientifique de l'espèce, sa catégorie ou taille, son poids total, le nombre d'individus de cette espèce, les fréquences de taille de l'échantillon.
- Récupération des registres des usines où pour chaque usine et par mois, les enquêteurs prélèvent la catégorie d'achat (espèces/catégories), l'origine (Pêche Artisanale (PA), Pêche côtière (PC) et la Pêche Hauturière (PH)) et le poids total.

Lors de l'enquête lot initiée en 2010, plusieurs espèces de thonidés ont été échantillonnées pour étude des structures des tailles. Malgré l'absence d'un programme spécifique pour l'étude de ces espèces, le nombre mesuré par le *scomberomorus tritor* et le *sarda sarda* était représentatif.



### 2.1 Programme de recherches sur le suivi des thons en Mauritanie

Un programme de recherches pour améliorer le suivi de collecte des données sur les thons en Mauritanie a été transmis par le chef de la délégation Mauritanienne depuis 2017. La Mauritanie attend jusqu'à présent la réponse définitive de l'ICCAT sur cette proposition.

En outre, l'IMROP a initié en 2016 et 2017 des protocoles d'accord avec l'ICCAT pour récupérer les données historiques et le prélèvement des échantillons biologiques aux fins d'études sur la croissance et la maturité des thonidés mineurs. L'appui financier de l'ICCAT accordé en 2017 a concerné les deux volets affichés dans ce programme de recherche. Le premier volet de ce programme concerne la récupération des séries historiques des données de capture et de l'effort relatives aux thonidés mineurs ainsi que la révision des estimations des données de la pêche hauturière à partir des données observateurs. Les données mobilisées sont analysées et discutées dans un atelier de validation à l'IMROP. Pour l'échantillonnage biologique, il s'agit de récupérer des échantillons biologiques sur ces espèces en vue d'estimer les paramètres de croissance et d'évaluer la maturité (taille/âge à la première maturité, période de reproduction). L'accent a été mis en 2017 sur les deux principales espèces débarquées à savoir : Bonite à dos rayé (*Sarda sarda*) et Auxide (*Auxis thazard*). Un rapport détaillé sur les résultats obtenus sur les deux activités a été soumis à l'ICCAT en janvier 2018.

### 2.2 La pêche hauturière de petits pélagiques

Cinq espèces de la famille des Scombridés sont pêchées de façon accessoire par la flottille hauturière ciblant les petits pélagiques. Il s'agit de la sarde (*Sarda sarda*), de l'auxide (*Auxis rochei* et *Auxis thazard*), et de la thonine (*Euthynnus alletteratus*).

Dans le journal de pêche, ces espèces sont déclarées sous la rubrique divers-thons et ne sont donc pas ventilées par espèce. Les prises réalisées par ce segment sont présentées pour la période 2006 à 2017 (**Tableau 3**).

Sur la base des données des observateurs embarqués à bord de ces navires, la ventilation de cette rubrique « divers thons » a été conduite afin de disposer de résultats par espèce. De 2006 à 2018, la répartition par espèce a été très variable. La sarde (*sarda sarda*), domine largement les captures (67 % en moyenne) sur la série 2006-2017 mais la baisse constatée au cours de la période 2013 – 2014 est responsable du déclin des captures pour ce groupe, en raison principalement de la chute drastique de l'effort de pêche industriel pélagique étranger suite à l'introduction de nouvelles zones de pêche jugées très contraignantes pour les flottilles étrangères. La contribution moyenne des autres espèces de thons mineurs varient de 12% pour *Auxis sp* à 21 % pour *Euthynnus sp*.

### 2.3 La pêche artisanale et la pêche côtière

C'est le seul segment qui peut être considéré comme une pêcherie domestique. Dans cette flottille, les thons sont presque exclusivement côtiers. Leurs captures ont doublé entre 2012 et 2013 passant de 800 tonnes à 1660 tonnes environ (**Tableau 2**). Une baisse importante est observée en 2014 où les captures des petits pélagiques ciblées par la pêche artisanale et côtière étaient faibles dans la zone nord de la Mauritanie. En 2016, les captures réalisées par la pêche artisanale et côtière ont atteint environ 14500 tonnes constituées principalement de 92% d'*Acanthocybium Solandri*. La présence des autres espèces était marginale. Cette importante quantité de thésard noir observé en 2016 n'a pas été enregistrée en 2017 ni en 2018. Cette espèce représente en 2018 environ 37%.

## ANNEXE DE LA IÈRE PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIQUE)

	Information requise	Réponse
	<b>GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces</b>	
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	(24/09/2019)
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	Pas de flottille nationale.
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	Seulement les prises accessoires.
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	Seulement les prises accessoires.
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	Seulement les prises accessoires.
S6	Prise estimée par taille	Seulement les prises accessoires.
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Pas encore.

S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	NON
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	NON
S12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	NON
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries pélagiques à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Pas concerné.
<b>THON ROUGE</b>		
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	NON
S17	Résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente au moment de la mise en cage (couvrant 100% de toutes les mises en cages)	Pas concerné.
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	NON
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Non observé.
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	NON
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Pas concerné.
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	Décrit dans le rapport scientifique.
<b>THONIDÉS TROPICAUX</b>		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Seulement prises accessoires dans le rapport.
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	NON, pas concerné.
S44	Nombre de DCP réellement déployés trimestriellement, par type de DCP ; nombre de balises/bouées et nombre moyen suivi et perdu	NON, pas concerné.
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par carrés de 1°, mois et Etat de pavillon et associé à des senneurs/canneurs	Pas de flottille.
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs	Pas d'embarquement des observateurs nationaux.
S47	Données et informations recueillies par le programme d'échantillonnage en vertu de la Rec. 14-01	Pas d'embarquement des observateurs nationaux.
<b>ISTIOPHORIDÉS</b>		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiphoridés	Rien
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de Tetrapturus spp.	Rien
<b>REQUINS</b>		
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Aucun
S48	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taupe bleu	Aucun

	<b>AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES</b>	
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Aucun
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Aucun
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année.	Aucun
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	Aucun
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Aucun

## **IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)**

### ***Chapitre 3 : Respect des exigences de déclarations dans le cadre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT***

En Mauritanie, la surveillance et le contrôle en mer constituent la tâche principale des Gardes Côtes mauritaniennes (GCM) qui veillent au respect de la réglementation (nationale et internationale) en vigueur en Mauritanie par les unités autorisées à opérer dans les eaux sous sa juridiction.

Etant donné que la Mauritanie, n'a pas encore de flotte thonière nationale, l'inspection concerne essentiellement le contrôle des unités de pêche, à travers le dénombrement des espèces de thons dans les cargaisons de ces unités, et la conformité des captures avec les clauses des licences détenues par ces unités et avec les mesures de gestion de l'ICCAT. C'est ainsi que la présence des espèces de thons dans les cargaisons des chalutiers pélagiques est suivie.

Lors la conférence de l'ICCAT tenue à Cape Town (Afrique du Sud), la Mauritanie a obtenu un quota de 100 tonnes d'espadon qui devrait être exploitées par la pêche artisanale côtière. Du fait du retard de la délivrance du certificat de capture par les Gardes de Côtes Mauritaniennes jusqu'à fin 2015, aucune flottille n'a été développée pour exploiter ce quota.

### **RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3**

<b>Catégorie</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information requise</b>	<b>Réponse</b>
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	La Mauritanie a délivré en 2016 deux licences, pour expérimenter l'exploitation des thons, à deux navires battant pavillon national. Ces deux navires se sont confrontés à des difficultés lors de leur enregistrement sur la liste de l'ICCAT car ils ne détenaient pas des numéros IMO. De ce fait, ils étaient dans l'obligation d'arrêter leur activité après leur première marée. Cette marée a été échantillonnée lors des débarquements et les données ont été transmises à l'ICCAT. En 2017 et 2018 aucun bateau national n'a pris la Licence thonier.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	La Mauritanie a délivré en 2016 deux licences, pour expérimenter l'exploitation des thons, à deux navires battant pavillon national. Ces deux navires se sont confrontés à des difficultés lors de leur enregistrement sur la liste de l'ICCAT car ils ne détenaient pas des numéros IMO. De ce fait, ils étaient dans l'obligation d'arrêter leur activité après leur première marée. Cette marée a été échantillonnée lors des débarquements et les données ont été transmises à l'ICCAT.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	05/08/2019
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Néant : pas de flotte nationale.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Néant : pas de flotte nationale.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement (en mer et au port)	Néant : pas de flotte nationale.
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Néant : pas de flotte nationale.
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port	Néant
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements à des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures.	Néant
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port et points de contact pour la réception des copies des rapports d'inspections au port	La Mauritanie ne détient pas de flotte thonière nationale et pour le moment les navires étrangers qui opèrent dans la zone débarquent en dehors des ports Mauritaniens. Des demandes ont été formulées par certains armateurs thoniers (européens et japonais) pour les autoriser à débarquer à Nouadhibou. L'étude du dossier est en cours et la liste des points focaux sera envoyée à l'ICCAT.
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	La Mauritanie ne détient pas de flotte thonière nationale et pour le moment les navires étrangers qui opèrent dans la zone débarquent en dehors des ports Mauritaniens. Cependant pour le débarquement des thoniers, seuls les deux ports de Nouadhibou et de Nouakchott peuvent être sollicités.
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	La Mauritanie ne détient pas de flotte nationale pour la pêche du thon et les thoniers étrangers ne débarquent pas pour le moment en Mauritanie. Les procédures actuellement en vigueur préconisent pour les autres flottilles (nationale et étrangères) un délai de 48 heures pour la notification de débarquement.
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	Néant
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état d'infractions apparentes	Néant
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Néant

<b>Catégorie</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information requise</b>	<b>Réponse</b>
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Néant
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	La Mauritanie membre de la CSRP et de la COMHAFAT adhère à l'accord sur les mesures du ressort de l'état du port.
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Néant
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Néant
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Pas de flottille nationale.
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Pas de flottille nationale.
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Pas de pêcheries sportive et récréative en Mauritanie.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Néant
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Néant
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Pas de flottille nationale.
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	Pas concerné.
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Pas concerné.
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Néant
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Néant
GEN	0031	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, selon le cas	02/11/2017
GEN	0032	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en oeuvre du programme	02/11/2017
GEN	0033	Rapport sur toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	02/11/2017
GEN	0034	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	02/11/2017
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité pour 2017	Néant
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	Néant
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêche ou des quotas individuels	Néant
BFT	1010	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en oeuvre de la Rec. 18-02	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2016	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO)	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1016	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1033	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1034	Rapport sur les transferts à l'intérieur des fermes et contrôles aléatoires	Pas de flottille nationale.
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao et modification ultérieure	Pas de flottille nationale.
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Néant
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Pêche IUU non constatée.
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Néant
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Néant
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Pas de concerné.
TRO	2009	Prises trimestrielles de thon obèse	Soumission (23/01/2019).
TRO	2010	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (cf. aussi exigence S25)	Pas concerné.
TRO	2011	Plan de gestion de la pêche de thonidés tropicaux	Pas de flottille nationale.
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Néant
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Pas concerné.
SWO	3003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Pas concerné.
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Pas concerné.
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Pas concerné.
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Pas concerné.
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Pas concerné.
SWO	3008	Liste des navires de moins de 7 m, s'ils n'ont pas déjà été inclus dans SWO 3003	Pas concerné.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
SWO	3009	Choix de la fermeture de saison pour le MED-SWO	Pas concerné.
SWO	3010	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Pas concerné.
SWO	3011	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO	Pas concerné.
SWO	3012	Résumé de la mise en oeuvre du programme de marquage	Pas concerné.
SWO	3013	Liste des navires d'inspection	Pas concerné.
SWO	3014	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Néant, pas de liste spécifique aux thons et espèces apparentées.
SWO	3015	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Pas de flottille nationale.
SWO	3016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Pas de flottille nationale.
SWO	3017	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Néant
SWO	3018	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Pas concerné.
SWO	3019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Pas concerné.
SWO	3020	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Pas concerné.
ALB	4003	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Pas concerné.
ALB	4004	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Pas de flottille nationale.
ALB	4005	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Pas concerné.
ALB	4006	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Néant
ALB	4007	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Pas concerné.
<b>ISTIOPH ORIDÉS</b>	5001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 15-05 / 18-04 et 16-11 [billfish check sheet]	Pas de pêche de ces espèces à l'état actuel.
SHK	7005	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	10/08/2018
SHK	7006	Rapport sur les mesures prises au niveau national pour contrôler les prises et conserver et gérer le requin peau bleue	les requins ne sont pêchés qu'accessoirement et ne dosent pas faire Object de ciblage au sens de la réglementation. Toutefois les petits sequins pélagiques cités ou les grands spécimens hauturiers tombent parfois dans les captures de pêche. Le contrôle peut se faire de façon inopinée en zone de pêche par les patrouilleurs de la GCM, lots des débarquement a quai ou encore au niveau des usines de traitement avant l'export.
SHK	7007	Volume de requin-taube bleu capturé et retenu à bord ainsi que rejets morts au cours des six premiers mois de 2018	01/10/2018
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, para 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO	Pas de flottille nationale ciblant les thonidés.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Néant
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Néant
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Pas concerné.
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Néant

#### **Chapitre 4 : Mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT**

Pour les thons hauturiers, la Mauritanie ne dispose d'aucuns moyens de captures propres. Les flottilles qui ciblent ces espèces dans la ZEE mauritanienne battent pavillon de l'Union européenne, du Sénégal et autres nationalités, qui déclarent leurs statistiques de pêche effectuées dans notre zone directement à l'ICCAT. Nous avons présenté ici les captures accessoires réalisées par la flottille artisanale et côtière domestique. Les captures des thons de ce segment, malgré une forte augmentation, enregistrée en 2013, restent assez faibles (environ 1600 tonnes en 2013). L'apparition du thazard noir *Acanthocybium solandri*, de façon timide en 2012, 2014 et 2015 mais exceptionnelle en 2016 est à signaler. Cette espèce est fortement rencontrée dans la zone nord de la Mauritanie où les conditions environnementales sont favorables (upwelling permanent, présence des zones de rétention etc.).

En outre, les prises, déclarées par les flottilles des petits pélagiques hauturières étrangères qui opèrent dans notre zone dans le cadre d'accord bilatéraux, sont passées de presque 16 000 tonnes en 2011 à moins de 8300 tonnes en 2016 avant de connaître une légère augmentation en 2017 (environ 12000 tonnes). Cette légère augmentation pourrait s'expliquer par la présence d'une flottille côtière type RSW travaillant dans la zone en 2017.

Etant donné que ces pêcheries de petits pélagiques ne sont pas couvertes par le mandat de l'ICCAT et par conséquent aucune mesure y compris la déclaration n'est appliquée, nous avons jugé important de procéder à la communication de ces informations en place et lieu des pays pêcheurs pour éviter toute perte d'informations.

#### **Chapitre 5 : Difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre et dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT**

A partir de 2015, la Mauritanie a élaboré et mis en œuvre une nouvelle réforme de son secteur des pêches ; introduisant ainsi le paradigme du système de gestion par quota. Ce système repose sur les connaissances scientifiques les plus récentes et fiables disponibles, permettant de définir un TAC global, puis par groupes d'espèces ou espèces qui sont ensuite répartis par opérateur.

D'ores et déjà, au niveau de la pêcherie des thons un gap d'information existe quant au suivi du niveau de l'exploitation des différents groupes de la pêcherie thonière aussi bien en termes d'espèces capturées accessoirement par les opérateurs non moins de concession sur le thon (licence thon) qu'en termes de quantité (données agrégées au niveau du journal de pêche et autre déclarations de débarquement).

Cette situation constatée et signalée par nos services de gestion chargés du suivi régulier de l'exploitation des concessions de droit d'usage allouées dans le cadre de la nouvelle réforme du système de gestion, constitue une insuffisance qui pourrait impacter la durabilité de la pêcherie des thons.



**Tableau 1.** Nombre d'individus mesurés par espèces des thonidés (base enquête lots).

Étiquettes de lignes	2011	2012	2013	2014	2016	2017	Total général
<i>Scomberomorus tritor</i>	69	3	35	234	12	35	388
<i>Sarda sarda</i>	24	17	7	123	7	65	243
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	8				5		13
<i>Auxis rochei</i>	3				2		5
<b>Total général</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>649</b>

**Tableau 2.** Evolution des captures accessoires des thons côtiers réalisées par la pêche hauturière de petits pélagique (ventilées par espèce suivant les données observateurs scientifiques embarqués de l'IMROP).

\*il s'agit des captures de premier semestre 2019.

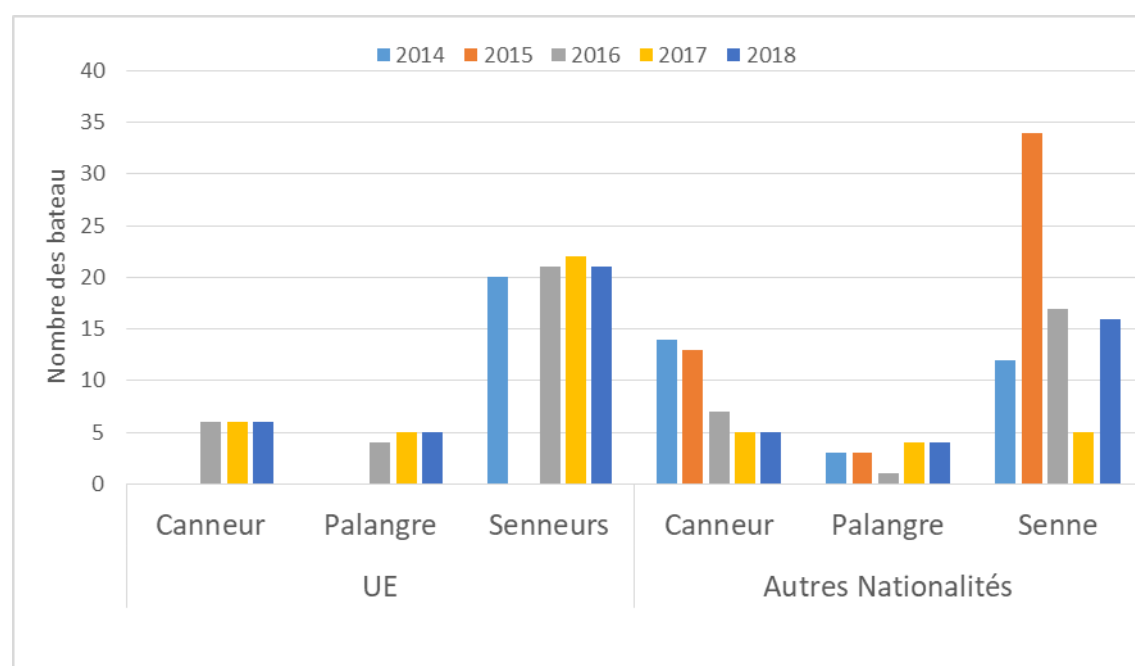
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	246	140	377	307	1842	1899	627	97	212	493	950	1337	1163	354
<i>Euthynnus sp</i>	849	574	1100	1803	2418	0	1656	257	529	1303	2511	3533	3073	937
<i>Sarda sarda</i>	1139	686	1666	1688	7253	13929	3163	491	1022	2489	4796	6747	5869	1789
<b>Total (Tonnes)</b>	<b>2234</b>	<b>1400</b>	<b>3144</b>	<b>3798</b>	<b>11513</b>	<b>15828</b>	<b>5446</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>1763</b>	<b>4286</b>	<b>8259</b>	<b>11619</b>	<b>10107</b>	<b>3080</b>

**Tableau 3.** Evolution des captures accessoires des thons côtiers de la pêche artisanale et côtière (ventilées par espèce suivant les données enquêtes de l'IMROP).

.	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<i>Acanthocybium Solandri</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	47,28	1575,3	44	161	13346	268	1987
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	1,4	0	0	2,8	3,6	0		0			199	0	400
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>							0	0,01		1	14	0	88
<i>Orcynopsis unicolor</i>							5,28	3,33			31	30	10
<i>Sarda sarda</i>							616,59	0,01	45	70	427	3495	144
<i>Scomberomorus tritor</i>							122,93	84,77	399	545	498	697	1254
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	0,1	0	0	0	0	0	0,1	0	1	10	14	0	0
<i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i>													1346
<b>Total (tonnes)</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>1663</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>14530</b>	<b>4489</b>	<b>5229</b>

**Tableau 4.** Evolution des captures de la pêche artisanale des principales espèces de requins concernées par le suivi de l'ICCAT de 2006 à 2017 (bases de données de l'IMROP).

Années	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	<i>Sphyrna makarran</i>	<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>	Total général
2006	190	0	1	190
2007	266	0	22	288
2008	124	0	1	126
2009	113	23	15	151
2010	350	53	12	415
2011	60	14	1	76
2012	126	23	0	148
2013	53	0	0	53
2014	22	0	0	22
2015	60	0	0	60
2016	65	0	5	70
2017	136	0	104	240
2018	623	0,026	78,18	701
<b>Total général</b>	<b>1566</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>1839</b>

**Figure 1.** Nombre des thoniers pêchés dans la zone Mauritanienne par type d'engins.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF MEXICO  
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU MEXIQUE  
INFORME ANUAL DE MÉXICO<sup>1,2</sup>**

**SUMMARY**

*The report describes the characteristics of the longline yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) fishery in the Gulf of Mexico as well as the species that make up the by-catch, while highlighting compliance with national regulations and/or implementation of the recommendations and resolutions adopted by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). It should be noted that fishing for yellowfin tuna in the Gulf of Mexico is carried out by midwater longline vessels. In addition to the target species, other species are also taken as bycatch such as: skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*), Atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*), shark and swordfish, among others. The legal framework that regulates this fishery in Mexico includes the General Law on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture (LGPAS), and the Official Mexican Standard NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014 which governs exploitation of tuna species by longline vessels in waters of Federal Jurisdiction of the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, and which is updated periodically for the purpose of incorporating the regulations adopted by ICCAT. The Secretariat of Agriculture and Rural Development (SADER), through the National Commission of Aquaculture and the Fisheries (CONAPESCA) is the national authority in charge of implementing policies, programmes and regulations that facilitate the competitive and sustainable development of Mexico's fisheries and aquaculture sector. For its part, the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Institute (INAPESCA) is responsible for carrying out scientific research and compiling statistics on the longline tuna fishery in the Gulf of Mexico.*

**RÉSUMÉ**

*Le présent rapport décrit les caractéristiques de la pêche palangrière ciblant l'albacore (*Thunnus albacares*) dans le golfe du Mexique ainsi que les espèces capturées en tant que prise accessoire, soulignant le respect des réglementations nationales et/ou l'application des recommandations et résolutions adoptées par la Commission internationale pour la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique (ICCAT). Il convient de signaler que les bateaux semi-pélagiques ciblent l'albacore dans le golfe du Mexique au moyen de la palangre. Outre la capture de l'espèce-cible, d'autres espèces sont également capturées accidentellement : le listao (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), le thon obèse (*Thunnus obesus*), le thon rouge (*Thunnus thynnus*), des espèces de requins et l'espadon, entre autres. Le cadre légal qui régit cette pêcherie au Mexique comprend la loi générale sur la pêche et l'aquaculture durables (LGPAS) et la Norme officielle mexicaine NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014 qui régit l'exploitation des thonidés avec des palangriers dans les eaux sous juridiction fédérale du golfe du Mexique et de la mer des Caraïbes. Cette loi est mise à jour régulièrement afin d'intégrer les réglementations adoptées par l'ICCAT. Le Secrétariat de l'agriculture et du développement rural (SADER), par l'intermédiaire de la Commission nationale de l'aquaculture et de la pêche (CONAPESCA), est l'autorité nationale chargée de la mise en œuvre de politiques, programmes et normes qui facilitent le développement compétitif et durable du secteur de la pêche et de l'aquaculture du Mexique. Quant à l'Institut national de pêche et d'aquaculture (INAPESCA), il est chargé de développer la recherche scientifique et de recueillir les statistiques sur la pêche des thonidés à la palangre dans le golfe du Mexique.*

**RESUMEN**

*El informe describe las características de la pesca del atún aleta amarilla o rabil (*Thunnus albacares*) con palangre en el golfo de México, y las especies que integran la captura incidental, haciendo énfasis en el cumplimiento a las regulaciones nacionales y/o aplicación de las recomendaciones y resoluciones emanadas de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (ICCAT). Cabe mencionar, que la pesca de atún aleta amarilla o rabil en el*

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*Golfo de México se lleva a cabo por embarcaciones de mediana altura a través del palangre. Además de la especie objetivo, se capturan incidentalmente otras especies como: el barrilete o listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), el patudo o bigeye (*Thunnus obesus*), el atún aleta azul o atún rojo del Atlántico (*Thunnus thynnus*), tiburones y pez espada, entre otros. El marco legal normativo que regula esta pesquería en México incluye la Ley general de pesca y acuicultura sustentables (LGPAS), y la Norma oficial mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014 que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del golfo de México y mar Caribe, la cual se actualiza periódicamente para incorporar las regulaciones adoptadas por ICCAT. La Secretaría de agricultura y desarrollo rural, (SADER) a través de la Comisión nacional de acuicultura y pesca (CONAPESCA) es la autoridad nacional encargada de implementar las políticas, programas y normatividad que faciliten el desarrollo competitivo y sustentable del sector pesquero y acuícola de México. Por su parte, el Instituto Nacional de pesca y acuicultura (INAPESCA) es el responsable de desarrollar la investigación científica y recopilar las estadísticas sobre la pesca del atún con palangre en el golfo de México.*

## **Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)**

### **Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías**

#### *1.1 Tipo de pesquería*

El palangre tipo americano es el único arte de pesca que utiliza México para la captura dirigida al atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*) en el Golfo de México.

#### *1.2 Cobertura de estadísticas*

El Instituto Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura (INAPESCA) a través de la Dirección General Adjunta de Investigación Pesquera en el Atlántico (DGAIPA) se encarga de la compilación de los informes de viajes de pesca por parte del Programa Nacional de Observadores a bordo con una cobertura del 100% en 2018.

#### *1.3 Esfuerzo pesquero*

El esfuerzo pesquero de la flota palangrera mexicana del Golfo de México dirigido a la captura de atún aleta amarilla durante 2018 registró 27 barcos que realizaron 308 viajes en los que se realizaron 3,521 lances en 6,769 días de pesca con un intervalo de 5 a 39 días, se utilizaron 2,099'380 anzuelos.

El número de viajes por barco fue de 11.41, el número de días por barco fue de 250.70, el número de lances por barco fue de 130.41, el número de anzuelos por barco fue de 77,754.81 el número de anzuelos por lance fue de 596.25, el número de días por viaje fue de 21.98.

La distribución geográfica del esfuerzo ejercido durante 2018 se observa amplia en el Golfo de México, particularmente se registró el mayor esfuerzo pesquero en anzuelos en el suroeste de la Zona Económica Exclusiva (ZEE) de México, frente a las costas del Estado de Veracruz.

Para la representación por trimestre se registraron en el primer trimestre 468,632 anzuelos (22%) en el segundo trimestre 586,084 anzuelos (28%), en el tercer trimestre 600,396 anzuelos (29%) y en el cuarto trimestre 444,268 anzuelos (21%). En lo que respecta al número de lances en el primer trimestre se registraron 777 lances (22%), el segundo 975 lances (28%), en el tercero 1,015 lances (29%) y el cuarto 754 lances (21%). Se presentan variaciones espaciales del esfuerzo pesquero entre trimestres, siendo el primero y cuarto los que registran distribución amplia, mientras que el segundo y tercero presentan una distribución más concentrada en la parte suroeste de la ZEE.

#### *1.4 Captura*

Durante 2018 se registró una captura embodegada de 1,028 t de atún aleta amarilla, 68 t de marlín azul, 80 t de atún aleta azul, 24 t pez vela, 44 t de pez espada y 25 t de otras especies de peces en la que se incluye al aceitoso, dorado, barracuda, principalmente (**Tabla 1**).

## Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

El INAPESCA a través de la DGAIPA mantiene en mejora continua al Sistema de Información de Atún del Golfo de México (SIA), que facilita la integración y el manejo de la información que genera el Programa Nacional de Observadores del Fideicomiso de Investigación para el Desarrollo del Programa Nacional de Aprovechamiento del Atún y Protección de Delfines y otros en torno a Especies Acuáticas Protegidas (FIDEMAR). El SIA ha permitido dar seguimiento al conocimiento biológico-pesquero de las especies que conforman la captura incidental en la pesca dirigida al atún aleta amarilla. El SIA se relaciona a compromisos internacionales ante la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA) por parte de México como miembro activo desde 2002. Dentro de los compromisos se encuentra el proveer de información estadística relacionada con captura (Tarea I), esfuerzo (Tarea II) y estructura de tallas (Tarea II) y las reuniones intersesionesales del Comité Permanente de Investigación y Estadísticas (SCRS). La cobertura de observadores a bordo continúa con el 100% en los viajes vía la pesca.

### 2.1 Datos pesqueros y evaluación de poblaciones

Durante 2018 se proporcionaron datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de la pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México a la Secretaría de CICAA. En correspondencia con las recomendaciones de CICAA sobre atún aleta azul o atún del Atlántico, pez espada, patudo, marlín blanco y marlín azul. Asimismo, se continuó con el programa de pelágicos mayores para el periodo 2016-2018, con el objetivo de asegurar la sostenibilidad de los pelágicos mayores en las pesquerías en el Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

Se participó en la Reunión 2018 intersesiones del Grupo de especies del 24 al 28 de septiembre de 2018 en Madrid, España, así como en la Reunión 2017 del Comité Permanente de Investigación y Estadísticas (SCRS) del 01 al 05 de octubre de 2018 en Madrid, España. Asimismo, se participó en la Reunión del Grupo de Trabajo Permanente de CICAA para mejorar el diálogo entre científicos y gestores pesqueros, así como en la reunión de Evaluación de stock de aguja azul convocada por la CICAA, además de la asistencia y participación en el XIX Foro Nacional sobre el atún convocado por FIDEMAR, en el que se presentaron los siguientes trabajos de investigación: Captura incidental en la pesca del atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*) con palangre en el Golfo de México, Esfuerzo pesquero dedicado a la captura del atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*) en el Golfo de México, Indicadores biológicos-pesqueros de pelágicos mayores en el Golfo de México, Importancia del programa de observadores a bordo de la flota atunera en el Golfo de México. Por otro lado se participó en la XXXI Reunión científica-Tecnológica, Forestal y Agropecuaria, en la que se presentó el trabajo titulado: Análisis de la captura embodegada obtenida en la pesca del atún aleta amarilla.

### ANEXO 1 A LA PARTE I DEL INFORME ANUAL (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

No.	GENERAL	Respuesta
S1	El informe anual	13/09/2019
S2	Características de la flota	24/07/2019
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I, lo que incluye descartes cuando proceda	24/07/2019
S4	Captura y esfuerzo-Tarea II	24/07/2019
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	24/07/2019
S6	Captura estimada por talla	24/07/2019
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	No aplica. No se registró la recepción de marcas por parte del sector pesquero del que México pueda reportar a la Comisión hasta el momento.
S8	Información de prospecciones de marcado	24/07/2019
S9	Información recopilada en el marco de programas de marcado convencional	24/07/2019
S10	Información recopilada en el marco de programas de marcado electrónico	24/07/2019
S11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	24/07/2019

S12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No aplica. México actualmente no cuenta con información y datos referentes a Sargassum pelágico, dado que aún no se ha desarrollado ninguna investigación relacionada con las actividades de pesca en el Golfo de México.
S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplica. Si bien, México cuenta con información específica de los buques pesqueros con palangre pelágico en el Golfo de México, no se registran actividades de pesca en el Mediterráneo.
	<b>ATÚN ROJO</b>	
S15	Muestreo de tallas en granjas	No aplicable. México no realiza la actividad de engorda de atún en granjas de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100 % de las introducciones en jaulas)	No aplicable. México no requiere la implementación de sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente el momento de la introducción en jaula, dado que México no realiza la actividad de engorda de atún en granjas de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	24/07/2019
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste que se van a emprender	Se reportó la información al SCRS de los resultados de investigación, se adjunta.
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	El plan de trabajo 2020 incluye llevar a cabo el desarrollo de índices de abundancia estandarizados del atún rojo de México y Estados Unidos.
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	México no ha implementado muestreos biológicos durante el 2018, no obstante ha desarrollado protocolos de las técnicas de muestreo biológico en colaboración con expertos de la Comisión.
S53	Informar de las actividades científicas realizadas por los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	24/07/2019
	<b>TÚNIDOS TROPICALES</b>	
S24	Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ, incluidos descartes	24/07/2019

S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto).	No aplicable. México no emite planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces, dado que la actividad de pesca con palangre no está asociada a esa actividad de pesca en el Golfo de México.
S44	Número de DCP plantados realmente por mes y cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, por tipo de DCP, etc.	No aplicable. México no emite el número de DCP plantados por mes y cuadrículas, dado que la actividad de pesca con palangre no está asociada a esa actividad de pesca en el Golfo de México.
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes y Estado del pabellón y asociado a PS/BB	No aplicable. México no emite información sobre buques de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, asociado a PS/BB, dado que la actividad de pesca únicamente utiliza el arte de pesca de palangre la cual no está asociada a la utilización de DCP en el Golfo de México.
S46	Información recopilada por los observadores, lo que incluye niveles de cobertura	24/07/2019.
S47	Datos e información recopilados en el programa de muestreo en puerto	24/07/2019
S48	Minería de datos históricos sobre la utilización y número de DCP plantados	No aplicable. México no emite el número de DCP plantados por mes y cuadrículas, dado que la actividad de pesca con palangre no está asociada a esa actividad de pesca en el Golfo de México.
S49	Datos científicos recopilados en la ZEE de otra CPC	No existe ningún registro de datos científicos que hayan sido recopilados en la ZEE de México de otra CPC que forma parte de la CICAA.
	<b>TIBURONES</b>	
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	13/09/2019
S50	Resultados de la investigación sobre marrajo dientuso	13/09/2019
S51	Información sobre tintorera	13/09/2019
	<b>OTRA CAPTURA FORTUITA</b>	
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	Toda información de identificación se encuentra contenida en los manuales de observadores a bordo.
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	08/02/2019
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	México no obtuvo ningún registro de captura incidental de aves marinas en las actividades de pesca con palangre en el Golfo de México.
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	24/07/2019

S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	24/07/2019
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## Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

### Sección 3: Cumplimiento de los requisitos de comunicación en el marco de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

#### PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3 (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

Rec.	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales	Se describen las características de la pesca del atún aleta amarilla o rabil ( <i>Thunnus albacares</i> ) con palangre en el Golfo de México, así como de las especies que integran la captura incidental destacando el cumplimiento con respecto a las regulaciones nacionales e internacionales.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	13/09/2019
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	24/07/2019
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplicable. México no realiza ese tipo de actividad.
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplicable. México no realiza ese tipo de actividad.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo (en el mar y en puerto)	No aplicable. México no realiza transbordo.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplicable. México no realiza transbordo.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No aplicable. México no realiza transbordo.
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	No aplicable. México no realiza transbordo.
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para las notificaciones de entrada en puerto y puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No aplicable. México no realiza transbordo.
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	15/08/2019
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	15/08/2019
GEN	0013	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No aplicable. No se identificaron denegaciones.
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	No aplicable. México no ha presentado incumplimientos.
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No aplicable. México no ha presentado incumplimientos.
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplicable. México no ha presentado incumplimientos.



GEN	0017	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación	No aplicable. México no tiene vigentes acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No aplicable. México no tiene vigentes acuerdos bilaterales.
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No aplicable. México no tiene vigentes acuerdos bilaterales.
GEN	0020	Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior	21/02/2019
GEN	0021	Informe de acciones internas de buques de 20 m o más	21/02/2019
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	Se sigue trabajando en la modernización, actualización y ampliación del Prontuario Estadístico de Pesca Deportiva que se publica en la página de internet de la CONAPESCA <a href="https://www.gob.mx/conapesca">https://www.gob.mx/conapesca</a> donde se puede encontrar información sobre el número de permisos por entidad federativa, embarcación, el valor de los permisos, permisos por periodo de tiempo y categoría de embarcaciones, entre otros datos.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en pesca IUU	En México no se registraron buques implicados en pesca IUU.
GEN	0025	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No se tienen comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU.
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No aplicable. No se tiene registro sobre este tema.
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No aplicable. México no detecto ningún caso de incumplimiento.
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No aplicable. México no detecto ningún caso de incumplimiento.
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplicable. México no realiza actividades de pesca ilegal.
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplicable. México no realiza actividades de pesca ilegal.
GEN	0031	Autoridad nacional responsable de las inspecciones en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo cuando proceda	No aplicable. México no participa en actividades de inspección con otras Partes.
GEN	0032	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	No aplicable. México no participa en actividades de inspección con otras Partes.
GEN	0033	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No aplicable. México no participa en actividades de inspección con otras Partes.
GEN	0034	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No aplicable. En México no se tiene buques implicados en pesca IUU.

BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplicable. México no realiza la actividad de engorda de atún en granjas de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplicable. México no realiza la actividad de engorda de atún en granjas de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.
BFT	1003	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplicable. México no realiza la actividad de engorda de atún en granjas de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas/	No aplicable. México no realiza la actividad de engorda de atún en granjas de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplicable. México no realiza la actividad de engorda de atún en granjas de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de reducción de la capacidad	No aplicable. México no realiza la actividad de engorda de atún en granjas de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.
BFT	1008	Plan de capacidad de cría y revisión si procede	No aplicable. México no realiza la actividad de engorda de atún en granjas de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.
BFT	1009	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	No aplicable. México no realiza la actividad de engorda de atún en granjas de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.
BFT	1010	Información sobre regulaciones y otros documentos adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 18-02	No aplicable. México no realiza la actividad de pesca del atún rojo en el Atlántico Este y Mediterráneo.
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2018	08/01/2019. Fueron reportadas en Tarea I Y Tarea II.
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	08/01/2019. Fueron reportadas en Tarea I Y Tarea II.
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplicable. México no realiza actividades de pesca dirigida del atún rojo en el Golfo de México.

BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplicable. México no realiza actividades de pesca en esta área.
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplicable. Las embarcaciones cuentan con VMS.
BFT	1016	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No aplicable. México no participa en el programa conjunto de inspección internacional.
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplicable. México no participa en el programa conjunto de inspección internacional.
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplicable. México no participa en el programa conjunto de inspección internacional.
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No aplicable. México no participa en el programa conjunto de inspección internacional.
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplicable. En México no se realizan transbordos de atún rojo.
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplicable. México no realiza actividades de pesca en esta área.
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No aplicable. México no realiza actividades de pesca en esta área.
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	Se enviaron en tiempo y forma 12 informes mensuales correspondiente a 2018.
BFT	1024	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	No aplicable. Esta recomendación aplica para el Atlántico Este y Mar Mediterráneo. No obstante México cumple con reportar su captura anualmente.
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	Se implementó la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, la cual establece que las capturas incidentales de atún aleta azul o rojo únicamente podrán retenerse si los organismos tienen como mínimo un peso de 30 kg o bien, una longitud de 115 cm.
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	15/08/2019 con posterior actualización el 14/10/2019.
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	21/06/2019
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	15/08/2019 con posterior actualización el 14/10/2019.
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	La NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, establece que todos los embarques de atún aleta azul ( <i>Thunnus thynnus</i> ) que se realicen con destino a la exportación, además de los documentos que se acrediten su legal procedencia, deberán usar el programa electrónico de documentación de captura de atún rojo (eBCD) de la CICAA.
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplicable. México no cuenta con programas de marcado con marcas de cola.
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	No aplicable. No se cuenta con ningún registro.

BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	No aplicable. Los datos ya se encuentran registrados.
BFT	1034	Informes de transferencias dentro de las granjas y controles aleatorios	No aplicable. No se realizan transferencias.
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	31/08/2018
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	24/07/2019
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No aplicable. No se cuenta con registros de actividades IUU.
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado	No aplicable. La veda espacio-temporal de TRO no aplica para México.
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	14/07/2019
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	15/08/2019
TRO	2009	Capturas trimestrales de patudo	29/04/2019
TRO	2010	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S25).	No aplicable. México no emite el número de DCP plantados por mes y cuadrículas, dado que la actividad de pesca con palangre no está asociada a esa actividad de pesca en el Golfo de México.
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	14/07/2019
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	15/08/2019
SWO	3003	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. México no cuenta con buques que dirijan la pesca al pez espada en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. México no cuenta con buques que dirijan la pesca al pez espada en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable. México no cuenta con permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No aplicable. México no cuenta con buques que dirijan la pesca al pez espada en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	22/02/2019
SWO	3010	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No aplicable. México no cuenta con buques que dirijan la pesca al pez espada en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. México no realiza actividades de pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.
SWO	3012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	México no implemento ningún programa de marcado para pez espada del Norte.
SWO	3013	Lista de buques de inspección	México no implemento ningún programa de marcado para pez espada del Norte.

SWO	3014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplicable. No se participa en el Programa conjunto ICCAT de inspección internacional.
SWO	3015	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	21/02/2019
SWO	3016	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	No aplicable. México no realiza la pesca del pez espada del sur.
SWO	3017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No aplicable. México reporta las capturas del pez espada del norte.
SWO	3018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No aplicable. México no realiza la pesca de pez espada del norte.
SWO	3019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No aplicable. No se participa en el Programa conjunto ICCAT de inspección internacional.
SWO	3020	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. México no realiza actividades de pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.
ALB	4003	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. México no cuenta con buques autorizados en el Mediterráneo.
ALB	4004	Autorización específica para buque con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No aplicable. México no realiza la pesca de atún blanco del sur.
ALB	4005	Autorización específica para buque con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No aplicable. México no realiza la pesca de atún blanco del sur.
ALB	4006	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No aplicable. México reporta las capturas del atún blanco del norte.
ALB	4007	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No aplicable. México no realiza la pesca de atún blanco del sur.
BIL	5001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 15-05/18-04 y 16-11.	15/08/2019 con posterior actualización el 14/10/2019.
SHK	7005	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	15/08/2019 con posterior actualización el 14/10/2019.
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	13/09/2019
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	13/09/2019
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	13/09/2019
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	13/09/2019
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	13/09/2019

**Sección 4. Implementación de otras medidas de conservación y ordenación de CICA**

**Datos y talla mínima**

**96-14, párrafo 1. Recomendación sobre el cumplimiento en las pesquerías de atún rojo y pesquerías de pez espada del Atlántico norte. (Párrafo 1)**

Los datos fueron reportados en tiempo y forma por México en la Tarea I. De lo que se desprende que no se excedieron los límites de captura en 2018 en las pesquerías de atún rojo y pesquerías de pez espada del Atlántico norte.

**97-01. Recomendación para incrementar el cumplimiento de las regulaciones de talla mínima. (Párrafo 2)**

El 16 de abril de 2014 se publicó en el Diario Oficial de la Federación la “Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, Que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe” misma que en su numeral 4.6 establece que las capturas que incidentalmente se obtenga de atún aleta azul o rojo (*Thunnus thynnus*) únicamente podrán retenerse si los organismos tienen, como mínimo un peso de 30 kilogramos o bien, una longitud furcal de 115 cm. Los ejemplares con peso o talla inferior a la establecida deben ser liberados en buenas condiciones de sobrevivencia.

**Documentos estadísticos****01-21. Recomendación respecto a establecer un Programa de Documento Estadístico ICCAT para el patudo (Párrafo 6).**

México no realiza capturas de patudo en el área.

**01-22. Recomendación respecto a establecer un Programa de Documento Estadístico ICCAT para el pez espada (Párrafo 6).**

México no realiza exportación de pez espada, no obstante los datos estadísticos se presentan anualmente en Tarea I y Tarea II.

**Medidas relacionadas con especies individuales****15-05. Recomendación para un mayor reforzamiento del plan de recuperación de las poblaciones de aguja azul y aguja blanca. (DGOPA)**

En México, no existe una pesquería comercial dirigida a dichas especies, siendo que su captura ocurre de manera incidental en la pesca dirigida al atún aleta amarilla con palangre, por lo que se ha establecido una cuota de captura incidental por semestre para pez espada y marlines con valores específicos (porcentajes), contribuyendo con ello a disminuir la presión por pesca ejercida sobre las citadas especies.

El 4 de agosto de 2016 fue publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el “Acuerdo por el que se establece la cuota de captura para el aprovechamiento del marlín azul (*Makaira nigricans*) y el marlín blanco (*Tetrapturus spp.*), en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe para los años 2016, 2017 y 2018”, establece una cuota de captura anual de marlín azul de 70 t y 25 t de marlín blanco durante los citados años, a distribuirse entre la captura incidental de la flota palangrera atunero y la flota deportivo-recreativa en las aguas de jurisdicción federal en el Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, con base a lo estipulado en las recomendaciones de la CICAA.

Adicionalmente, la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables, en su artículo 68, las especies marlín, pez vela, pez espada, sábalo o chiro, pez gallo y dorado en todas sus variedades biológicas, dentro de una franja de cincuenta millas náuticas, contadas a partir de la línea de base desde la cual se mide el mar territorial, se encuentran destinadas únicamente a la pesca deportivo-recreativa (en dicha franja).

Asimismo, la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, establece en el numeral 4.4 una tasa anual de captura incidental para pez espada, pez vela, atún rojo, marlín (de los géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus*) y tiburones, en conjunto, no mayor al 20% de la captura nominal obtenida durante un año calendario de dicha pesquería, lo cual contribuye a la recuperación de estas poblaciones. Para los efectos de esta disposición, todos los viajes se computarán en el año de la fecha de su inicio y la evaluación de la captura nominal e incidental se realizará semestralmente.

En el numeral 4.7, se establece que las especies de marlín (géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus*); pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) y pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) que durante las operaciones de pesca de túnidos sean capturadas de manera fortuita, deben ser liberadas en buenas condiciones de sobrevivencia. Única y exclusivamente podrán retenerse los ejemplares de dichas especies que al traerlos al costado del barco, ya se encuentren muertos.

Otra de las medidas adoptadas por México para conducir a la recuperación de las especies de aguja blanca y azul es la penalización del comercio de dichas especies capturadas en la pesca deportiva recreativa, esto con fundamento en el Artículo 55 fracción IX de la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables donde se establece que la SAGARPA procederá a la revocación de la concesión o permiso, cuando sus titulares comercialicen, bajo cualquier título jurídico, las capturas de la pesca deportiva-recreativa.

**03-04. Recomendación sobre el pez espada del mediterráneo.**

México no realiza actividades pesqueras en dicha área.

**17-02. Recomendación de ICCAT para la conservación del pez espada del Atlántico norte (Párrafo 11)**

México tiene un límite de captura anual de 200 t para el año 2018, 2019, 2020 y 2021, la cual no ha sido superada en 2018.

Esta pesquería se encuentra regulada por la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables y la Norma Oficial Mexicana vigente NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, las cuales regulan el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

Se espera que el “Acuerdo por el que se establece la talla mínima de captura comercial para el pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) en aguas marinas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe”, se publique en el Diario Oficial de la Federación, durante el primer trimestre de 2019, donde se señala que para proteger al pez espada pequeño, se adoptarán las medidas necesarias para prohibir la captura y desembarque en todo el Atlántico de pez espada con un peso en vivo inferior a 25 kg, o en su alternativa 125 cm de longitud de mandíbula inferior a la horquilla (LJFL). Sin embargo, se podrá conceder un margen de tolerancia a los buques que hayan capturado ejemplares pequeños de forma incidental, con la condición de que estas capturas incidentales no superen el 15 % del número de peces espada por desembarque de la captura total de pez espada de dichos buques.

**06-08. Resolución sobre la pesca de atún rojo en el Océano Atlántico. (Párrafo 1)**

México no realiza actividades pesqueras en la zona al norte de 10°N y entre 30° W y 45°W.

**17-06: Recomendación de CICAA para un plan provisional de conservación y ordenación para el atún rojo del atlántico oeste.**

Considerando que dicha recomendación aplica para todas las Partes Contratantes (CPC) involucradas en la pesca del atún rojo del Atlántico del Oeste (*Thunnus thynnus*), los trabajos tienen que ser correspondientes a las necesidades del Comité Permanente de Investigación y Estadísticas (SCRS) y del Programa de Investigación del Atún Rojo para todo el Atlántico (GBYP, por sus siglas en inglés), en los que dentro de sus objetivos se establece “mejorar los modelos de evaluación y el asesoramiento científicos sobre la situación del stock”.

Desde el 2016 se comenzaron los diálogos entre los científicos de Japón, Estados Unidos, Canadá y México, con el objetivo de analizar la posibilidad de llevar a cabo índices de abundancia estandarizados combinados. El grupo tuvo éxito en combinar conjuntos de datos, la asignación de las variables ambientales y produjo un conjunto de datos de palangre individuales a lo largo de los años 1992-2015 desde el Golfo de México y el Océano Atlántico al norte de 30° N de latitud y longitud Oeste de 45° W. Este contiene la colección más completa de datos de palangre para el Atún Rojo del Atlántico Occidental. La continuidad de estos esfuerzos implicó que en enero del 2017 se realizara la convocatoria a científicos de la CPC involucradas para evaluar los enfoques de modelización estadística y diagnósticos alternativos para la creación de un índice combinado, centrándose principalmente en si las disparidades entre las flotas objetivo y no objetivo pueden conciliarse en el proceso de modelización. El resultado de esta reunión fue plasmada en el documento SCRS/2017/035 titulado “Report of the working group on multi-national pelagic longline index for western Atlantic bluefin tuna”, y que fue presentado en la reunión de preparación de datos de atún rojo del 6 al 11 de marzo de 2017 en Madrid, España, cuyos objetivos incluyeron la recopilación y análisis de toda la información existente requerida para la evaluación de stock del 2017.

### **16-11. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre medidas de ordenación para la conservación del pez vela del Atlántico**

En México, no existe una pesquería comercial dirigida a dicha especie, siendo que su captura ocurre de manera incidental en la pesca dirigida al atún aleta amarilla con palangre, la cual es regulada por la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, estableciendo en su numeral 4.4 una tasa anual de captura incidental para pez espada, pez vela, atún rojo, marlín (de los géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus*) y tiburones, en conjunto, no mayor al 20% de la captura nominal obtenida durante un año calendario de dicha pesquería, lo cual contribuye a la recuperación de estas poblaciones. Para los efectos de esta disposición, todos los viajes se computarán en el año de la fecha de su inicio y la evaluación de la captura nominal e incidental se realizará semestralmente.

La recopilación de datos de captura y descartes se realiza a través del Programa Nacional de Observadores a bordo, quienes tienen el objetivo de recabar información sobre las operaciones de pesca y tipo de capturas por zonas y fechas, a efecto de contribuir a un mayor conocimiento de la pesquería y a la administración del recurso, así como al cumplimiento de las obligaciones contraídas en el contexto internacional de manejo de la pesquería.

México continua manteniendo su cobertura de observadores a bordo de 100% en los viajes de pesca, cuya información se provee a ICCAT la cual incluye descartes muertos y vivos como parte de la presentación de Tarea I y Tarea II.

Los datos que se recopilan son los siguientes:

- Información del crucero: número de crucero, nombre del técnico científico, nombre del capitán de pesca, nombre del barco, salida (fecha y puerto pesquero), llegada (fecha y puerto pesquero).
- Artes de pesca: En México, no existe una pesquería comercial dirigida a dicha especie, siendo que su captura ocurre de manera incidental en la pesca dirigida al atún aleta amarilla con palangre, la cual es regulada por la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, estableciendo en su numeral 4.4 una tasa anual de captura incidental para pez espada, pez vela, atún rojo, marlín (de los géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus*) y tiburones, en conjunto, no mayor al 20% de la captura nominal obtenida durante un año calendario de dicha pesquería, lo cual contribuye a la recuperación de estas poblaciones. Para los efectos de esta disposición, todos los viajes se computarán en el año de la fecha de su inicio y la evaluación de la captura nominal e incidental se realizará semestralmente.

La recopilación de datos de captura y descartes se realiza a través del Programa Nacional de Observadores a bordo, quienes tienen el objetivo de recabar información sobre las operaciones de pesca y tipo de capturas por zonas y fechas, a efecto de contribuir a un mayor conocimiento de la pesquería y a la administración del recurso, así como al cumplimiento de las obligaciones contraídas en el contexto internacional de manejo de la pesquería.

México continua manteniendo su cobertura de observadores a bordo de 100% en los viajes de pesca, cuya información se provee a ICCAT la cual incluye descartes muertos y vivos como parte de la presentación de Tarea I y Tarea II.

Los datos que se recopilan son los siguientes:

- Información del crucero: número de crucero, nombre del técnico científico, nombre del capitán de pesca, nombre del barco, salida (fecha y puerto pesquero), llegada (fecha y puerto pesquero).
- Artes de pesca: palangre longitud total (millas), longitud del reinal (brazas), longitud del orinque (brazas), diámetro de la línea madre (mm), tipo de palangre, diámetro del hilo del reinal (mm), tipo y número de anzuelo, carnada (tipo y condición: vivo o muerto).
- Equipo de barco: diámetro del carrete principal (m), navegador (s/n), videosonda (s/n) radar (s/n), radio goniómetro (s/n), número de ganchos, número de arpones, número de radioboyas, número de banderines, número de boyas luminosas y diagramas de palangre.
- Informe diario: fecha, sucesos de turno, hora del suceso, latitud, longitud, observado por, distancia, velocidad del barco, temperatura del agua, nubosidad, número de Beaufort, visibilidad, número de lance.



- Hoja de muestreo: número de crucero, fecha de inicio de cobrado, posición de inicio de cobrado (latitud y longitud), número de lance, número de anzuelos, número de ejemplar, talla (cm), peso (kg), sexo (h/m), madurez sexual, peso eviscerado, código de especies.
- Informe de captura (embodegada, liberada viva y descartada muerta): número de crucero, número de lance, especie, número de ejemplar, peso (kg), código de especies.
- Registros de Observaciones de Mamíferos Marinos: fecha, número de crucero, hora de avistamiento, estimación inicial del número y de la composición por especie de la manada entera, notas de avistamiento e identificación.
- Registro de Tortugas Marinas: número de crucero, número de registro, fecha, número de lance, latitud, longitud, especie, identificación, dimensiones (cm), condición de la tortuga, asociada con objetos flotantes u otra fauna, marcas, comentarios adicionales.
- Registro de Avistamiento de Tortugas Marinas: número de crucero, fecha, hora, latitud, longitud, suceso, número de lances, número de tortugas, características de identificación de tortugas y especies asociadas, comentarios.

***Protocolo establecido de recopilación y tratamiento de datos:***

- El Instituto Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura (INAPESCA) y el Programa de observadores a bordo mantienen una estrecha colaboración para llevar a cabo la obtención de información a bordo de embarcaciones palangreras en el Golfo de México, para ello se cuenta con el manual de observadores a bordo así como de cursos de capacitación, además del seguimiento a la información en los informes de barco.

***Requisitos de información de observadores:***

- En cada viaje de pesa el programa de observadores provee los informes de crucero para llevar a cabo su llenado siguiendo los protocolos de capacitación y manual de observadores, estos incluyen desde características del arte de pesca, actividades de pesca, captura, esfuerzo, entre otros.

Para mayor referencia se anexan los formatos utilizados por los Observadores para la recopilación de información:

- Palangre longitud total (millas), longitud del reinal (brazas), longitud del orinque (brazas), diámetro de la línea madre (mm), tipo de palangre, diámetro del hilo del reinal (mm), tipo y número de anzuelo, carnada (tipo y condición: vivo o muerto).
- Equipo de barco: diámetro del carrete principal (m), navegador (s/n), videosonda (s/n) radar (s/n), radio goniómetro (s/n), número de ganchos, número de arpones, número de radioboyas, número de banderines, número de boyas luminosas y diagramas de palangre.
- Informe diario: fecha, sucesos de turno, hora del suceso, latitud, longitud, observado por, distancia, velocidad del barco, temperatura del agua, nubosidad, número de Beaufort, visibilidad, número de lance.
- Hoja de muestreo: número de crucero, fecha de inicio de cobrado, posición de inicio de cobrado (latitud y longitud), número de lance, número de anzuelos, número de ejemplar, talla (cm), peso (kg), sexo (h/m), madurez sexual, peso eviscerado, código de especies.
- Informe de captura (embodegada, liberada viva y descartada muerta): número de crucero, número de lance, especie, número de ejemplar, peso (kg), código de especies.
- Registros de Observaciones de Mamíferos Marinos: fecha, número de crucero, hora de avistamiento, estimación inicial del número y de la composición por especie de la manada entera, notas de avistamiento e identificación.
- Registro de Tortugas Marinas: número de crucero, número de registro, fecha, número de lance, latitud, longitud, especie, identificación, dimensiones (cm), condición de la tortuga, asociada con objetos flotantes u otra fauna, marcas, comentarios adicionales.
- Registro de Avistamiento de Tortugas Marinas: número de crucero, fecha, hora, latitud, longitud, suceso, número de lances, número de tortugas, características de identificación de tortugas y especies asociadas, comentarios.

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- En cada viaje de pesa el programa de observadores provee los informes de cruce para llevar a cabo su llenado siguiendo los protocolos de capacitación y manual de observadores, estos incluyen desde características del arte de pesca, actividades de pesca, captura, esfuerzo, entre otros.

**05-05. Recomendación para enmendar la recomendación [Rec. 04-10] sobre la conservación de tiburones capturados en asociación con las pesquerías que son competencia de ICCAT.**

México ha tomado las medidas normativas necesarias para requerir que los pescadores utilicen integralmente la totalidad de las capturas de tiburones. Asimismo anualmente se comunica información sobre la implementación de estas medidas y se ha realizado seguimiento de la captura incidental del tiburón mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) del Atlántico norte en la pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México a través del Programa Nacional de Observadores a Bordo.

**07-06. Recomendación suplementaria sobre tiburones. (Párrafo 4).**

En México se han adoptado medidas de regulación pesquera que promueven se mantenga el rendimiento máximo sostenible las poblaciones capturadas de tiburón.

En primera instancia el aprovechamiento sostenible de los tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, dentro de la cual se enuncia no aumentar el esfuerzo pesquero sobre el recurso la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranquios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente, además implementa medidas de protección a especies de tiburones que se encuentra en condiciones de protección a nivel internacional como el caso del tiburón ballena (*Rhincodon typus*), tiburón peregrino (*Cetorhinus maximus*), tiburón blanco (*Carcharodon carcharias*) pez sierra (*Pristis perotteti*, *P. pectinata* y *P. microdon*) mantarraya gigante (*Manta birostris*, *Mobula japonica*, *M. thurstoni*, *M. munkiana*, *M. hypostomata* y *mobula tarapacana*). Cualquier ejemplar de estas especies capturado incidentalmente deberá de ser regresado al agua.

Estas especies no podrán ser retenidas, vivas, muertas, enteras o alguna de sus partes y en consecuencia, no podrá ser objeto de consumo humano ni comercialización.

Además de forma complementaria a la Norma la SAGARPA publicó por medio de un Acuerdo por el que se establece una veda permanente para la pesca de tiburón blanco (*Carcharodon carcharias*) en aguas de jurisdicción federal de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos publicado el 27 de enero de 2014 en el Diario Oficial de la Federación.

La actualización de la Carta Nacional Pesquera, publicada el 11 de junio de 2018, reitera como recomendaciones de manejo, que no se expiden nuevos permisos para captura de tiburón, excepto en el caso de que se sustituyan embarcaciones descartadas o renueven permisos y el cancelar los permisos de pesca no utilizados.

**09-07. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre la conservación de los tiburones zorro capturados en asociación con las pesquerías en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT.**

A efecto de reducir la mortalidad por pesca sobre las poblaciones de tiburón zorro (*Alopias* spp.) se estableció en el numeral 4.3 de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, un límite máximo permisible de 45 unidades de esfuerzo pesquero para la pesquería de túnidos con palangre, cuya cifra es revisada periódicamente con base en los resultados de la investigación científica y tecnológica sobre el desarrollo de la pesquería.

México ha cumplido con las recomendaciones del SCRS de CICAA, referentes a la conservación del Tiburón zorro ojón (*Alopias superciliosus*), mediante la instrumentación de los programas de investigación que ha llevado a cabo el INAPESCA, así como el control de las estadísticas de captura obtenidas a través del programa de observadores a bordo y de los reportes de las bitácoras de los propios productores. Con ésta información se tienen avances para establecer la línea base respecto al estado de distribución y abundancia de estas especies con objeto de establecer medidas de ordenación para la protección de las mismas.

**10-06. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre marrajo dientuso del Atlántico capturado en asociación con pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 1) (DGOPA)**

México comunica en los datos de Tarea I el seguimiento de la captura incidental del tiburón mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) del Atlántico norte en la pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México. Asimismo, en cuanto a las recomendaciones de la CICAA, se incluyeron dichas medidas en la actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

Por su parte el Proyecto de Modificación a la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, publicado a consulta el 11 de febrero de 2015, establece la incorporación del tiburón mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) dentro de la prohibición de su retención, almacenamiento o transporte.

**10-08. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre peces martillo (familia Sphyrnidae) capturados en asociación con pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 3, 5, 6)**

El aprovechamiento sostenible de las especies capturadas de tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranquios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente.

**13-11. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre captura fortuita de tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT. (Párrafo 8) (DGOPA)**

Se incluyeron dichas medidas en el proceso de actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

Se trabaja en fomentar la liberación de las tortugas marinas que sean capturadas vivas de forma fortuita, así como procedimientos técnicos para reducir la captura fortuita de tortugas y garantizar una cuidadosa manipulación de todas las tortugas que sean liberadas, con el fin de contribuir a su supervivencia.

Asimismo, la pesquería de camarón en el Golfo de México, está regulada por la NOM-002-SAG/PESC-2013 para ordenar el aprovechamiento de las especies de camarón en aguas de jurisdicción federal de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos (DOF 11/07/13) donde se incluye el uso obligatorio del Dispositivo excluidor de Tortugas Marinas (DET), lo que se complementa con la NOM-061-SAG-PESC/SEMARNAT-2016, Especificaciones Técnicas de los Excluidores de Tortugas Marinas Utilizados por la Flota de Arrastre Camaronera en Aguas de Jurisdicción Federal de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos (DOF 13/12/16).

**11-08. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre la conservación del tiburón jaquetón capturado en asociación con pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 7) (DGOPA)**

El aprovechamiento sostenible de las especies capturadas de tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranquios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente. Asimismo, se incluyeron dichas medidas en la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006 y en la actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-PESC-1996, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

**11-09. Recomendación de ICCAT para reducir la captura fortuita incidental de aves marinas en la pesquería de palangre de ICCAT (Párrafo 7)**

La recopilación de datos de captura y descartes se realiza a través del Programa Nacional de Observadores a bordo, quienes tienen el objetivo de recabar información sobre las operaciones de pesca y tipo de capturas por zonas y fechas, a efecto de contribuir a un mayor conocimiento de la pesquería y a la administración del recurso. Dentro de los registros del Programa de observadores, no se ha observado y registrado la presencia de aves marinas en las maniobras de pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México.

**Otros****05-11. Resolución de ICCAT sobre Sagassum pelágico (Párrafo 1)**

No aplica.

**General****12-07. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre un sistema ICCAT para unas normas mínimas para la inspección en puerto. (Párrafo 7)**

México no tiene embarcaciones que entren, desembarquen o transborden sus capturas en puertos que no sean los propios en el área regulada por esta Comisión.

No obstante la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura y Pesca Sustentable establece disposiciones para reglar las descargas en puertos, las cuales establecen que los interesados en descargar en puertos extranjeros, con embarcaciones de matrícula y bandera mexicanas, deberán cumplir para ello los requisitos que establezcan el reglamento de esta Ley y los Tratados o Acuerdos Internacionales de los que México sea parte, así como con los requisitos y permisos que para este efecto los países les requieran. Los permisos respectivos los expedirá la Secretaría únicamente a personas de nacionalidad mexicana.

**99-07. Resolución sobre la mejora de estadísticas de las pesquerías de recreo. (Párrafo 2)**

México destina exclusivamente 9 especies de forma exclusiva a la pesca deportiva dentro de una franja costera de 50 millas medidas desde la línea a partir de la cual se mide el Mar Territorial: 6 de ellas pertenecen a los denominados "Picudos" (contándose 4 especies distintas de Marlín; Pez Vela y Pez Espada) y 3 especies afines (sábalo o chiro; pez gallo y dorado), dentro de una franja de 50 millas náuticas contadas a partir de la línea de base desde la cual se mide el mar territorial.

Se ha seguido trabajando en la modernización, actualización y ampliación del Prontuario Estadístico de Pesca Deportiva que se publica en la página de internet de la CONAPESCA [www.conapesca.gob.mx](http://www.conapesca.gob.mx), donde se puede encontrar información sobre número de permisos por entidad federativa, por embarcación, el valor de los permisos, permisos por periodo de tiempo y categoría de embarcación, entre otros datos.

Por otra parte, se han tenido avances importantes en el fomento y regulación de la pesca deportivo-recreativa, actualmente la totalidad de los trámites para obtener un permiso de pesca se realiza totalmente por medios electrónicos. Los prestadores de servicios turísticos de pesca deportivo recreativa están obligados a presentar bitácoras de pesca donde informen las incidencias de la operación, así como el número de ejemplares capturados.

Asimismo, mediante programas de observadores a bordo se realiza el seguimiento de una parte representativa de esta actividad, con objeto de contar con elementos para la toma de decisiones administrativas y regulatorias.

**05-08. Resolución sobre anzuelos circulares (párrafo 1-2)**

México lleva a cabo la promoción e investigación para el uso de anzuelos circulares (16/0), con objeto de que sean utilizados en los lances que se efectúan con palangres pelágicos, considerando su adecuada selectividad y la reducción en la captura incidental.

Cabe destacar, que en la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, se establece el uso de palangres o cimbras de deriva con anzuelos rectos o circulares para pesca de tiburones y rayas, sin embargo en el numeral 4.7.1 se hace obligatorio el uso del anzuelo tipo circular con un tamaño mínimo igual o superior a 64 mm de largo por 22 mm de abertura, en las profundidades más someras de operación, inferiores a 40 metros, frente a la costa occidental de la Península de Baja California. Lo anterior, considerando que dicha profundidad es donde existe mayor probabilidad de que una tortuga marina pueda ser capturada incidentalmente. A nivel nacional el uso de anzuelos circulares en pesquerías de palangre pelágico ha sido propuesto como un método para reducir la captura incidental de tortugas marinas y otras especies prioritarias para la conservación.

Adicionalmente, la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014 establece en su numeral 4.2 que la pesca comercial de túnidos con el sistema de palangre, únicamente podrá realizarse mediante el uso de embarcaciones mayores, operando un palangre atunero de superficie a la deriva por embarcación. Las características del palangre autorizado son las siguientes: a) Longitud máxima de 60,000 metros, b) 100% de anzuelos circulares No. 16/0, c) Un máximo de 800 anzuelos por palangre.

#### **01-18. Resolución acerca del alcance de la pesca IUU**

A nivel nacional existen diversas disposiciones encaminadas a combatir tanto la pesca ilegal como la pesca IUU.

De manera permanente existe la disposición de utilizar la guía de pesca para regular la movilización de los productos pesqueros, así como el incremento de las operaciones de inspección y vigilancia en aguas de jurisdicción nacional, a través de las unidades de superficie de la CONAPESCA y la Secretaría de Marina-Armada de México.

Cabe mencionar, que en materia pesquera y acuícola, se han definido cinco ejes estratégicos de política pública en materia pesquera y acuícola, entre ellas el Cumplimiento y Observancia Normativa, precepto en que se incluye el rubro de Inspección y Vigilancia, para prevenir la pesca ilegal e inducir el uso sustentable de los recursos marinos.

Entre las acciones que se realizan se incluyen los recorridos marítimos a bordo de unidades de superficie. Estas operaciones permiten controlar y verificar las pesquerías que se desarrollan en las aguas marinas de jurisdicción federal, que es en donde la flota atunera palangrera doméstica del Golfo de México concentra sus actividades. De esta forma además, es posible detectar las incursiones de buques extranjeros sin autorización para pescar dentro de la ZEE de nuestro país.

La ventaja de las fiscalizaciones en el mar, en comparación con las que se realizan en puerto, es que permiten supervisar las características de los equipos de pesca y su manipulación, la revisión de la documentación requerida para la actividad (permiso o concesión, bitácora de pesca, certificado de matrícula), la inspección ocular del producto pesquero almacenado a bordo y la verificación de los sistemas utilizados para el manejo del producto pesquero desechado.

Otras actividades que se llevan a cabo son la verificación documental y de producto en los puertos de descarga, la constatación del registro de su producción, a través de los avisos de arribo, las inspecciones en los centros de acopio, la revisión de las guías de pesca de los documentos y demás documentos con los que se acredite la legal procedencia de los embarques de producto en tránsito y tratándose de embarques de atún aleta azul o rojo (*Thunnus thynnus*) que se realicen con destino a la exportación, la comprobación del "Certificado de Exportación del Atún Aleta Azul o Rojo".

#### **03-16. Recomendación para adoptar medidas adicionales contra la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada**

Se ha publicado la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-062-PESC-2007, para reglamentar la utilización del Sistema Satelital de Monitoreo de Embarcaciones Pesqueras, la cual es de observancia obligatoria para quienes realicen actividades de captura en embarcaciones pesqueras con motor estacionario (intraborda), potencia nominal superior a 80 Hp, con cubierta corrida y eslora superior a 10 m, que operen en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Océano Pacífico, Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, dentro de la Zona Económica Exclusiva, así como para aquellas embarcaciones de bandera mexicana que realicen actividades de pesca en alta mar.

Asimismo, en la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables se señala que en las acciones de inspección y vigilancia de actividades pesqueras que se realicen en sistemas lagunarios, estuarinos, mar territorial y la zona económica exclusiva, la Secretaría podrá utilizar sistemas de localización y monitoreo satelital. Para estos efectos, dicha autoridad determinará, mediante disposiciones reglamentarias o en las concesiones y permisos, las embarcaciones que requieran el equipo especializado de monitoreo, para la operación de dichos sistemas.

#### **03-12. Recomendación respecto a los deberes de las Partes contratantes y partes, entidades o entidades pesqueras no contratantes colaboradoras en relación con sus barcos que pescan en la zona del Convenio ICCAT.**

Los barcos bajo su bandera de México cumplen con las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la Comisión.

A través de la LGPAS se controla a los barcos autorizados a pescar las especies reguladas por la CICAA en la zona del convenio, se ha establecido que las actividades de pesca comercial requieren la expedición de un permiso y/o concesión, previo cumplimiento de los requisitos que se establezcan en esta Ley y en sus disposiciones reglamentarias.

De tal manera que el concesionario o permisionario deberá tener siempre a bordo el documento que demuestre que la embarcación está autorizada para operar, la cual deberá tener matrícula y bandera mexicanas y estar registrada en el Registro Público Marítimo Nacional, en los términos de la Ley de Navegación, así como en el Registro Nacional de Pesca y Acuacultura. Las embarcaciones pesqueras que establezca el reglamento de la presente Ley deberán llevar un libro de registro que se denominará bitácora de pesca.

Asimismo, se tiene establecido y mantiene actualizado un registro de barcos de pesca autorizados a enarbolar su bandera y autorizados a pescar las especies reguladas por la CICAA en la zona del Convenio.

**05-09. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre el cumplimiento de las obligaciones de comunicar las estadísticas (Párrafo 3).**

México ha facilitado a la CICAA las estadísticas de captura y esfuerzo con las observaciones relativas a la fuente de información y trabaja continuamente para la aplicación de medidas correctivas a través del trabajo directo de sus instituciones involucradas con el Programa de Observadores a Bordo, el sector productivo y el sector gubernamental.

**16-15 Recomendación sobre un programa para el transbordo. (ANEXO 3 Párrafo 6).**

El control de los transbordos en el mar se lleva a cabo conforme a lo establecido en el Artículo 73 y 41 Fracción XV de la LGPAS, a través de la Secretaría, mediante el otorgamiento de permisos para descargar en puertos extranjeros o transbordar especies capturadas por embarcaciones pesqueras de bandera mexicana, siempre y cuando los interesados proporcionen, adjunta a la solicitud del permiso y presenten información del número y fecha de la concesión, permiso al amparo del cual se realizó la captura; las especies y su volumen a descargar o transbordar; la fecha y lugar de traslado o transbordo; los datos que identifiquen la embarcación a la que se transbordarán los productos, y el puerto de destino final. Cabe mencionar, que, a pesar de que dicho supuesto está contemplado en la ley, a la fecha es obligatorio para todo titular de un permiso o concesión el realizar el arribo de la captura en puerto.

De igual manera el Artículo 74 de la LGPAS se establece que se requiere permiso para la descarga en puertos mexicanos, que realicen embarcaciones pesqueras de bandera extranjera, de productos pesqueros vivos, frescos, enhielados o congelados provenientes de la pesca comercial.

**10-10. Recomendación de ICCAT para establecer normas mínimas para los programas de observadores científicos de buques pesqueros (Párrafo 5).**

México ha proporcionado a la Comisión en tiempo y forma los informes sobre el programa nacional de observadores a bordo, describiendo cada uno de los apartados solicitados, así como la proporción de material adjunto (manual, fichas, guías de identificación, etc.).

**11-10 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre recopilación de información y armonización de datos sobre captura fortuita en las pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 1 C y 1 E)**

La recopilación de datos de captura y descartes se realiza a través del Programa Nacional de Observadores a bordo, quienes tienen el objetivo de recabar información sobre las operaciones de pesca y tipo de capturas por zonas y fechas, a efecto de contribuir a un mayor conocimiento de la pesquería y a la administración del recurso, así como al cumplimiento de las obligaciones contraídas en el contexto internacional de manejo de la pesquería.

Por otro lado, las acciones emprendidas para reducir los descartes en la pesquería son el establecimiento de un límite máximo permisible de 34 unidades de esfuerzo pesquero para la pesquería de túnidos con palangre, cuya cifra será revisada periódicamente con base en los resultados de la investigación científica y tecnológica sobre el desarrollo de la pesquería según lo establecido en el numeral 4.3 de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, así mismo para cada embarcación se ha autorizado una tasa anual de captura incidental de atún azul o rojo (*Thunnus thynnus*), marlin (de los géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus*), pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*), pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) y tiburones, en conjunto, no debe ser mayor del 20% de su captura nominal (captura total que incluye los peces liberados vivos), obtenida durante un año calendario. Para verificar esta disposición todos los viajes se computarán en el año de la fecha de su inicio y la evaluación de la captura nominal e incidental se realizará semestralmente, conforme a lo establecido en el numeral 4.4 de la Norma.

Dentro del mismo contexto una de las medidas adoptadas para reducir la captura fortuita en la pesquería de túnidos con palangre se encuentra contenida en el numeral 4.7 de la Norma NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, donde se establece que las especies de marlin (géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus*); pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) y pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) que durante las operaciones de pesca de túnidos sean capturadas de manera fortuita, deben ser liberadas en buenas condiciones de sobrevivencia. Única y exclusivamente podrán retenerse los ejemplares de dichas especies que al traerlos al costado del barco, ya se encuentren muertos.

**11-15 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre penalizaciones aplicables en caso de incumplimiento de las obligaciones en materia de comunicación (Párrafo 1)**

México ha mantenido una mejora continua sobre los procedimientos en materia de comunicación para las especies capturadas incidentalmente, particularmente sobre tiburones.

**11-16 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre acuerdos de acceso (Párrafo 5)**

No se ha registrado ninguna actividad al respecto.

**Sección 5. Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT**

No aplica.

**Tabla 1.** Captura desembarcada de atunes y especies afines por la flota palangrera mexicana en 2018.

<i>Código</i>	<i>Captura (t)</i>	<i>Captura (ejemplares)</i>
YFT	1,028	27,896
BFT	80	315
BET	3	70
SKJ	6	1,310
BLF	4	920
ALB	7	323
WAH	12	1,020
BUM	68	1,268
SAI	24	1,501
SWO	44	1,078
WHM	16	870
FAL	5	83
SMA	2	34
THR	3	31
BSH	0	0
OCS	1	9
SPN	0	1
OTRO <sup>a</sup>	25	2,602
OTRO <sup>b</sup>	6	64
OTRO <sup>c</sup>	2	123

Otro<sup>a</sup>, otros peces; Otro<sup>b</sup>, otros tiburones; Otro<sup>c</sup> otros peces picudos.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF MOROCCO  
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU MAROC  
INFORME ANUAL DE MARRUECOS**

**SUMMARY**

*The tuna and tuna-like species fishery attained a production of 15,680 t in 2018 compared to 9,563 t in 2017, which is an increase in volume of 64%. In 2018, the bluefin tuna quota allocated by ICCAT was fully exhausted. The major species caught off the coasts of Morocco are bluefin tuna, swordfish, bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna, skipjack tuna, small tunas, and pelagic sharks. Collection of statistical data on fishing and effort is carried out virtually exhaustively through the fisheries administrative structures (Department of Maritime Fisheries and the National Fisheries Office), located along Morocco's Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts. A subsequent control is also carried out by the Exchange Office on exports of fishing products. In terms of science, the National Institute of Fisheries Research (INRH), through its 6 Regional Centres, which cover the entire Moroccan coastline, has strengthened collection of biological data on the major species (bluefin tuna and swordfish). The Regional Centre of the INRH in Tangier coordinates the collection and analysis of all these data. In recent years, monitoring of other species has started, in particular, the tropical species (bigeye tuna, among others), small tunas, and pelagic sharks especially in the areas to the south of Morocco. There has been significant progress in collection of statistical and biological data, as evidenced by the series of scientific papers, and the Task II data, submitted by Moroccan researchers to the different SCRS scientific meetings, for the purposes of tuna stock assessments.*

**RÉSUMÉ**

*La pêche des espèces de thonidés et des espèces apparentées a atteint une production de 15.680 t au cours de l'année 2018 contre 9.563 t au cours de l'année 2017 en termes de volume, soit une augmentation de 64%. En 2018, le quota du thon rouge alloué par l'ICCAT a été consommé à 100 %. Les principales espèces exploitées le long des côtes marocaines sont le thon rouge, l'espadon, le thon obèse, l'albacore, le listao, les thonidés mineurs et les requins pélagiques. La collecte de données statistiques de pêche et d'effort se fait pratiquement d'une manière exhaustive, à travers les structures administratives des pêches (Département de la Pêche Maritime et l'Office National des Pêches), implantées tout au long des côtes atlantique et méditerranéenne du Maroc. Un contrôle se fait également en aval par l'Office des Changes, en ce qui concerne les exportations des produits de la pêche. Sur le plan scientifique, l'Institut National de Recherche Halieutique - INRH-, à travers ses Centres Régionaux (au nombre de six), couvrant tout le littoral marocain, a renforcé la collecte de données biologiques des principales espèces (thon rouge et l'espadon). Le Centre Régional de l'INRH à Tanger sert de coordinateur de collecte et d'analyse de toutes ces données. Au cours de ces dernières années, d'autres espèces ont commencé à être suivies, notamment celles des thonidés tropicaux (thon obèse entre autres) les thonidés mineurs, et les requins pélagiques notamment dans les zones situées au Sud du Royaume du Maroc. Un grand progrès a été ainsi enregistré en matière de collecte de données statistiques et biologiques, tel qu'en témoignent la série de documents scientifiques, ainsi que des bases de données de la Tâche II, soumises par les chercheurs marocains aux différentes réunions scientifiques du SCRS, à des fins d'évaluation des stocks de thonidés.*

**RESUMEN**

*La pesca de túnidos y especies afines ha alcanzado una producción de 15680 t durante 2018, frente a las 9563 t de 2017, es decir, un aumento de aproximadamente el 64 % en términos de volumen. En 2018, se ha agotado totalmente la cuota de atún rojo asignada por ICCAT. Las principales especies explotadas en aguas frente a las costas marroquíes son atún rojo, pez espada, patudo, rabil, listado, pequeños túnidos, así como tiburones pelágicos. La recopilación de datos estadísticos de pesca y de esfuerzo se realiza prácticamente de un modo exhaustivo, a través de las estructuras administrativas de pesca (Departamento de Pesca Marítima y Oficina Nacional de Pesca) situadas a lo largo de toda la costa atlántica y mediterránea de Marruecos. Además, la Oficina de Cambio realiza también un control de las exportaciones de los productos de la pesca. En el plano científico, el Instituto Nacional de Investigación Pesquera (Institut National de*



*Recherche Halieutique INRH), a través de sus centros regionales (seis), que cubren todo el litoral marroquí, ha reforzado la recopilación de datos biológicos de las principales especies (atún rojo y pez espada). El Centro regional del INRH en Tánger ejerce las funciones de coordinador de la recopilación de todos estos datos. Durante los últimos años, se ha comenzado a realizar un seguimiento de otras especies, sobre todo de túnidos tropicales (patudo, entre otras), de pequeños túnidos y de tiburones pelágicos, principalmente en las zonas situadas en el sur de Marruecos. Por tanto, se han constatado importantes progresos en materia de recopilación de datos biológicos y estadísticos, tal y como atestigua la serie de documentos científicos, así como las bases de datos de la Tarea II, presentados por los investigadores marroquíes en las diferentes reuniones científicas del SCRS para la evaluación de los stocks de túnidos.*

## **Ière Partie (Information sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques)**

### **Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries**

#### *1.1 Exploitation des thonidés*

Les principales espèces de thonidés exploitées par les pêcheurs marocains sont :

- le thon rouge,
- l’espardon,
- le thon obèse,
- le listao,
- l’albacore,
- les requins,
- les thonidés mineurs (bonite à dos rayé, Auxide, etc.) ainsi que bien d’autres espèces.

Ces espèces sont exploitées par un armement national diversifié, constitué de navires de pêche armés à la senne, à la palangre et à la ligne à main. Des madragues sont également mises en service pour l’exploitation du thon rouge. Les débarquements sont effectués au niveau des ports, des villages de pêcheurs et des points de débarquement aménagés le long des côtes marocaines.

#### *1.2 Zones de pêche*

Le thon rouge, le thon obèse et les thonidés mineurs (Bonite à dos rayé, Auxide, palomette, etc...) sont principalement pêchés sur la côte atlantique marocaine. Quelques unités artisanales capturent accessoirement le thon rouge en Méditerranée marocaine durant la période allant du 15 juin au 15 octobre. Des espèces de thonidés mineurs sont également capturées en Méditerranée marocaine.

L’espardon est capturé essentiellement en Méditerranée et au sud de la côte atlantique marocaine, entre Tan-Tan jusqu’au sud de Dakhla.

Quant au germon, thon obèse et à l’albacore, ils sont pêchés en Atlantique au moyen de navires côtiers, dans les eaux de la ZEE marocaine.

Pour ce qui est des requins capturés en association avec les espèces de thonidés, leurs principales zones de pêche se situent dans les côtes atlantiques.

#### *1.3 Techniques de pêche*

Les thonidés et espèces apparentées sont pêchées essentiellement par quatre (4) techniques de pêche :

- La madrague :

Cet engin cible principalement le thon rouge et accessoirement les thonidés mineurs. En 2018, 15 madragues ont été autorisées à caler, dans les eaux nationales de la façade Atlantique. Habituellement, la période d’activité des madragues se situe entre les mois d’avril et juillet de chaque année.

- Ligne à main et palangre de surface :

Elles sont utilisées principalement par une importante communauté de pêcheurs artisanaux qui comptent dans leur flottille des centaines de barques artisanales (petits métiers) opérant au niveau du Déroit de Gibraltar et le long des côtes méditerranéennes et atlantiques, de longueur inférieure à 7m et de TJB < 3 tonnes.

Cette activité de pêche, utilisant ces engins de pêche, capture des grandes tailles de thon rouge et parfois même le thon obèse dans les régions sud du Maroc. Cette activité est presque continue durant toute l'année.

L'espadon est principalement capturé par la palangre dérivante de surface et la ligne. D'autres espèces sont également capturées accessoirement par ces engins, notamment les thonidés mineurs et les espèces de requins.

- Senne tournante :

Cette technique de pêche est utilisée par les senneurs (dits sardiniers) qui ne pratiquent la pêche aux thonidés que de manière occasionnelle et accidentelle. L'activité se pratique essentiellement en Atlantique durant les périodes autorisées, et les espèces capturées, notamment des thonidés majeurs, sont d'un poids et d'une taille inférieurs aux individus capturés par d'autres techniques de pêche comme la madrague.

Il est à noter que cette technique réalise des quantités importantes de prises accessoires constituées essentiellement de thonidés mineurs et de thonidés tropicaux (listao).

Elle est également pratiquée par deux navires de type thonier, spécialisés dans la capture du thon rouge vivant dans les eaux internationales en Méditerranée. En 2018, un thonier a opéré dans le cadre d'opérations de pêche conjointes.

#### *1.4 Engraissement des thonidés*

L'établissement d'engraisement de thon rouge vivant, dénommé « BLUE FARM » enregistré sur le registre ICCAT dédié à cet effet sous l'identifiant AT001MAR00002, a été autorisée au titre de l'année 2018 avec une capacité d'engraisement de 2027 TM

La ferme marocaine a été approvisionnée à partir de thon rouge vivant provenant des madragues dont le transfert et la mise en cage ont été réalisées en présence d'un observateur régional ICCAT.

Les opérations de mise à mort du thon rouge vivant après engraissement dans la ferme BLUE FARM, ont été réalisées en présence aussi de l'observateur régional ICCAT.

Les déclarations de mise en cage et le rapport d'élevage avec un taux de croissance provisoire ont été transmises au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT dans les délais requis conformément aux dispositions et exigences de l'ICCAT.

## ***Chapitre 2 : Statistiques et recherche***

### *2.1 Données de la Tâche II*

Les données de la Tâche II des thonidés et espèces apparentées exploités dans les eaux marocaines pour l'année 2018 sont résumées dans le **tableau 8**.

### *2.2 Prises accidentelles des oiseaux de mer & taux de capture accidentelle des tortues de mer*

Il ressort des enquêtes menées sur le terrain auprès des marins pêcheurs des palangriers ciblant les thonidés et espèces voisines, ce qui suit :

- Les deux principales espèces de tortues pêchées accidentellement sont la Tortue Caouane (*Caretta caretta*) et la Tortue Luth (*Dermochelys Coriacea*). Cette dernière est nettement la plus dominante avec environ 70% de la capture totale en effectif. Ces espèces sont rarement rencontrées lors des opérations de pêche. A titre indicatif, ces tortues peuvent être prises dans les palangres une fois sur toutes les 10 marées réalisées.

- Quand la tortue est prise vivante dans leurs palangres, les pêcheurs procèdent au décrochage de l'hameçon de l'animal avant sa remise dans l'eau. Si la tortue est morte ou a déjà avalé l'hameçon, les pêcheurs coupent la ligne la plus proche de l'hameçon puis relâchent la tortue en mer.
- Concernant les oiseaux de mer, aucune information n'est actuellement disponible sur les prises accidentelles de ces espèces, bien que les pêcheurs signalent que ces derniers sont souvent observés dans le ciel, mais ils ne sont jamais pris dans leurs engins.

### *2.3 Données de capture de la pêche sportive et récréative en Méditerranée*

Aucune capture d'espèces de thonidés par la pêche sportive n'a été enregistrée en 2018.

### *2.4 Echantillon de taille de thon rouge prélevé pendant le transport*

En 2018, le navire thonier sennear marocain, Mediouna /AT000MAR01418 a opéré dans le cadre de la JFO 2018-005, avec les navires turcs. Aucune mortalité accidentelle ni mise à mort de poisson pour échantillonnage n'a été enregistrée durant les opérations de transfert et de transport impliquant ces navires. En conséquence aucun échantillonnage de taille de thon rouge n'a pu être réalisé.

### *2.5 Echantillons de taille de thon rouge prélevés pendant les transferts dans les cages associées aux déclarations de report des fermes*

En 2018, les données de taille de 2665 individus de thon rouge estimées par la caméra stéréoscopique lors des opérations de mise en cage, ont été obtenues auprès de la société Bluefarm. Ces données ont été saisies dans les formulaires standards ICCAT et seront communiquées au secrétariat ICCAT dans les délais fixés.

La longueur à la fourche des individus mis en cage variait entre 150 cm et 315 cm avec une longueur moyenne de 215 cm.

### *2.6 Activités de recherche*

En 2018, l'Institut National de Recherche halieutique (INRH) a continué sa contribution en matière de recherche sur les thonidés, visant une amélioration des connaissances sur la biologie, la structure des stocks ainsi que l'état des stocks des thonidés et espèces apparentées. En témoignent notamment les documents scientifiques présentés par l'équipe scientifique marocaine aux réunions intersessions, notamment la réunion d'évaluation de thon obèse, à la réunion du groupe technique MSE sur le thon rouge ainsi qu'aux réunions des groupes d'espèces du SCRS (septembre 2018).

Aussi, durant l'année 2018, l'INRH, à travers son centre Dakhla a collaboré pour la troisième année consécutive, dans le cadre du projet de recherche ICCAT sur les thonidés mineurs (SMTYP), et ce à travers la collecte, traitement et analyse des données biologiques de la bonite à dos rayé, exploité au sud de la côte atlantique marocaine, en vue d'estimer les paramètres de croissance et la taille de première maturité pour des fins d'évaluation de ce stock dans le cadre de l'ICCAT.

Conformément au paragraphe 1c de la Rec. 06-07, il a été précédé également à l'échantillonnage de taille de plus de 500 spécimens de thon rouge engraisé lors des opérations de mise à mort dans les fermes d'engraissement.

Afin de jouer pleinement son rôle en tant que laboratoire de référence en matière d'études biologiques des thonidés, le laboratoire des ressources halieutiques du centre régional de l'INRH à Tanger, chargé des grands pélagiques, devrait être équipé de moyens et d'équipements scientifiques nécessaires pour accomplir ses missions. Des objectifs que l'on pourrait atteindre en partie à travers nos implications dans des projets et programmes de recherche internationaux tel que le GBYP, d'une part, et par le renforcement des capacités des chercheurs marocains, à travers des formations pointues en matière de biologie et de nouvelles méthodes d'évaluation des stocks, d'autre part.

## ANNEXE DE LA IÈRE PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIQUE)

	GÉNÉRAL	RÉPONSE
S1	Rapport annuel	Envoyé le 26/07/2019.
S2	Caractéristiques de la flottille	Envoyé le 01/04/2019 et 26/07/2019.
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (tâche I), rejets compris le cas échéant	Envoyé le 22/02/2019, le 01/04/2019 et le 26/07/2019.
S4	Prise & effort (Tâche II)	Envoyé le 01/04/2019 et le 26/07/2019.
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	Envoyé le 01/04/2019 et le 26/07/2019.
S6	Prise estimée par taille	Envoyé le 26/07/2019.
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Non applicable. Aucun marquage n' a été réalisé au niveau national ni dans le cadre de GBYP.
S8	Informations sur les prospections de marquage	Non applicable. Aucun marquage n' a été réalisé au niveau national ni dans le cadre de GBYP.
S9	Informations recueillies dans le cadre de programmes de marquage conventionnel	Non applicable. Aucun marquage n' a été réalisé au niveau national ni dans le cadre de GBYP.
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre de programmes de marquage électronique	Les formulaires ST09 et ST 11 ont été envoyés le 26/07/2019.
S11	Informations sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 16-14	L'information sera communiqué avant le 15/09/2019.
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par la mer de Sargasse.
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries pélagiques à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure.	Non applicable, le Maroc n'opère ce type de pêcheries.
	<b>THON ROUGE</b>	
S15	Echantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Le formulaire ST06-T2 FM envoyé le 26/07/2019.
S17	Les résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente durant la mise en cage (couvrant 100 % de toutes les opérations de mise en cage)	Le formulaire ST06-T2 FM envoyé le 26/07/2019.
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Les formulaires ST09 et ST11 ont été envoyés le 26/07/2019.
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Un document SCRS sera présenté avant la réunion de groupe d'espèce sur le thon rouge.
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Un document SCRS conjoint sera présenté par le coordinateur de GBYP avant la prochaine évaluation de thon rouge.
S53	Déclaration des activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique	Non applicable

<b>TROPICAUX</b>		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/listao, rejets compris	Les formulaires des statistiques T 1 et T2 envoyés le 26/07/2019.
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact)	Non applicable
S44	Le nombre de DCP réellement déployés sur une base mensuelle par rectangles statistiques de 1°x1°, par type de DCP, etc.	Non applicable
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par quadrillage de 1°, mois et État du pavillon et associé à PS/BB	Non applicable
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs, y compris les niveaux de couverture	Non applicable
S47	Données et information recueillies du programme d'échantillonnage au port	Non applicable
S48	Exploration des données historiques sur l'emploi et le nombre de DCP déployés	Non applicable
S49	Données scientifiques recueillies dans la ZEE d'une autre CPC	Non applicable
<b>REQUINS</b>		
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins à un niveau spécifique aux espèces.	Non applicable. Le Maroc communique les données de capture par espèce.
S50	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taupe bleu	Deux document SCRS 2019/083 et SCRS/2019/084 ont été envoyés au Secrétariat le 07/05/2019.
S51	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	Aucune information n'est actuellement disponible.
<b>AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES</b>		
S37	Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Non applicable. Aucun guide actuellement n'est disponible
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Le formulaires ST09 envoyé le 26/07/2019 Information disponible figure dans le rapport national sur la pêcherie thonière
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Non applicable. Les pêcheries palangrières ne présentent pas de prise accessoire des oiseaux de mer
S41	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	L'information disponible est incluse dans le rapport national
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	L'information disponible est incluse dans le rapport national

## IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

## Chapitre 3 : Respect des exigences de déclarations dans le cadre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

## RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Exig	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels	<p>Le Maroc a formulé des réponses à toutes les exigences scientifiques et de gestion touchant aux pêcheries thonières, espèces apparentées et espèces capturées en association avec les pêcheries de l'ICCAT notamment les requins. La plupart des réponses ont été transmises bien avant les délais.</p> <p>Le Maroc souscrit pleinement à toutes les dispositions de l'ICCAT en matière de déclaration de toutes les pêcheries gérées par la Commission, notamment les espèces capturées en association avec ces pêcheries, en l'occurrence les requins.</p> <p>Le Maroc a procédé à la transposition de certaines dispositions en Arrêtés Ministériels.</p> <p>Le Maroc à travers des lettres circulaires, informe tous les services extérieurs sur les obligations en matière de déclaration, et ce, pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT.</p>
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Transmis le 26/07/2019.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Transmis le 05/07/2019.
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable, Le Maroc n'affrète pas de navires.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non applicable, Le Maroc n'affrète pas de navires.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement (en mer et au port)	Transmis le 12/09/2019. Le Maroc n'a pas de navires LSPLV et de navires de charge.
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable, Le Maroc n'a pas de navires qui transbordent en mer .
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port	Non applicable, Le Maroc n'a pas de navires de charges autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique.
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures)	Néant ; le Maroc n'autorise pas de palangriers à transborder en mer dans la zone de convention ICCAT.
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port et points de contact pour la réception des copies des rapports d'inspection au port	Transmis le 23/05/2018.

GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Transmise le 15/02/2019.
GEN	0012	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Il est de 72 Heures, transmis le 15/02/2019.
GEN	0013	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	NÉANT ; le Département de la Pêche Maritime du Royaume du Maroc n'a refusé l'entrée dans ses ports à aucun navire de pêche étranger.
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Quatre rapports d'inspection d'entrance transmis le 13/09/2019.
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	NEANT ;le Département de la Pêche Maritime du Royaume du Maroc n'a pas constaté d'infraction lors des inspections menées dans ses ports.
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	NÉANT ; le Département de la Pêche Maritime du Royaume du Maroc n'a reçu aucun rapport d'inspection au port concluant une infraction apparente.
GEN	0017	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Transmis le 12/09/2019. le Maroc n'a conclu aucun accord/arrangement bilatéral ou multilatéral prévoyant un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération.
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	13/09/2019
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Accord Maroc-UE : Aucune limite de capture ou quota n'est appliquée à cette flotte, sachant que les navires européens autorisés exploitent le quota alloué par l'ICCAT à l'Union européenne. Accord Maroc-Japon : Aucune limite de capture ou quota n'est appliquée à cette flotte, sachant que les navires japonais autorisés exploitent le quota alloué par l'ICCAT au Japon
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	821 navires sont actuellement autorisés.
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Le Maroc n'a pas d'informations actualisées à déclarer au sujet des actions internes pour les navires de 20m ou plus.
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non applicable, le Maroc n'opère pas ce type de pêche).
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Transmis le 04/09/2019.
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Liste IUU Par. 3 de la Rec. 18-08 pas encore reçu pour pouvoir faire des commentaires.
GEN	0026	Soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement des mesures commerciales	Le Maroc n'a pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer concernant les mesures commerciales.

GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	Transmis le 12/07/2019.
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Les conclusions d'enquête sur les allégations de non-application seront transmises dans les délais prescrits (30 jours avant la réunion annuelle).
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Le Royaume du Maroc n'a procédé à aucune transmission au secrétariat de l'ICCAT étant donné qu'il ne dispose pas d'informations sur les observations de navires qui ne respectent pas les Recommandations de l'ICCAT.
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Le Royaume du Maroc n'a fait part d'aucune action au secrétariat de l'ICCAT étant donné qu'il n'a été informé d'aucune observation de ses navires, dans le cadre de la Rés. 94-09.
GEN	0031	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, selon le cas	NEANT Le Royaume du Maroc n'a pas participé jusqu'à présent, à l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection dans le cadre de la Rés. 18-11.
GEN	0032	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en oeuvre du programme	NEANT Le Royaume du Maroc n'a pas participé jusqu'à présent, à l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection dans le cadre de la Rés. 18-11.
GEN	0033	Rapport sur toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	NEANT Le Royaume du Maroc n'a pas participé jusqu'à présent, à l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection dans le cadre de la Rés. 18-11.
GEN	0034	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	NEANT Le Royaume du Maroc n'a pas de navire qui figure sur la liste IUU finale.
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Transmise le 03/05/2019.
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Transmis le 27/08/2019.
BFT	1003	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Le Maroc n'a pas de poisson resté en cages à déclarer.
BFT	1004	Rapport/déclaration de mise en cages du thon rouge	18 déclarations de mise en cage ont été transmises.
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Le 15/02/2019
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de capacité	Transmis le 14/02/2019.
BFT	1008	Plan de la capacité d'élevage et révisions, si approprié	Transmis le 14/02/2019.
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêche	Le Maroc a envoyé la modification de son de pêche le 30/05/2019.
BFT	1010	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en oeuvre de la Rec. 18-02	Circulaire ICCAT 5944-19 du 29/08/2019 dispense les CPC de cette exigence.
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2018	Transmise le 12/07/2019.
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Transmis le 11/03/2019. 02 navires autorisés.
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Transmis le 15/03/2019. 24 navires.
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO)	Transmise le 03/05/2019.
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Applicable



BFT	1016	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Transmis le 14/02/2019.
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non-applicable Le Royaume du Maroc compte cette saison 2019 un navire qui a exercé en dehors de la ZEE nationale, et ne détache pas de navires d'inspection. Il est à signalé que ce navire a embarqué un observateur ICCAT conformément aux dispositions des recommandations de l'ICCAT.
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non-applicable Le Royaume du Maroc compte cette saison 2019 un navire qui a exercé en dehors de la ZEE nationale, et ne détache pas de navires d'inspection. Il est à signalé que ce navire a embarqué un observateur ICCAT conformément aux dispositions des recommandations de l'ICCAT.
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non-applicable Le Royaume du Maroc compte cette saison 2019 un navire qui a exercé en dehors de la ZEE nationale, et ne détache pas de navires d'inspection. Il est à signalé que ce navire a embarqué un observateur ICCAT conformément aux dispositions des recommandations de l'ICCAT.
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Le 15/02/2019
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Le 15/02/2019
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	19 rapports hebdomadaires ont été transmis.
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	05 rapports mensuels ont été transmis.
BFT	1024	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	La pêche n'est pas encore fermée.
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Le Maroc n'est pas concerné, il fait partie de la zone Atlantique Est et Méditerranée.
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel du BCD	Transmis le 13/09/2019.
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Demandes de mises à jour envoyées le 04/02/2019 et le 25/02/2019.
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Les points de contact pour les eBCD transmis à l'ICCAT le 26 avril 2016.
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Le Maroc a utilisé le système eBCD pendant la saison de pêche de thon rouge 2019, et ce, pour tous les segments intervenant dans cette pêcherie à savoir, les madragues et les navires nationaux concernés.
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Néant, le Maroc n'a pas de programmes d'apposition de marques sur la queue du BFT.

BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT	Néant, le Maroc n'a pas relevé que des navires ne figurant pas sur le Registre ICCAT des navires de capture du thon rouge ont capturé du thon rouge de l'Est.
BFT	1033	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Toutes les données ont été saisies directement par l'administrateur CPC ; à l'exception des données dont il n'a pas la main pour les introduire. Ces dernières sont introduites par le Secrétariat/consortium.
BFT	1034	Rapport sur les transferts à l'intérieur des fermes et contrôles aléatoires	Ce rapport est à transmettre en avril de l'année suivant la période de quota correspondante, conformément aux dispositions du par. 103 de la recommandation 18-02.  Ce rapport sera, donc, transmis en avril 2020 conformément aux dispositions du par. 103 de la recommandation 18-02.
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Le Maroc n'a pas de liste de navires autorisés à pêcher du thon obèse à ce jour et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao et/ou des navires battant pavillon du Maroc ayant servi de support dans la zone de convention.
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Le Maroc n'a pas de liste de navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse au cours de l'année antérieure.
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	NEANT ; le Département de la Pêche Maritime du Royaume du Maroc n'a reçu aucune notification sur une éventuelle infraction en vertu du par. 35 de la recommandation 16-01.
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Non applicable ; le Maroc n'opère pas de pêcheries sous DCP dans le Golfe de Guinée.
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable ; le Maroc n'importe pas le thon obèse congelé.
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Demandes de mises à jour envoyées le 04/02/2019 et le 25/02/2019.
TRO	2009	Prises trimestrielles de thon obèse	21/01/2019 ; 10/07/2019.
TRO	2010	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP ((inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S25)	Non applicable ; le Maroc n'opère pas de pêcheries sous DCP dans le Golfe de Guinée.
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non-applicable, le Maroc n'importe pas l'espadon.
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Demandes de mises à jour envoyées le 04/02/2019 et le 25/02/2019.
SWO	3003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	15/01/2019
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable ; le Maroc n'opère pas des pêches sportives/récréatives dans la Méditerranée.

SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non applicable ; le Maroc ne délivre pas de permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée.
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Transmis le 13/09/2019.
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Transmis le 13/09/2019.
SWO	3010	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	15/02/2019
SWO	3011	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Trim4/18: 01/01/2019; Trim1/19: 30/04/2019; Trim2/19: 10/07/2019 ; Trim3/19 :09/10/2019.
SWO	3012	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	NEANT ; le Maroc n'opère pas de pêche sportive /récréative de l'espadon en Méditerranée.
SWO	3013	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non-applicable Le Royaume du Maroc ne compte pas de navires de capture prenant part à des activités de pêche dirigées sur l'espadon de la Méditerranée hors ZEE (eaux internationales) et ne détache pas de navire d'inspection.
SWO	3014	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non-applicable Le Royaume du Maroc ne compte pas de navires de capture prenant part à des activités de pêche dirigées sur l'espadon de la Méditerranée hors ZEE (eaux internationales) et ne détache pas de navire d'inspection.
SWO	3015	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	821 navires.
SWO	3016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le S-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Le Maroc ne fait pas partie de l'Atlantique sud pour la pêcherie de l'Espadon.
SWO	3017	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non applicable : le Maroc n'a pas fixé de limite de prise accessoire.
SWO	3018	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Le Maroc ne fait pas partie de l'Atlantique sud pour la pêcherie de l'Espadon.
SWO	3019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non-applicable Le Royaume du Maroc ne compte pas de navires de capture prenant part à des activités de pêche dirigées sur l'espadon de la Méditerranée hors ZEE (eaux internationales) et ne détache pas de navire d'inspection.
SWO	3020	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Transmis le 13/03/2019.
ALB	4003	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Le Maroc n'a pas de navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.
ALB	4004	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Le Maroc n'a pas de navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de l'Atlantique Nord.
ALB	4005	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le S-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Le Maroc n'a pas de navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de l'Atlantique Sud.
ALB	4006	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Le Maroc n'a pas de limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord.

ALB	4007	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Le Maroc n'a pas de limite de prise accessoire maximum de Germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord.
ISTIOPHORIDÉS	5001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 15-05 / 18-04 et 16-11	Transmis le 13/09/2019.
REQUINS	7005	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Transmis le 13/09/2019.
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO	Cf section7 du chapitre II du Rapport annuel.
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Cf section7 du chapitre II du Rapport annuel.
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine	Cf Exigence scientifique « S4 »de l'annexe de la 1ère partie du rapport annuel.
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	NEANT, le Département de la Pêche Maritime du Royaume du Maroc n'a pas mis en œuvre un système électronique pilote de documents statistiques électroniques.
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Le Maroc n'a pas soulevé d'objection à l'égard d'aucune recommandation ICCAT adoptée conformément aux procédures fixées par la Convention.

#### **Chapitre 4 : Mise en œuvre d'autres mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT**

##### *4.1 Limites de taille minimale*

Conformément aux Recommandations de l'ICCAT, le Département des Pêches maritimes interdit la capture des poissons sous-taille et ce, aux termes d'un arrêté ministériel, modifiant et complétant l'arrêté du 03 octobre 1988 fixant la taille marchande minimale des espèces pêchées dans les eaux marocaines.

##### *4.2 Limitation de l'effort de pêche*

En application de la note circulaire 3887 du 18 août 1992, les investissements en matière de construction navale ont été suspendus depuis cette date afin d'assurer une compatibilité entre effort de pêche et niveau de l'état des stocks. Par ailleurs, la circulaire n° 001 du 01/02/2005, fixant les conditions d'octroi et de prorogation des autorisations de reconversion, de refonte et de remplacement des navires de pêche permet, d'apporter certaines modifications techniques aux navires de pêche actifs.

Pour la pêcherie du thon rouge, le Maroc souscrit pleinement aux dispositions de la recommandation ICCAT [17-07] amendant la Recommandation [14-04] en matière de limite de la capacité à celle des madragues, des fermes et des navires autorisés au 1er juillet 2008.

#### 4.3 Le contrôle des activités de pêche

Le contrôle des activités de pêche a pour principaux objectifs de veiller à la stricte application de la réglementation en vigueur, de sanctionner les contrevenants et permet par la même occasion de contribuer à la gestion de la ressource, en complément aux instruments déjà mis en place tels que les mesures techniques, les limitations de captures et d'effort de pêche.

Un contrôle strict s'étend à l'ensemble de la filière pêche et notamment à l'exercice de la pêche, les activités de transbordement, de débarquement, de commercialisation, de transport et de stockage des produits de la pêche ainsi que l'enregistrement des débarquements et des ventes.

Le contrôle en mer consiste à vérifier les caractéristiques de l'engin de pêche (contrôle de la conformité de l'engin et du maillage par rapport à l'espèce cible et la zone géographique), à inspecter l'activité de pêche elle-même (journal de bord, légalité de l'activité de pêche par rapport à la période de pêche et au quota), et la cargaison (taille minimale, quantités par espèces).

Les informations statistiques recueillies lors des contrôles permettent aussi de suivre les niveaux de capture.

L'organisation du contrôle est faite de la manière suivante :

##### 4.3.1 Contrôles en mer

Il est effectué par les autorités maritimes de contrôle et par les membres du corps des observateurs nationaux (observateurs scientifiques).

Les moyens mis à la disposition des contrôleurs sont : les navires de surveillance, les avions et le suivi par satellite (GPS).

Le contrôle est effectué à bord des navires et à la capture. Les indications reportées dans le journal de bord sont contrôlées ainsi que le respect des mesures techniques et réglementaires en vigueur.

Au niveau des madragues, il faudrait rappeler la présence permanente des observateurs nationaux dont la mission est le contrôle des tailles commerciales, espèces, des autorisations... Ainsi, 100% des madragues sont couvertes par des observateurs nationaux du Département de la Pêche Maritime. A la fin de la saison de pêche, après la levée de la madrague, l'observateur présente un rapport détaillé sur l'activité de celle-ci.

##### 4.3.2 Contrôles à terre

Il est effectué par les délégués du Département de la Pêche Maritime, les délégués de l'Office National des Pêches et par les Observateurs nationaux qui forment les Commissions de suivi et de Contrôle.

Ces inspections sont soit ciblées, soit aléatoires. Elles sont réalisées au débarquement, lors du transport du produit, à la transformation et lors de la commercialisation.

Les documents pouvant servir au contrôle sont : les déclarations de débarquement, les documents de transport qui sont également vérifiés par les autorités de contrôle de la circulation routière et les notes de ventes.

D'autres mesures sont mises en œuvre et qui entrent dans le cadre de l'application des dispositions du plan d'action national pour l'abandon du filet maillant dérivant et la reconversion des flottes qui l'utilisent.

Tous ces dispositifs sont renforcés par la promulgation du Dahir N° 1-14-95 du 12 mai 2014 portant promulgation de la loi n° 15-12 relative à la prévention et la lutte contre la pêche illicite, non déclarée et non réglementée et modifiant et complétant le dahir n° 1-73-255 du 27 chaoual 1393 (23 novembre 1973) formant règlement sur la pêche maritime. Des textes d'application de cette Loi sont publiés et d'autres sont en cours d'adoption.

#### 4.4 Système de repérage et de suivi par satellite des navires de pêche (DRS/GPS)

Dans le cadre d'une gestion rationnelle des ressources halieutiques et dans le but d'assurer un meilleur suivi de l'activité de la flotte sur un grand espace géographique, le Département de la Pêche Maritime a mis en place toute une structure pour l'utilisation des systèmes de suivi et de transmission de données par satellite.

Aussi, et dans le but de contribuer efficacement à contrecarrer la pêche illégale, non-réglémentée et non-déclarée (INN) dans la zone de Convention de l'ICCAT, des outils de contrôle supplémentaires ont été mis en place pour compléter les systèmes électroniques déjà mis en place par les autorités chargées du contrôle des activités de pêche.

Enfin, il faudrait rappeler que le Département de la Pêche Maritime abrite et coordonne les activités du Centre National de Surveillance des navires de pêche (CNSNP).

#### 4.5 Données commerciales

Au niveau des exportations, des recoupements sont effectués avec les services de l'Office des changes, organisme étatique chargé d'édicter les mesures relatives à la réglementation des opérations de change. Il autorise à titre général ou particulier les transferts à destination de l'étranger et en veillant au rapatriement des avoirs obligatoirement cessibles (recettes d'exportations de biens et services), et de l'administration des douanes qui sont sous la tutelle du Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances afin de vérifier l'authenticité des quantités déclarées à l'exportation et les croiser avec le montant des devises rapatriées.

Toutes ces procédures ont été mises en place pour renforcer davantage les dispositifs de contrôle des opérations commerciales des espèces thonières.

### *Chapitre 5 : Difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre et dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT*

le Maroc n'a pas de remarques ou commentaires à soulever concernant les difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT.

**Tableau 1.** Répartition des quantités de thon rouge livrées à Blue Farm au titre de l'année 2018.

<i>Madrague</i>	<i>N° ICCAT</i>	<i>Quantité Destinée à BLUE FARM</i>	
		<i>Poids (Kg)</i>	<i>Nombre de pièces</i>
<b>KENITRA 2</b>	AT002MAR00010	137 000	700
<b>LOS CENIZOSOS</b>	AT002MAR00004	520 500	2 935
<b>LAS CUEVAS</b>	AT002MAR00012	150 000	800
<b>ES SAHEL</b>	AT002MAR00011	374 500	2 152
<b>PUNTA NEGRA</b>	AT002MAR00005	266 500	1515
<b>PRINCIPE</b>	AT002MAR00002	153 000	870
<b>GHARB</b>	AT002MAR00015	140 000	750
<b>LA GARIFA</b>	AT002MAR00003	134 500	765
<b>MANSOURIA</b>	AT002MAR00013	151 000	885
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2 027 000</b>	<b>11 372</b>

**Tableau 2.** Statistiques générales.

<i>Espèces (code ICCAT)</i>	<i>TOTAL<sup>TM</sup> 2018</i>	
<i>Espèce/Zone</i>	<i>Atlantique</i>	<i>Méditerranée</i>
Albacore (YFT)	100	8
Germon (ALB)	20	0
Thon obèse (BET)	500	0
Thon rouge (BFT)	2164	407
Bacorette (LTA)	0	0
Listao (SKJ)	3 543,1	41,9
Bonite à dos rayé (BON)	4 081,3	27,8
Auxide (FRI)	3,1	442,4
Palomette (BOP)	38,3	7,9
Espadon (SWO)	950	1013
Makaire blanc (WHM)	0,5	0
Makaire Bleu (BUM)	0	0
Makaire noir	0,2	0
Voilier de l'Atlantique (SAI)	0	0
Grand requin blanc (WSH)	0	0
Grand requin marteau (SPK)	0	0
Requin grisé (SBL)	31	0
Requin HÂ(GAG)	42,9	0
Requin marteau commun (SPZ)	0	0
Requin marteau Halicorne (SPL)	0	0
Requin perlou (HXT)	0,7	0
Requin sombre (DUS)	0	0
Taupe bleue (SMA)	594,1	0
Peau bleue	1 643,5	0
Taupe commune (POR)	0	0
Autres squalidés et requins (SHK)	0	0
Autres thonidés	0	19,7
SOUS TOTAL (TM)	13 712,70	1 967,64
<b>TOTAL GENERAL (TM)</b>	<b>15 680,33</b>	

**Tableau 3.** Données statistiques des Pêcheries de thon rouge Est (BFT-E) et de l'Espadon (SWO).

<i>BFT</i>	<i>Engins</i>	<i>Volume</i>
Atl	Trap	2164
Atl	PS	00
Atl	LL	00
Atl	Gill	00
Méd	Hand (HL)	251
Méd	Gill	00
Méd	PS	142
Méd	LL	14
Méd	Trap	00
Tot-Atl		2164
Tot-Méd		407
Tot		2571

<i>SWO</i>	<i>Engins</i>	<i>Volume</i>
Atl	Trap	00
Atl	PS	00
Atl	Gill	00
Atl	HL	00
Atl	LL	950
Méd	LL	1013
Méd	Gill	00
Méd	PS	00
Méd	Hand	00
Méd	Trap	00
Tot-Atl		950
Tot-Méd		1013
Tot		1963

**Tableau 4.** Données statistiques de la pêche des thonidés mineurs.

	<i>Engins</i>	<i>Bacorette (LTA)</i>	<i>B. Sarda (BON)</i>	<i>Auxide (FRI)</i>	<i>Palomette (BOP)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Atl	Trap	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	Hand	0	1296	1.9	21.3	1319.2
Atl	Gill	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	LL	0	1814	0.5	11.1	1825.6
Atl	PS	0	971.3	0.7	5.9	977.9
Méd	Trap	0	0	0	0	0
Méd	Hand	0	0	265	5.1	270.1
Méd	Gill	0	0	0	0	0
Méd	LL	0	21	66	1.4	88.4
Méd	PS	0	6.8	111.4	1.4	119.6
Tot-Atl		0	4081.3	3.1	38.3	4122.7
Tot-Méd		0	27.8	442.4	7.9	478.1
<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>4109.1</b>	<b>445.5</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>4600.8</b>



**Tableau 5.** Données statistiques des autres espèces thonières.

	<i>Engins</i>	<i>Voilier (SAI)</i>	<i>Makaire blanc (WHM)</i>	<i>Albacore (YFT)</i>	<i>Germon (ALB)</i>	<i>Thon obèse (BET)</i>	<i>Listao (SKJ)</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Atl	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	PS	0	0	30	15	0	1062.9	1107.9
Atl	Gill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	Hand	0	0	0	0	378	2480.2	2858.2
Atl	LL	0	0,5	70	5	122	0	197,5
<hr/>								
Méd	LL	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Méd	Gill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Méd	PS	0	0	5	0	0	12.6	17.6
Méd	Hand	0	0	0	0	0	29.3	29.3
Méd	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<hr/>								
Tot-Atl		0	0	100	20	500	3543.1	4163.6
Tot-Méd		0	0	8	0	0	41.9	49.9
<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>3585</b>	<b>4213</b>

**Tableau 6.** Données statistiques des requins et squalidés.

	<i>Engin</i>	<i>Grand requin blanc (WSH)</i>	<i>Grand requin marteau (SPK)</i>	<i>Requin gris (SBL)</i>	<i>Requin HÁ (GAG)</i>	<i>Requin marteau commun (SPZ)</i>	<i>Requin marteau Halicorne (SPL)</i>	<i>Requin perlon (HXT)</i>	<i>Requin sombre (DUS)</i>	<i>Requin Taupe bleue (SMA)</i>	<i>Requin Peau bleue</i>	<i>Requin Taupe commune (POR)</i>	<i>Autres Squalés &amp; Requins</i>	<i>Total</i>
Atl	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Atl	PS	0	0	8.7	17.9	0	0	0	0	171.6	975	0	0	<b>1173</b>
Atl	Gill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Atl	LL & Hand	0	0	22.3	25	0	0	0.7	0	422.5	668.5	0	0	<b>1139.2</b>
<hr/>														
Méd	LL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Méd	Gill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Méd	PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Méd	Hand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Méd	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<hr/>														
Tot-Atl		0	0	31	42.9	0	0	0.7	0	594.1	1643.5	0	0	<b>2312</b>
Tot-Méd		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>594.1</b>	<b>1643.5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2312.5</b>

**Tableau 7.** Récapitulatif des données générales de captures par zones et par espèces (TM).

<i>Espèce</i>	<i>Atlantique</i>	<i>Méditerranée</i>	<i>Total</i>
Thon rouge	2164	407	2571
Thon obèse	500	0	500
Thon germon	20	0	20
Listao	3543.1	41.9	3585
Thon albacore	100	8	108
Makaire blanc	0,5	0	0
Makaire bleu	0	0	0
Espadon	950	1013	1963
Petits thonidés	4122.7	478.1	4600.8
Autres thonidés	0	19.7	19.7
Requins & Squalidés	2312	0	2312.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13 712.7</b>	<b>1 967.64</b>	<b>15 680.33</b>

**Tableau 8.** Récapitulatif des données Tâche II disponibles pour l'année 2018 (voir données détaillées sur support électronique en annexe à ce rapport).

<b>Espèce/stock</b>	<b>Type données</b>	<b>Code engin</b>
Thon rouge Atlantique Est (BFT)	- Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille - Données mensuelles de prises par taille	Trap & HL
	- Données d'échantillonnage de taille de thon rouge engraisé - Données de tailles de la caméra stéréoscopique	Trap
Espadon de la Méditerranée (SWO)	- Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille - Données mensuelles de prises par taille	LL
Espadon de l'Atlantique Nord(SWO)	- Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille - Données mensuelles de prises par taille	LL
Albacore (YFT)	- Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille ;	LL
Thon obèse (BET)	- Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille	LL
Taupe bleu (SMA) et peau bleu (BSH)	- Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille	LL
Bonite à dos rayé de l'Atlantique (BON)	- Données mensuelles de capture/effort ; Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille	LL

**ANNUAL REPORT OF NAMIBIA  
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA NAMIBIE  
INFORME ANUAL DE NAMIBIA**

**SUMMARY**

*Namibia, as a member of ICCAT, strives to fully implement all ICCAT conservation and management measures. Foreign fishing vessels entering Namibian ports are thoroughly inspected to ensure that they have not contravened national laws and regulations of Namibia or those of other States, as well as conservation and management measures adopted by ICCAT and any other RFMOs or International Organization. In addition, monitoring measures are in place to ensure that all products coming from licensed tuna fishing vessels, when entering or leaving Namibia, are accompanied by the necessary documents. In 2018, Namibia continued to undertake research on all ICCAT species caught by boats operating in Namibian waters. Data obtained from log sheets supplied to fishing vessels, as well as data collected by Fisheries Inspectors deployed at all landing points and those data collected by Fisheries Observers onboard fishing vessels were analysed and the results were submitted to ICCAT in July 2019 (Task I and Task II). The landings for some species, namely, albacore (ALB), bigeye tuna (BET), shortfin mako (SMA), Longfin mako (LMA), blue shark (BSH), and oil fish (OIL) have significantly decreased in 2018, while those of swordfish (SWO), have increased in 2018 when compared to 2017. Fisheries observers were also deployed on board large pelagic vessels to observe and monitor the activities of fishing vessels at sea and report any violations for possible action to be taken against the offenders. Furthermore, Namibia had deployed Fisheries Inspectors both at sea onboard Fisheries Patrol vessels and in the harbours, to ensure strict compliance with the country's rules and regulations related to the exploitation of marine living resources, including those adopted by Namibia as part of its obligations to RFMOs and International Organizations. Namibia also ratified in June 2017 the FAO Port State Measures agreements.*

**RÉSUMÉ**

*La Namibie, en qualité de membre de l'ICCAT, s'efforce de mettre pleinement en œuvre toutes les mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT. Les navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger entrant dans les ports namibiens font l'objet d'une inspection exhaustive afin de veiller à ce qu'ils n'ont pas enfreint la législation et les réglementations de la Namibie ou celles d'autres États, ni les mesures de conservation et de gestion adoptées par l'ICCAT et par toute autre ORGP ou organisation internationale. En outre, des mesures de suivi sont en place afin de garantir que tous les produits provenant de navires de pêche de thonidés autorisés, à leur entrée ou sortie de la Namibie, soient accompagnés des documents nécessaires. En 2018, la Namibie a poursuivi ses travaux de recherche sur toutes les espèces ICCAT capturées par des navires opérant dans les eaux namibiennes. Les données obtenues des carnets de pêche fournis aux navires de pêche, ainsi que les données recueillies par les inspecteurs des pêches déployés sur tous les sites de débarquement et les données rassemblées par les observateurs des pêcheries embarqués à bord des navires de pêche, ont été analysées et les résultats ont été soumis à l'ICCAT en juillet 2019 (tâche I et tâche II). En 2018, les débarquements de certaines espèces, à savoir le germon (ALB), le thon obèse (BET), le requin-taupe bleu (SMA), la petite taupe (LMA), l'albacore (YFT), le requin peau bleue (BSH) et le rouvet (OIL) ont considérablement chuté, alors que ceux de l'espadon (SWO) ont augmenté par rapport à 2017 (tableau 1). Les observateurs des pêcheries ont également été déployés à bord de grands pélagiques afin d'observer et de suivre les activités des navires de pêche en mer et de signaler toute infraction afin que des mesures soient éventuellement prises à l'encontre des contrevenants. De plus, la Namibie a déployé des inspecteurs des pêches en mer à bord de patrouilleurs des pêcheries et dans les ports afin de garantir le strict respect des normes et des réglementations du pays concernant l'exploitation des ressources marines vivantes, comprenant celles adoptées par la Namibie dans le cadre de ses obligations à l'égard des ORGP et des organisations internationales. En juin 2017, la Namibie a également ratifié les accords sur les mesures du ressort de l'Etat du port de la FAO.*

## RESUMEN

*Namibia, en su calidad de miembro de ICCAT, se esfuerza por implementar plenamente todas las medidas de conservación de ICCAT. Los buques pesqueros extranjeros que entran en los puertos de Namibia se someten a una exhaustiva inspección para garantizar que no infringen las legislaciones y reglamentos de Namibia o de otros Estados, así como las medidas de conservación y ordenación adoptadas por ICCAT y por cualquier otra OROP u organización internacional. Además, se han implementado medidas de seguimiento para garantizar que todos los productos procedentes de buques pesqueros atuneros con licencia, en el momento de entrar o salir de Namibia, vayan acompañados de los documentos necesarios. En 2018, Namibia continuó realizando investigaciones de todas las especies de ICCAT capturadas por los buques que operan en aguas de Namibia. Se analizaron los datos obtenidos de los cuadernos de pesca suministrados a los buques de pesca, así como los datos recopilados por los inspectores de pesca asignados a todos los puntos de desembarque, y los datos recopilados por los observadores de pesquerías embarcados en los buques pesqueros, y los resultados de estos análisis se transmitieron a ICCAT en julio de 2019 (Tarea I y Tarea II). Los desembarques de algunas especies como; atún blanco (ALB), patudo (BET), marrajo dientuso (SMA), marrajo carite (LMA), rabil (YFT), tintorera (BSH) y escolar (OIL) han descendido significativamente en 2018, mientras que las de pez espada (SWO), se han incrementado en 2018 en comparación con las de 2017. Los observadores de las pesquerías embarcaron también en grandes palangreros para para observar y hacer un seguimiento de las actividades de los buques pesqueros en el mar y comunicar cualquier infracción, con el fin de que se puedan emprender acciones con respecto a los infractores. Además, Namibia ha desplegado inspectores pesqueros tanto en el mar, en buques patrulla, como en los puertos para garantizar el estricto cumplimiento de las normas del país y de los reglamentos relacionados con la explotación de los recursos marinos vivos, lo que incluye los adoptados por Namibia como parte de sus obligaciones con respecto a las OROP y organizaciones internacionales. Namibia ha ratificado también en junio de 2017 el Acuerdo de FAO sobre las medidas del Estado rector del puerto.*

## **Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**

### ***Section 1: Annual fisheries information***

During 2018, 5 bait boats and 15 longline vessels operated in the Namibian waters. A summary of the catches landed by both the bait boat and longline vessels since 2015 is shown in table 1 below.

As shown in Table 1, catches of Albacore, Bigeye Tuna, Blue shark, Shortfin Mako and Oilfish decreased in 2018 when compared to 2017, while those of Swordfish, Yellowfin and Blue Marlin increased. There was a increase in the number of longline vessels that operated during 2018 as compared to the previous year.

### ***Section 2: Research and statistics***

#### ***2.1 Logsheets***

The following information is noted on each of these log-sheets:

- Vessel License No
- IRCS
- Captain's name
- Trip No
- Year and Month of the trip
- log-sheet Serial No
- the date & time of set/shoot plus lat & long
- date & time of haul/catch plus lat & long,
- effort (hooks/poles)
- number of each species in the catch
- Captain's estimate of the catch (in kg) for each species.

The information collected on these log-sheets will enable one to calculate the catch per unit of effort for each set and for any specified period of time.

2.2 RESDAT Form 1A and 2C

These forms are filled in by the Fisheries Observers on board commercial fishing vessels in which the Observer notes station- and catch information (form 1A), as well as biological data (form 2C). Information, such as total catch in kg, number of fish sampled, weight in kg, length, sex, Vessel ID, Trip No, Station No, Date and First Sampler No and Sampler name is recorded for tunas (albacore, yellow fin tuna, and big eye tuna) and tuna-like species (Swordfish and Skipjack) on forms 1A and 2C. For large pelagic sharks, sex is also noted on Form 2C (Biological data).

2.3 Observer programme

Namibia deploys Fisheries Observers on all Namibian licensed fishing vessels, as well as foreign chartered fishing vessels operating within the Namibian EEZ and in International waters, that have enough space to accommodate fisheries observers. Their primary duties are as follows:

- Observe compliance to fisheries legislations governing fishing operations,
- Ensure correct and accurate logbook completion,
- Ensure accurate reporting of areas of operation, catches and quantities,
- Observe processing methods onboard fishing vessels to ensure that no discarding of commercial fish species takes place,
- Collecting research scientific data, such as species identification, length measurements, sexing and collection of Otoliths, as indicated on the biological sampling forms supplied by the Ministry's scientists.

**ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)**

	<b>GENERAL</b>	<b>RESPONSE</b>
S1	Annual Report	
S2	Fleet Characteristics	25/07/2019
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate	25/07/2019
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	25/07/2019
S5	Size samples (Task II)	25/07/2019
S6	Catch estimated by size	25/07/2019
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Namibia has neither released nor recovered any tags.
S8	Information on tagging surveys	Not applicable. Namibia has neither released nor recovered any tags.
S9	Information collected under conventional tagging programmes	Not applicable. Namibia has neither released nor recovered any tags.
S10	Information collected under electronic tagging programmes	No further information besides the required Task II data that was submitted on 25/07/2019.
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	None
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable. Namibia does not catch Pelagic Sargassum.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. Namibia does not to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean.

	GENERAL	RESPONSE
<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna. Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna.
S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	25/07/2019.
<b>TROPICALS</b>		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	Task I data for BET and YFT, as well as Task II data for BET, sent on 25/07/2019. However, Namibia does not target BET or YFT and these species are only caught as by-catches.
S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	Not applicable. Namibia does not use fish aggregating devices.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc.	Not applicable. Namibia does not use fish aggregating devices.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable. Namibia does not use fish aggregating devices.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	No further information besides the required Task II data that was submitted on 25/07/2019.
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	No further information besides the required Task II data that was submitted on 25/07/2019.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable. Namibia does not use fish aggregating devices.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Not applicable.
<b>SHARK</b>		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	No further information besides the required Task II data that was submitted on 25/07/2019.
S51	Information on blue shark	No further information besides the required Task II data that was submitted on 25/07/2019.
<b>OTHER BYC</b>		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	See Field Guide to the Living Marine Resources of Namibia, by G. Bianchi et al, FAO, Rome (1999).

	<b>GENERAL</b>	<b>RESPONSE</b>
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	NPOA for Seabirds, together with regulations, currently in force.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. Namibia does not have an artisanal fishery for ICCAT managed species
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	NPOA for sharks Sent on 25/07/2019

**Part II (Management implementation)**

*Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures*

**ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3**

<b>Req</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information required</b>	<b>Response</b>
GEN	0001	Annual Reports	Namibia submitted the annual Scientific Report and the annual Commission Report on 15 September 2019. As a member of ICCAT, Namibia strives to fully implement all ICCAT Conservation and Management measures. Foreign fishing vessels entering Namibian ports are thoroughly inspected to ensure that they have not contravened national laws and regulations of Namibia or those of other states. In addition, monitoring measures.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Namibia submitted Task I data for all ICCAT species caught during the reporting period. For some species, Task II data could not be provided, due to limited sampling by Fisheries Observers. To improve the quality of these data and increase sampling coverage, especially for sharks, onboard observers are to be given refresher courses in future on how to collect these data. Namibia also requires assistance from ICCAT in further training of her Observers to collect the much needed scientific data, including from sharks. Inspectors also need further training to prevent and discourage the targeting and exporting of species prohibited by ICCAT, such as Hammerheads, Silky and Thresher sharks.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	02 September 2019
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	02-Sept-19
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	15-Jul-19
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	Not submitted.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not submitted.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	N.A Do not have Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port.

Req	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Sent on 24 February 2014.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	
GEN	0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	48 hours is required. Submitted in the past and no changes were made in 2014 and thereafter.
GEN	0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No vessels was denied entry or usage of port.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	42 reports were submitted.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No infringements were recorded during this reporting period.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No infringements were recorded during 2the reporting period.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Not applicable. Namibia has not entered into any bilateral agreements during this reporting period.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable. Namibia has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. No access agreements were entered into during the reporting period.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	20
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission of this form by Namibia.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. There are no sport or recreational fisheries carried out by Namibia in the ICCAT Convention area.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Namibia has no information to report on alleged IUU activities.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. Namibia has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report.
GEN	0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. Namibia has no relevant information to report.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable. Namibia has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.



Req	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. Namibia has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. Namibia has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. Namibia has not received any reports of its vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures.
GEN	0031	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate	Not applicable. No other supporting maritime agencies are involve in at-sea inspection.
GEN	0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Not applicable. No other supporting maritime agencies are involve in at-sea inspection.
GEN	0033	Report on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Not applicable Namibia is currently not interested in participating in any pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.
GEN	0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable. Namibia has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any trap fishery for bluefin tuna.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Not applicable. Namibia does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.
BFT	1008	Farming capacity plan and revisions if appropriate	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans	Not applicable. Namibia does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.
BFT	1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2018	Not applicable. Namibia does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any vessels to catch BFT-E.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorize other fishing vessel to operate for BFT in the ICCAT Convention area.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.

Req	N°	Information required	Response
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not available. Namibia has not authorised any of its ports to allow vessels to carry out transshipment of BFT-E.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not available. Namibia has not authorised any of its ports to allow landing of BFT-E.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.
BFT	1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Namibia does not operate any BFT-W fishery or have any opportunity to take any BFT-W as by-catch.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Namibia is not involved in catching or trading BFT.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Namibia is not involved in catching or trading BFT.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. Namibia is not involved in catching or trading BFT.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Namibia is not involved in catching or trading BFT.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Namibia is not involved in catching or trading BFT.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Namibia has no information to report regarding such vessels.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. Namibia is not involved in catching or trading BFT.
BFT	1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Namibia does not import or re-export any BET.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission by Namibia.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye	Not applicable. Namibia does not catch any BET.

Req	N°	Information required	Response
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. Not applicable. Namibia does not deploy FADs to catch tropical tuna.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Namibia did not import any SWO during 2018.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission by Namibia.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any of its vessels to catch SWO-MED.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Namibia does not have any sport/recreational vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Namibia does not grant any permits for harpoons or longliners to catch highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Namibia does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED, and hence has no specific closed period.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable. Namibia does not operate, nor has plans to operate, a SWO-N fishery.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable. Namibia has not authorised any of its ports to receive landings or allow transshipment of SWO-MED.
SWO	3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Not available. Namibia does not have any catches of SWO-MED to report.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. Namibia does not tag and has not landed any tagged SWO-MED fish.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	15 January 2019
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. Namibian does not permit by-catch of SWO-N in other fisheries.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable. Namibia does not permit by-catch of SWO-S in other fisheries.
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.
SWO	3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Not applicable. Namibia does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED.
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any vessels to fish for ALB-MED.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-N.

Req	N°	Information required	Response
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	15 January 2019
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. Namibia does not permit by-catch of ALB-N in other fisheries.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. Namibia does not permit by-catch of ALB-S in other fisheries.
BIL	5001	Report on the implementation of Rec. 15-05/18-04 and 16-11	See billfish check sheet submitted by Namibia.
SHK	7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	See Shark check sheet submitted by Namibia.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Not applicable. No sea turtles catches were recorded in ICCAT managed fisheries in Namibia during the reporting period.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Namibia has an NPOA for seabirds, together with regulations in place.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	As part of Namibian domestic laws, dumping at sea is prohibited and all by-catches have to be landed. The on-board observers are tasked to monitor this and report any violations to the Fisheries Authorities. By-catch fees are applicable for commercial species to avoid deliberate targeting of by-catch species that are commercially attractive.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by Namibia.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable. Namibia had not lodged an objection to any of the previous year's Recommendations

#### ***Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures***

All Namibian licensed Large Pelagic vessels ensure that all products of tuna and tuna-like species, when entering or leaving the country, are accompanied by necessary documents. For vessels operating under a charter arrangement, Namibia validates the documents for those on the ICCAT record. Re-export certificates for foreign catches landed in Namibian ports are also issued.

Management measures in force in the large pelagic fishery are: the ICCAT Catch Documentation Scheme, TACs for Albacore and Swordfish, catch limit on big eye tuna as by-catch in the Albacore fishery and a sharing arrangement quota on Albacore and gear restrictions for long-line & bait boat vessels only. In addition, value-added processing as a license condition for bait boat vessels and limited entry (number of licences) for the long-line fishery are the other management measures in place.

#### ***Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures***

One of the challenges is the limited availability of trained Observers and scientists to collect and analyse the much needed biological and research scientific data from commercial fishing activities, especially from the shark fisheries. There is also limited capacity, both in terms of availability of resources and research vessels, to carry out dedicated scientific research on sharks and other ICCAT managed species and this is complicated by the fact that these species are highly migratory and trans-boundary. Last, but not least, there is a need to put in place measures to assess the extent of turtle and other by-catch species that may go unreported. SCRS could assist CPCs in developing and implementing such measures.

**Table 1.** Landings (in mt) of ICCAT species caught by bait boats and longline vessels operating in Namibia during the period 2015 to 2018.

Year	Bait Boat vessels	Longline Vessels	Albacore (ALB)	Swordfish (SWO)	Big-eye Tuna (BET)	Yellowfin Tuna (YFT)	Blue Shark (BSH)	Shortfin Mako (SMA)	Blue Marlin (BUM)	Bluefin Tuna (BFT)	Oilfish (OIL)	Thresher sharks (THR)	Longfin Mako (LMA)
2015	13	24	1062	225	465	42	2137	661	8	0	21	11	230
2016	7	19	994	466	359	53	2775	799	32	17	19	13	32
2017	5	11	366	717	123	53	1357	194	57	0	16	0	0
2018	5	15	888	881	109	424	0	0	84	0	0		

**Table 2.** Level of observer coverage during July 2016 to June 2019.

	Tuna P&L		Tuna Longline		Sharks		Swordfish Longline	
	Fishing Trips	Observer Trips	Fishing Trips	Observer Trips	Fishing Trips	Observer Trips	Fishing Trips	Observer Trips
July 16 to June 17	15	15(100%)	6	0	93	22 (28.57%)	3	22
Jul 17 to Jun 18	22	20 (91%)	9	4 (44.44%)	64	24 (37.5%)	14	2
Jul 18 to Jun 19	21	18 (85.7%)	40	21 (52.5%)	53	26 (49.05%)	11	0

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INFORME ANUAL DE NICARAGUA**

**Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)**

*Sección 1: Investigación y estadísticas*

**ANEXO 1 A LA PARTE I DEL INFORME ANUAL (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)**

N°	Requisito	Respuesta
	<b>GENERAL - todas las especies</b>	
S1	Informes anuales (científico)	N/A (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
S2	Características de la flota	N/A (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I, lo que incluye descartes cuando proceda	N/A (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
S4	Captura y esfuerzo-Tarea II	N/A (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	N/A (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
S6	Captura estimada por talla	N/A (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	N/A (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico)
S10	Información recopilada en el marco de programas nacionales de observadores	N/A (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
S11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14	N/A (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
S12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	N/A (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	N/A (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
	<b>ATÚN ROJO</b>	
S15	Muestreo de tallas en granjas	N/A (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas).	N/A (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste que se van a emprender	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).

N°	Requisito	Respuesta
S53	Informar de las actividades científicas realizadas por los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica.	Nicaragua no ha remitido ningún informe de las actividades científicas realizadas, debido a que Nicaragua no ha realizado ni participado en actividades científicas relacionada con el atún rojo (BFT) en el área de la ICCAT.
	<b>TÚNIDOS TROPICALES</b>	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
S24	Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques BET/YFT/SKJ, incluidos descartes	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto).	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
S44	Número de DCP plantados realmente por mes y cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, por tipo de DCP	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes y Estado del pabellón y asociado a PS/BB	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
S46	Información recopilada por los observadores, lo que incluye niveles de cobertura	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
S47	Datos e información recopilados en el programa de muestreo en puerto	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
S48	Minería de datos históricos sobre la utilización y número de DCP plantados	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
S49	Datos científicos recopilados en la ZEE de otra CPC	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
	<b>ISTIOFÓRIDOS</b>	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
	<b>TIBURONES</b>	
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	Nicaragua cuenta con un Plan de Acción Nacional de Tiburones PAN-Tiburones. Se anexa el documento integro.
S50	Resultados de la investigación sobre marrajo dientuso	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no realiza investigaciones del marrajo dientuso).
S51	Información sobre tintorera	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no cuenta con información sobre tintorera).
	<b>OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS</b>	
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	Para la identificación de tiburones y tortugas marinas Nicaragua utiliza diferentes guías de identificación. Principalmente las guías de la FAO. Para tiburones ver sitio: <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6349s.pdf">www.fao.org/3/a-i6349s.pdf</a> para la identificación de las tortugas marinas Nicaragua cuenta con una estrategia para la conservación de las tortugas del Océano Pacífico y está elaborando un documento similar para las tortugas del Caribe
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).

N°	Requisito	Respuesta
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).

## Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

### Sección 3: Cumplimiento de los requisitos de comunicación en el marco de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

#### PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3 (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

Req	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	Nicaragua, a pesar de no contar con flota atunera en el Atlántico (Ni propia ni fletada) anualmente estará enviando los informes de acuerdo a los formatos establecidos por la ICCAT y por las vías correspondientes.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Nicaragua, a pesar de no contar con flota atunera en el Atlántico (Ni propia ni fletada) anualmente estará enviando los informes de acuerdo a los formatos establecidos por la ICCAT y por las vías correspondientes.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Nicaragua estará transmitiendo las tablas con la información de cumplimiento en las fechas establecidas y de acuerdo a los formatos establecidos por la ICCAT y por las vías correspondientes.
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo (en el mar y en puerto)	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para las notificaciones de entrada en puerto y puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene puertos con capacidad para flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene puertos con capacidad para flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene puertos con capacidad para flota atunera en el Atlántico).



Req	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0013	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No aplica, ya que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera activa en el área ICCAT, tampoco tenemos puerto habilitado en el Atlántico para entrada o uso de embarcaciones atuneras.
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto.	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene puertos con capacidad para flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0020	Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0021	Informe de acciones internas de buques de 20 m o más	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	En Nicaragua actualmente se está elaborando una normativa de regulación de la pesca deportiva y de recreo.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	No aplicable. (no se tienen reportes de este tipo de actividad en el Atlántico de Nicaragua).
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones de actividades IUU	No aplicable. (no se tienen reportes de este tipo de actividad en el Atlántico de Nicaragua).
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplicable. (No existen reportes de avistamientos).
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplicable. (No existen reportes de avistamientos).
GEN	0031	Autoridad nacional responsable de las inspecciones en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo cuando proceda	En vista que no hay descargas ni transbordos, ni actividades de pesca en el Atlántico de embarcaciones que capturen especies abarcadas por el convenio ICCAT, no hay una autoridad designada. En la eventualidad que se produjeran transbordos o actividades pesqueras, la autoridad competente sería la Fuerza Naval en coordinación con el Instituto Nicaragüense de Pesca y Acuicultura (INPESCA).
GEN	0032	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	No aplica, en vista que Nicaragua no tiene un programa de muestreo en el mar, ni acuerdos con terceros países para que ejerzan esta función.
GEN	0033	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No aplica, ya que Nicaragua no tiene programas de muestreo en el mar.

Req	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
		<b>INFORMACIÓN ESPECÍFICA DE LAS ESPECIES</b>	
<b>ATÚN ROJO</b>			
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene granjas para atunes).
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene granjas para atunes).
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplicable. (en Nicaragua no se realiza esta actividad).
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplicable. (en Nicaragua no se realiza esta actividad).
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplicable. (en Nicaragua no se realiza esta actividad).
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, inspección y capacidad para 2019	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico por lo tanto no elabora planes de pesca e inspecciones).
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	No aplicable. (en Nicaragua no se realiza esta actividad).
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o cuotas individuales	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico por lo tanto no elabora planes de pesca e inspecciones).
BFT	1010	Información sobre regulaciones y otros documentos adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 18-02	No aplica ya que, que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota que pesque activamente atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni el Mar Mediterráneo. Reiteramos que Nicaragua no tiene flota que pesque especies abarcadas por el Convenio de la ICCAT.
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2018	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplicable. (No se realiza este tipo de operaciones).
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
BFT	1016	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico por lo tanto no elabora planes de pesca e inspecciones).
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene Inspectores ni agencias).
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene puertos con capacidad para flota atunera en el Atlántico).
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene puertos con capacidad para flota atunera en el Atlántico).
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera ni almadrabas en el Atlántico).
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).

<b>Req</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Información requerida</b>	<b>Respuesta</b>
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota ni participa en la pesca de atún rojo).
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota ni participa en la pesca de atún rojo).
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota ni participa en la pesca de atún rojo).
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota ni participa en la pesca de atún rojo).
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota ni participa en la pesca de atún rojo).
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota ni participa en la pesca de atún rojo).
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	No aplicable. (En Nicaragua no se han reportado este tipo de casos).
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota ni participa en la pesca de atún rojo).
BFT	1034	Informes de transferencias dentro de las granjas y controles aleatorios	No aplica, Nicaragua no realiza actividades de engorde en granjas.
<b>ESPECIES TROPICALES</b>			
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No aplicable. (En Nicaragua no se han reportado este tipo de casos).
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota ni participa en la pesca de atunes del Atlántico).
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	El reporte anual y la información estadística de pesca incidental de tiburones y otras especies asociadas al atún serán remitidas en fecha 09/Oct/2019.
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	El reporte y documento estadístico será firmado y enviado por la autoridad pesquera de Nicaragua.
TRO	2009	Capturas trimestrales de patudo	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
TRO	2010	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (véase también el requisito S25).	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota ni cuota de atún rojo en el Atlántico).
TRO	2011	Plan de ordenación de la pesca de túnidos tropicales	No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua no tiene flota atunera en el Atlántico).
<b>PEZ ESPADA</b>			
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplicable. (En Nicaragua no se tienen registros estadísticos de capturas de pez espada del Atlántico).
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable. (En Nicaragua no se tienen registros estadísticos de capturas de pez espada del Atlántico).
SWO	3003	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para el pez espada del Mediterráneo).
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera deportiva para el pez espada del Mediterráneo).

<b>Req</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Información requerida</b>	<b>Respuesta</b>
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo).
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para el pez espada del Mediterráneo).
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del Norte	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para el pez espada del Norte).
SWO	3010	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera de atunes en el mediterráneo).
SWO	3011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para el pez espada del Mediterráneo).
SWO	3012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera de atunes).
SWO	3013	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene buques pesqueros en el mediterráneo).
SWO	3014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene buques pesqueros en el Mediterráneo)
SWO	3015	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20m o + para pez espada del Norte	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene buques pesqueros en el Norte)
SWO	3016	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene buques pesqueros en el Sur)
SWO	3017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para el pez espada del Norte).
SWO	3018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para el pez espada del Sur).
SWO	3019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no envía informes de inspección porque no tiene flota pesquera de atunes en la zona ICCAT).
SWO	3020		
<b>ATÚN BLANCO</b>			
ALB	4003	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para el atún blanco del Mediterráneo).
ALB	4004	Autorización específica para buque con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para el atún blanco del Atlántico norte).
ALB	4005	Autorización específica para buque con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para el atún blanco del Atlántico sur).
ALB	4006	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para el atún blanco del norte a bordo).
ALB	4007	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para el atún blanco del sur a bordo).
<b>ISTIOFÓRIDOS</b>			
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para atunes en la zona ICCAT por lo tanto no realiza notificaciones de muertes de marlines).
BIL	5002	Informe sobre las acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 15-05 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera atunera en la zona ICCAT).
BIL	5003	Descripción de los programas de recopilación de datos y acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 16-11	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera atunera en la zona ICCAT y no tiene programas de recopilación de datos de istioforidos).

Req	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
<b>TIBURONES</b>			
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	Las capturas incidentales de tiburones martillo realizadas por embarcaciones industriales y pescadores artesanales son utilizadas para consumo local.
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	Las capturas incidentales de tiburones realizadas por embarcaciones industriales y pescadores artesanales son utilizadas para consumo local.
SHK	7003	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar al marrajo dientuso	Nicaragua cuenta con el Plan de Acción de Tiburones PAN – Tiburones donde se establece el seguimiento a las estadísticas de captura de todas las especies de tiburones.
SHK	7004	Informe sobre las acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que respalden esta implementación.	Nicaragua cuenta con el Plan de Acción de Tiburones PAN – Tiburones donde se establece el seguimiento a las estadísticas de captura de todas las especies de tiburones.
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT, antes de su reunión anual de 2018, la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10; 07-06; 09-07; 10-06; 10 -07,10-08; 11-08; 11-15; 12-05; 14-06 y 15-06).	El reporte anual y el documento estadístico será firmado y enviado por la autoridad pesquera de Nicaragua en la fecha establecida.
SHK	7006	Información sobre acciones internas emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar la tintorera	Nicaragua cuenta con el Plan de Acción de Tiburones PAN – Tiburones donde se establece el seguimiento a las estadísticas de captura de todas las especies de tiburones.
SHK	7007	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes muertos durante los primeros seis meses de 2018	Nicaragua no cuenta con información estadística de captura y descartes del marrajo dientuso.
<b>OTRAS ESPECIES/CAPTURA FORTUITA</b>			
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Nicaragua cuenta con el Plan de Acción de Tiburones PAN – Tiburones promovido por la FAO, donde se establece el seguimiento a las estadísticas de captura de todas las especies de tiburones.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con un plan de acción para el manejo de las aves marinas.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo.	Debido a que Nicaragua no cuenta con una flota pesquera en la zona ICCAT aún no realiza acciones para mitigar capturas fortuitas ni realiza investigaciones relacionadas con este tema.
<b>MISCELÁNEA</b>			
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	Nicaragua no cuenta con un sistema electrónico para documentos estadísticos.
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	Nicaragua aún no ha solicitado aclaraciones ni tiene objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF NIGERIA<sup>1</sup>**  
**RAPPORT ANNUEL DU NIGÉRIA**  
**INFORME ANUAL DE NIGERIA**

SUMMARY

*The tuna fisheries situation in Nigeria remains the same as reported in 2018. Nigeria has not licensed any tuna fishing boat in her territorial waters and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Nigeria also has no Access Agreement with any country on ICCAT species and other fisheries. All registered vessels in Nigeria are targeting shrimps mainly in the inshore waters. The type of gear deployed is bottom trawling. No tuna quota is allocated to Nigeria. The nominal catches reported are by-catch from the shrimp trawlers. The current status of the tuna fisheries resource in Nigeria is unknown as there is no recent assessment to determine the state of the fisheries. There is problem of accurate data collection especially from the coastal artisanal fisheries due to insufficient manpower and technical knowledge in area of tuna species identification. Nigeria has reviewed its data collection and reporting procedures with regards to ICCAT requirement. Serious efforts are being made to improve the quality of data collection and reporting procedures from the fisheries inspectors. To that effect our data formats have been redesigned and up-graded to cover the coastal artisanal fisheries sub sector. Nigeria has conservation and management regulations in place for other fisheries such as sharks, Sea Turtles and other marine mammals. The trawl nets are fitted with Turtles Excluder Devices (TEDs) for the purpose of conserving the Sea Turtles, Sea mammals and other endangered species. Other By-Catch Reduction Device (BRDs) is also installed on shrimp trawl nets. Catch Certification Scheme is being implemented to deter IUU fishing. It is mandatory for all fish and fisheries products caught in the marine waters for export to other countries to be backed by Catch Certificates. Vessel Monitoring System is also in place to check the fishing activities of the inshore shrimping vessels. Shark finning and discarding of fish at Sea is prohibited as stipulated in the Nigerian Fisheries laws and Regulations.*

RÉSUMÉ

*La situation des pêcheries thonnières au Nigeria reste la même que celle signalée en 2018. Le Nigeria n'a délivré de permis de pêche à aucun thonier dans ses eaux territoriales et dans la Zone économique exclusive (ZEE). De plus, le Nigeria n'a conclu aucun accord d'accès avec aucun pays en ce qui concerne des espèces relevant de l'ICCAT et d'autres pêcheries. Tous les navires nigériens immatriculés ciblent les crevettes principalement dans les eaux du littoral. Le type d'engin déployé est le chalut de fond. Aucun quota de thon n'est attribué au Nigeria. Les prises nominales déclarées sont les prises accessoires des chalutiers crevettiers. L'état actuel des ressources halieutiques thonnières au Nigeria est inconnu car il n'existe pas d'évaluation récente pour déterminer l'état des pêcheries. Il existe un problème de collecte de données précises, notamment de la part des pêcheries artisanales côtières, en raison de l'insuffisance des effectifs et des connaissances techniques dans le domaine de l'identification des espèces de thonidés. Le Nigeria a procédé à l'examen de ses procédures de collecte et de déclaration des données au regard des exigences de l'ICCAT. Les inspecteurs des pêcheries déploient de grands efforts afin d'améliorer la qualité des procédures de collecte et de déclaration des données. À cet effet, nos formulaires de données ont été repensés et améliorés afin de couvrir le sous-secteur des pêcheries côtières artisanales. Le Nigeria a mis en place des réglementations de conservation et de gestion pour d'autres pêcheries telles que les requins, les tortues marines et d'autres mammifères marins. Les chaluts sont équipés de dispositifs d'exclusion des tortues (TED) dans le but de conserver les tortues marines, les mammifères marins et d'autres espèces menacées. D'autres dispositifs de réduction des prises accessoires (BRD) sont aussi installés sur les chaluts à crevettes. Le programme de certification des captures a été mis en œuvre pour contrecarrer la pêche IUU. Il est obligatoire que tous les poissons et les produits des pêcheries capturés dans les eaux marines à des fins d'exportation vers d'autres pays soient pourvus de certificats de capture. Un système de suivi des navires est également établi afin de contrôler les activités de pêche des navires ciblant les crevettes dans les eaux côtières. Le prélèvement d'ailerons de requins et le rejet des poissons en mer sont interdits, tel que cela est stipulé dans la loi et le règlement sur la pêche du Nigeria.*

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## RESUMEN

*La situación de las pesquerías de túnidos en Nigeria sigue siendo la misma que la comunicada en 2018. Nigeria no cuenta con ningún atunero con licencia para pescar en sus aguas territoriales o en su zona económica exclusiva (ZEE). Nigeria tampoco cuenta con acuerdos de acceso con ningún país en relación con especies de ICCAT u otras pesquerías. Todos los buques registrados en Nigeria se dirigen a los camarones en aguas costeras. El tipo de arte desplegado es el arrastre de fondo. No se ha asignado ninguna cuota de atún a Nigeria. Las capturas nominales declaradas son capturas accesorias de los arrastreros camaroneros. Se desconoce la situación actual de los recursos pesqueros de túnidos en Nigeria, ya que no existe una evaluación reciente para determinar el estado de las pesquerías. Existe el problema de la recopilación de datos precisos, especialmente de las pesquerías artesanales costeras, debido a la insuficiencia de la mano de obra y de los conocimientos técnicos en el ámbito de la identificación de las especies de túnidos. Nigeria ha revisado sus procedimientos de recopilación y comunicación de datos respecto a los requisitos de ICCAT. Se están haciendo grandes esfuerzos para mejorar la calidad de los procedimientos de recopilación y comunicación de datos de los inspectores pesqueros. A este efecto, se han rediseñado y mejorado nuestros formatos de datos para cubrir el subsector de las pesquerías artesanales costeras. Nigeria tiene regulaciones de conservación y ordenación para otras pesquerías como tiburones, tortugas marinas y otros mamíferos marinos. Las redes de arrastre están equipadas con dispositivos excluidores de tortugas (DET) con el fin de conservar las tortugas marinas, los mamíferos marinos y otras especies en peligro. Otros dispositivos de reducción de la captura fortuita (DRCF) también están instalados en las redes de arrastre de camarones. Se está implementando un Programa de certificación de capturas para desalentar pesca IUU. Es obligatorio que todos los peces y productos de la pesca capturados en aguas marinas para su exportación a otros países vayan acompañados de certificados de captura. También se dispone de un sistema de seguimiento de buques para verificar las actividades pesqueras de los camaroneros costeros. De acuerdo con las leyes y reglamentos de pesca nigerianos está prohibido cercenar las aletas a los tiburones y descartar peces en el mar.*

**Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)****ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)**

	<b>GENERAL</b>	<b>RESPONSE</b>
S1	Annual Report	
S2	Fleet Characteristics	29/07/19
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate	29/07/19
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	29/07/19
S5	Size samples (Task II)	29/07/19
S6	Catch estimated by size	29/07/19
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	29/07/19
S8	Information on tagging surveys	Not applicable. Nigeria not involved in tagging survey.
S9	Information collected under conventional tagging programmes	Not applicable. Nigeria not involved in the tagging programme.
S10	Information collected under electronic tagging programmes	Nigeria is not involved in the programme.
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Nigeria has no vessel targeting pelagic species.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable because Nigeria has no such vessel.

<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Nigeria does not farm BFT.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable to Nigeria.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable to Nigeria because Nigeria is not involved in BFT fishing.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	GBYP is not applicable to Nigeria.
S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Nigeria is not involved in such scientific project.
<b>TROPICALS</b>		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	29/07/19
S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	Nigerian vessels do not use FADs.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc.	Not applicable
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable because Nigeria has no tuna vessel.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	Not applicable
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Not applicable
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	No data was collected.
<b>SHARK</b>		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Nigeria is not involved in shark fisheries.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	No research was carried out on shortfin mako.
S51	Information on blue shark	Nigeria has no information on blue shark. The species not fished by fishermen.
<b>OTHER BYC</b>		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable. Shrimps trawl nets are equipped with turtle excluder device.



S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No record of such interaction during the period of this report. No observer programme in place in Nigeria for now.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Fisheries inspectors extract information on by-catch from fishing log book at landing jetties.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	All fishing vessels are equipped with by-catch reduction device and turtle excluder device.

## Part II (Management implementation)

### Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures

#### ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Req	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports	
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	29/ 07/19
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable because Nigeria has no chartering arrangement with any country.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. No chartering arrangement.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	Not applicable. No report of transshipment at sea and in port.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	No transshipment declaration at sea during the period of this report.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No carrier vessel was authorised to receive tuna or tuna-like species during the period covered by this report.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Not applicable to Nigeria. Nigerian vessels do not transhipment in the Atlantic Ocean.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Wharf and Apapa ports in Lagos.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Wharf port Apapa Lagos, Tin Island Port Apapa Lagos and Port Harcourt Port.
GEN	0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Forty eight hours.
GEN	0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No case of denial of fishing vessel was reported during the period covered by this report.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No report of non compliance.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No infringement case was reported.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	None

GEN	0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Nigeria has no bilateral or multilateral agreement for inspectors exchange programme for now.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	Nigeria has no access agreement and changes with any country.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable to Nigeria because there is access agreement.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	Not applicable because Nigeria has no vessel targeting ICCAT fisheries.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	Not applicable
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable because Nigeria is not involved in sport and recreational fisheries.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not report of IUU fishing was received during the period covered by this report.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	No allegation.
GEN	0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. Nigeria is not involved in trade on any ICCAT fisheries.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	No data on non compliance.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No such allegation was reported.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No report on vessel sighting in Nigeria.
GEN	0031	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate	Federal department of fisheries and the Nigerian navy are supposed to be responsible for at sea inspection of fishing vessels but this joint at sea inspection has not started due to lack of patrol boat.
GEN	0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Not applicable. See Gen 0031.
GEN	0033	Report on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Not applicable because Nigeria is not involved in any pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel.
GEN	0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable. No IUU fishing was reported.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Nigeria is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable since Nigeria is not involved in the farming.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Nigeria is not involved in tuna cage farming therefore nothing to declare.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Not applicable
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Not applicable
BFT	1008	Farming capacity plan and revisions if appropriate	Not applicable to Nigeria.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans	Not applicable
BFT	1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	Not applicable
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2018	Nigeria is not involved in bluefin fishing.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Nigeria is not involved in bluefin tuna fishing.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable to Nigeria.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Nigeria is not involved in any joint fishing operation.

BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable because Nigeria does not have tuna fishing vessel.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable to Nigeria.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. No tuna fishing vessel in Nigeria.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Nigeria is not involved in the inspection.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Nigeria is not involved in bluefin tuna transshipment.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Nigeria is not involved in bluefin tuna landing port.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Nigeria is not involved.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Nigeria is not involved in bluefin tuna fishing.
BFT	1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Nigeria has no quota for bluefin tuna.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable to Nigeria. Nigeria not involved in fish tagging.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable to Nigeria.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable to Nigeria because Nigeria is not involved in bluefin tuna fishing.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. See 1028.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Nigeria does not fish BFT.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. Nigeria is not involved in the eBCD system.
BFT	1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Nigeria was not involved in intra farm transfer.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Nigeria has no tuna vessel.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Not applicable.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	There was no such report IUU fishing activities.
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable to Nigeria.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye	Nigeria has no tuna fishing vessel.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Nigeria does not use FADs on fishing vessels.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Nigeria is not involved in the documentation program.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable. Nigeria does not target Med SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Nigeria is not involved in sport/ recreational fishing.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Nigeria is involved in pelagic fishing.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Nigeria is involved in Med SWO.

SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	None
SWO	3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Nigeria not involved in Med –SWO.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Nigeria is not involved in tagging programme.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	None.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	Not applicable. Nigeria is not involved in N. SWO.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	None
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	None
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	None
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable
SWO	3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable to Nigeria.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	None
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	None
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	None
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable
BIL	5001	Report on the implementation of Rec. 15-05/18-04 and 16-11	Nigeria does not target billfish.
SHK	7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Although Nigeria has no vessel targeting sharks, the Nigerian sea fisheries act prohibits landing of sharks without the fins attached. All shrimps vessels flagged to Nigeria are equipped with turtle excluder device (TEDs) and by-catch reducing (BRD) which exclude bycatch including sharks.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. Nigeria is involved in pilot electronic statistical documentation system.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No objection to ICCAT recs.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF NORWAY  
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA NORVÈGE  
INFORME ANUAL DE NORUEGA**

*SUMMARY*

*Norway was allocated a quota of 104 t for eastern bluefin tuna (Thunnus thynnus) for 2018. Due to bad weather conditions, the quota was not exhausted. Numerous observations of bluefin tuna were made along the coast and in offshore waters of Norway from 57° N to 76° N from July to December 2018. Norway put a lot of effort into obtaining biological and ecological data and genetic samples from all individual Atlantic bluefin tuna caught in 2018. Norway continues to work on present and historical data related to tuna and tuna-like species and aims to incorporate the data on these species into an ecosystem perspective. Norway participated at Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) related meetings on bluefin tuna and at the SCRS annual science meeting in 2018.*

*RÉSUMÉ*

*La Norvège a reçu un quota de 104 t de thon rouge (Thunnus thynnus) de l'Est au titre de 2018. En raison des mauvaises conditions météorologiques, le quota n'a pas été épuisé. De nombreuses observations de thon rouge ont été faites le long de la côte et au large des eaux de la Norvège de 57° N à 76° N entre juillet et décembre 2018. La Norvège a déployé beaucoup d'efforts pour obtenir des échantillons et des données biologiques, écologiques et génétiques de tous les spécimens de thon rouge de l'Atlantique capturés en 2018. La Norvège mène des travaux continus sur les données historiques et actuelles concernant les thonidés et les espèces apparentées et vise à incorporer les données sur ces espèces dans une perspective écosystémique. La Norvège a participé aux réunions relatives à l'évaluation de la stratégie de gestion (MSE) sur le thon rouge et à la réunion scientifique annuelle du SCRS en 2018.*

*RESUMEN*

*A Noruega se le ha asignado una cuota de 104 t de atún rojo del este (Thunnus thynnus) para 2018. Debido a las malas condiciones meteorológicas, no se ha consumido la cuota. Se realizaron numerosas observaciones de atún rojo a lo largo de la costa y en aguas de alta mar de Noruega desde 57° a 76° N, durante julio a diciembre de 2018. Noruega realizó un gran esfuerzo para obtener muestras genéticas, ecológicas y biológicas y datos de todos los ejemplares de atún rojo del Atlántico capturados en 2018. Noruega trabaja continuamente en los datos históricos y actuales de túnidos y especies afines, con el objetivo de incorporar los datos sobre estas especies en una perspectiva ecosistémica. Noruega participó en las reuniones relacionadas con la evaluación de la estrategia de ordenación (MSE) del atún rojo y en la reunión científica anual del SCRS en 2018.*

**Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**

***Section 1: Annual fisheries information***

The Norwegian fishing season in 2018 was characterized by very poor weather conditions which made it difficult to conduct a fishery for bluefin tuna. Two Norwegian vessels, both purse seiners, were authorised to fish for bluefin tuna in 2018. One of the vessels caught a total of 7,8 tonnes in one haul. The other vessel caught a total of 2,6 tonnes in one haul. The two Norwegian vessels caught a total of 10,4 tonnes in two hauls, [giving an average of 5.2 tonnes for each haul]. Furthermore, 699 kilos of bluefin tuna were taken as bycatch in non-ICCAT fisheries in 2018. Hence, a total of 11.1 tonnes of bluefin tuna was caught by Norway in 2018.

Some specimens of juvenile Atlantic bonito (*Sarda sarda*) were caught in sports and recreational fisheries along the Norwegian coast, with the largest specimen weighing 2.2 kg.

## Section 2: Research and statistics

Numerous observations of Atlantic bluefin tuna were made along the Norwegian coast and in offshore waters from 57°44 N - 76°10 N, with the majority of observations made between 58° N and 64° N, suggesting that the species is re-establishing and feeding in Norwegian waters to a larger and larger extent. For instance, the number of observations of bluefin tuna increased with nearly 90 % from 2017 to 2018 and 100 times from 2012 to 2018. Norway puts a lot of effort into obtain biological, ecological and genetic samples and data from all individual Atlantic bluefin tuna caught in directed fisheries and as bycatch in other fisheries (non-ICCAT fisheries) in Norwegian waters. Some preliminary multi-beam sonar recordings on Atlantic bluefin tuna were conducted in 2018 and will continue in 2019. Numbers of ABFT per observation ranged from single solitary individuals up to very large schools of approximately 1000 individuals, and in one area, there were a total of approximately 6000 individuals spread out in several schools within roughly 10 nautical miles. A major objective will be to develop and establish a fishery independent index on abundance from sonar mapping, biological sampling and observations of adult bluefin tuna in the near future within Norwegian waters. A master thesis by Erling Bøge at the University of Bergen in Norway entitled “The return of the Atlantic bluefin tuna to Norwegian waters” has been written including compiled data sources on bluefin tuna from 2012 to 2018.

### ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

No.	Requirement	Response
	<b>GENERAL</b>	
S1	Annual Report	11/09/2019
S2	Fleet Characteristics	25/07/2019
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate	25/07/2019
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	25/07/2019
S5	Size samples (Task II)	25/07/2019
S6	Catch estimated by size	25/07/2019
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	25/07/2019
S8	Information on tagging surveys	25/07/2019
S9	Information collected under conventional tagging programmes	25/07/2019
S10	Information collected under electronic tagging programmes	25/07/2019
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Norway did not have a specific National Scientific Observer Program for bluefin tuna in 2018. Following the requirements in recommendation 17-07, the Norwegian vessels fishing for bluefin tuna in 2018 carried regional observers 100 % of the time, and national scientists from the Norwegian Institute of Marine Research were on board the vessels for 25 of the 48 days the vessels were fishing actively for bluefin tuna. Hence national scientists were onboard the vessels more than 50 % of the time the vessels were fishing actively for bluefin tuna. We have used available information from the scientific observers and the regional observers and combined this with the electronic reports from the vessels. By combining these data, we have been able to provide the necessary information in ST09, and the data were forwarded to the SCRS 25/07/2019.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Norwegian vessels have no activity that impact pelagic Sargassum in the Convention area on the high seas. Hence, no data on pelagic Sargassum was collected.

S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Norwegian vessels are not authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries or harpoon fisheries in the Mediterranean.
<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Norway is not involved in farming of BFT.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Norway is not involved in farming of BFT.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	There were no pelagic trawlers, longline vessels, baitboats or towing vessels involved in the Norwegian fishery for bluefin tuna in 2018. Furthermore, Norway was not involved in farming of bluefin tuna.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for W-BFT.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for W-BFT.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for W-BFT.
S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	20/11/2018
<b>TROPICALS</b>		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for BET/YFT.
S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels using FADs in ICCAT fisheries.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc.	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels deploying FADs.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna.
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels using FADs.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels fishing for tropical tunas.
<b>SHARK</b>		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Norway had, for the two purse seine vessels targeting BFT in 2018, no specific plan to improve data collection for sharks on a species specific level.

S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	Not applicable. Shortfin mako is not found in Norwegian waters and no by-catches have been made by Norwegian vessels. Hence, no research has been undertaken by Norway on this species.
S51	Information on blue shark	Norwegian vessels do not target blue sharks. This species is rarely found in our waters and hence, no scientific research has been conducted.
<b>OTHER BY-CATCH</b>		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	There were no by-catches of sharks, seabirds, turtles or marine mammals by the two vessels targeting BFT in 2018.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	The two purse seine vessels targeting BFT in 2018 had no interaction with sea turtles.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	The two purse seine vessels targeting BFT in 2018 had no interaction with seabirds.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	There was no artisanal fishery conducted by Norwegian vessels on ICCAT regulated species in 2018.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	The two purse seine vessels targeting BFT in 2018 had zero by-catch. Norway has a general ban on discards.

## Part II (Management implementation)

### *Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures*

Bluefin tuna is the only tuna species in ICCAT's Convention Area to which Norway is a coastal state. Norway has no long distance fisheries for other tuna or tuna-like species in the Convention Area.

In light of the critical stock situation for bluefin tuna, Norway adopted in 2007 regulations providing for a prohibition for Norwegian vessels to fish and land bluefin tuna in Norway's territorial waters, in the Norwegian Economic Zone and in international waters. These regulations were repealed in 2014, and following ICCAT Recommendation 13-07, Norway opened up for a limited exploratory fishery for bluefin tuna in the Norwegian Economic Zone in 2014. Norway pursued the limited exploratory fishery in 2015 and 2016. For 2017 Norway was allocated a bluefin tuna quota of 52,48 tonnes, and the fishery was regulated as an ordinary fishery. It was opened up for a targeted fishery for one longliner and one purse seiner. The longline quota was, however, transferred to the purse seiner. The purse seiner was licensed for a vessel quota of 42 tonnes, made six landings and caught all together 46,44 tonnes. 4,18 tonnes were taken as bycatch in non-ICCAT fisheries. Norway was allocated a quota of 104 tonnes of eastern bluefin tuna for 2018. Two Norwegian vessels, both purse seiners, were authorised to fish for bluefin tuna in 2018. One of the vessels caught a total of 7,8 tonnes in one haul. The other vessel caught a total of 2,6 tonnes in one haul. The two Norwegian vessels caught a total of 10,4 tonnes in two hauls. Furthermore, 699 kilos of bluefin tuna were taken as bycatch in non-ICCAT fisheries. Hence, a total of 11.1 tonnes of bluefin tuna were caught by Norway in 2018. The Norwegian fishing season in 2018 was characterized by very poor weather conditions which made it difficult to conduct the fishery and to catch the allocated quota.



Norway adopted 20 March 2009 a regulation relating to catch documentation for Atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*), bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) and swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*). The regulation that entered into force 6 April 2009, establishes a catch documentation scheme whereby the Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries will issue catch documents for bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna and swordfish upon landing. Furthermore, when bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish landed in Norway is subject to domestic trade, the regulation stipulates that each consignment shall be accompanied by a valid catch document issued by the Directorate of Fisheries. The regulation further stipulates that import of bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish is prohibited unless the consignment is accompanied by catch documents validated by the responsible authority in the flag State. The importer shall immediately send a copy of the valid catch documents to the Directorate of Fisheries. This also applies to foreign vessels landing bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish in Norway. Furthermore, export of bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish is prohibited unless the consignment is accompanied by a catch document validated by the Directorate of Fisheries. Re-exports shall be accompanied by valid catch documents and re-export documents issued by the Directorate of Fisheries. When issuing catch documents and re-export documents the Directorate of Fisheries shall use the relevant ICCAT documents. The Customs Authorities and the Directorate of Fisheries may carry out controls according to this regulation. Any willful or negligent contravention of the regulation is subject to penalty in accordance with Norwegian law.

All fishing operations in waters under Norwegian fisheries jurisdiction are subject to resource control. This control is directed at the entire production chain, from the moment of capture in the sea, at the landing site, through storage and sale/export. Both Norwegian and foreign fishing vessels are subject to stringent controls in all Norwegian fishing waters. The Coast Guard annually performs around 2000 inspections of Norwegian and foreign vessels operating in Norwegian waters. Vessels over 15 meters are required to carry satellite transponders that permit their activities to be tracked 24 hours a day, all year round. Once catches have been landed, the landing data are crosschecked against the fishing rights of the vessel.

### ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Req	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports	Please see enclosure 1.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Norway has complied with its reporting obligations, including Task I and Task II data. Applicable reporting is detailed below. Non-applicable reporting is also specified below.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Forwarded 14/8-2019.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in chartering arrangements with regards to tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in chartering arrangements with regards to tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species.

GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Forwarded 27/6/2013 and 28/2/2014.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Forwarded 27/6/2013 and subsequently amended when relevant.
GEN	0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Forwarded 27/6-2013.
GEN	0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	There has been no landing or transshipment of ICCAT managed species by foreign fishing vessels in Norwegian ports.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	There has been no landing or transshipment of ICCAT managed species by foreign fishing vessels in Norwegian ports.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	There has been no landing or transshipment of ICCAT managed species by foreign fishing vessels in Norwegian ports.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	There has been no landing or transshipment of ICCAT managed species by foreign fishing vessels in Norwegian ports.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Norway has not entered into any bilateral agreement with any CPC regarding inspector exchange programmes to promote compliance with ICCAT management measures.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable. Norway has not entered into any access agreement with regards to fishing for tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. Norway has not entered into any access agreement with regards to fishing for tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	Two vessels of 20 metres or greater were authorized to fish for BFT in 2018. Information regarding the vessels was forwarded to ICCAT 25.04.2018.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	Forwarded 7/10-2015. The information provided has not changed.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for sport and recreational fisheries of tuna or tuna-like species in 2018.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Norway has not forwarded information to ICCAT regarding presumed IUU activities, as there has not been any IUU allegations brought against any Norwegian vessels.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	There has not been any IUU allegations brought against any Norwegian vessels.
GEN	0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	There is no relevant information to report regarding the Norwegian import and landing in 2018.

GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Norway has not forwarded information to ICCAT regarding suspected non-compliance, as there has not been any allegations of non-compliance against any Norwegian vessels.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	There have not been any allegations of non-compliance against any Norwegian vessels.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Norway does not have information on vessel sightings as referred to in Recommendation 94-09.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	There has not been any report of sightings of Norwegian vessels.
GEN	0031	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate	Not applicable. Norway has not participated in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.
GEN	0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Not applicable. Norway has not participated in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.
GEN	0033	Report on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Not applicable. Norway has not participated in the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel.
GEN	0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable. Norway does not have any vessels on the IUU list.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Forwarded to ICCAT 15/2/2019.
BFT	1008	Farming capacity plan and revisions if appropriate	Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans	Forwarded to ICCAT 28/2/2019
BFT	1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	Norway has adopted Regulations on Fishery for Bluefin Tuna in 2019, Regulations on an Electronic Reporting System (logbook requirements) and Regulations related to Sea-Water Fisheries.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2018	Forwarded to ICCAT 25/7/2019.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Two vessels (purse seiners) were authorized to fish for BFT in 2018. Information regarding the vessels was forwarded to ICCAT 25.04.2018. The vessels were given ICCAT numbers: AT000NOR00001 and AT000NOR00005. The list of BFT catching vessels for the 2019 season was submitted on 04/07/2019.

BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Norway does not have any other BFT vessels than catching vessels.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in joint fishing operations for BFT.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	VMS messages for the Norwegian purse seine vessels fishing for BFT were forwarded to the ICCAT Secretariat every hour in the required period.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. In 2018 only two Norwegian vessels were authorized to fish for BFT. Both vessels were operating in waters under Norwegian jurisdiction only.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. In 2018 only two Norwegian vessels were authorized to fish for BFT. Both vessels were operating in waters under Norwegian jurisdiction only. However, the Norwegian Coast Guard inspects all Norwegian fisheries at sea. Furthermore, the landings by the vessels targeting BFT was inspected by inspectors from the Directorate of Fisheries.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. In 2018 only two Norwegian vessels were authorized to fish for BFT. Both vessels were operating in waters under Norwegian jurisdiction only. However, the Norwegian Coast Guard inspects all Norwegian fisheries at sea. Furthermore, the landings by the vessels targeting BFT was inspected by inspectors from the Directorate of Fisheries.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. In 2018 only two Norwegian vessels were authorized to fish for BFT. Both vessels were operating in waters under Norwegian jurisdiction only. However, the Norwegian Coast Guard inspects all Norwegian fisheries at sea. Furthermore, the landings by the vessels targeting BFT was inspected by inspectors from the Directorate of Fisheries.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Norway has not designated any port for transshipments, only for landings of bluefin tuna and tuna-like species.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Forwarded 24/2-2016, 27/2, 28/2-2018 and 15/2-2019.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	14 weekly catch reports were forwarded to ICCAT in 2018. By 15/09/2019, 4 reports were sent in 2019.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	4 monthly catch reports were forwarded to ICCAT in 2018.
BFT	1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Due to bad weather conditions, the Norwegian quota of BFT was not utilized in 2018.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. No BFT specimen at such low individual size has been recorded in Norwegian fisheries. The Norwegian Sea-Water regulations do, however, provide a prohibition against fishing for bluefin tuna less than 30 kg/115cm.

BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	15/9-2019
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Information forwarded to ICCAT 29/04/2009. Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013 and 29/06/2015.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Information forwarded to ICCAT 29/04/2009. Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	The Norwegian Regulations relating to Catch Documentation for Bluefin tuna, Bigeye and Swordfish was forwarded to ICCAT 08/05/2009.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Norway did not have a tail tagging scheme in 2018.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Norway has no information indicating that vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels have carried out targeted fishery for BFT.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Registration of the vessels Salvøy and Hillersøy was forwarded to ICCAT the 25/4/2018.  Updated information on exporters and importers has subsequently been added to the eBCD system at time of changes.
BFT	1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable. Norway does not have any BFT farms.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ in 2018.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ in previous year.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ in 2018. There has not been any IUU allegations brought against any Norwegian vessels.
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ in 2018.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	29/3/2019 and 15/9/2019.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Information forwarded to ICCAT 29/04/2009. Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013 and 29/06/2015.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye	Not applicable. Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels were authorized to catch bigeye in 2018 and no Norwegian vessels caught bigeye in 2018.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels caught bigeye in 2018. There are no Norwegian vessels deploying FADs.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	29/3/2019 and 15/9/2019.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Information forwarded to ICCAT 29/04/2009. Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013 and 29/06/2015.

SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2018.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2018.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. There were no special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean in 2018.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2018.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2018.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2018.
SWO	3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2018.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2018.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2018.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2018.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2018.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2018.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2018.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2018.
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2018.
SWO	3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2018.
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for ALB in 2018.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for ALB in 2018.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for ALB in 2018.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for ALB in 2018.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for ALB in 2018.
BIL	5001	Report on the implementation of Rec. 15-05/18-04 and 16-11	13/09/2019
SHK	7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	13/09/2019

BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Not applicable. There are no reports from the fisheries, or from the scientific community on sea turtles in Norwegian waters. Norwegian waters are outside the area of distribution of sea turtles.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable. There were no by-catches of sea birds in the Norwegian purse seine fishery for BFT in 2018.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable. There were no by-catches in the Norwegian purse seine fishery for BFT in 2018.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. There is no pilot electronic statistical document system in Norway.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Please see <b>Appendix 1</b> .

## References

Boge, E. 2019. The return of the Atlantic bluefin tuna to Norwegian waters. Master thesis in Fisheries Biology and Management, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Bergen, Norway. 84 p.

## Appendix 1

### **Objection against *Recommendation by ICCAT Amending the Recommendation 14-04 on Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean (Rec. 17-07)***

In accordance with article VIII 3 (a) in the ICCAT Convention, Norway lodged 13 February 2018 an objection against *Recommendation [17-07] by ICCAT Amending the Recommendation 14-04 on Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean*. The reason for this objection was that Norway could not adhere to the decision-making process pertaining to the sharing of the eastern bluefin tuna TAC between the parties nor to the adopted allocation key which did not reflect the rights of Norway as coastal state to the bluefin tuna stock. In this context Norway referred to the lack of transparency in the process of establishing the quotas for 2018-2020 and the lack of discussions between the parties in Panel 2 on the basis of the criteria contained in *Resolution by ICCAT on Criteria for the Allocation of Fishing Possibilities* (Res. 15-13). Norway also recalled *Resolution [12-11] by ICCAT regarding the presentation of objections in the context of promoting effective conservation and management measures adopted by ICCAT*, Article 2 second bullet point, as Recommendation 17-07 discriminates *in fact and law* against Norway as coastal state to the bluefin tuna stock. Norway further referred to article 3 of the said Resolution and informed ICCAT that Norway did not intend to deviate from the quota allocated under Recommendation 17-07. Hence, the question of alternative management and conservation measures consistent with the objectives of the Convention was not relevant.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF PANAMA  
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU PANAMA  
INFORME ANUAL DE PANAMÁ**

*SUMMARY*

*The Republic of Panama is located between 7° 12'07'' and 9° 38'46'' of Latitude North and 77° 09'24'' and 83° 03'07'' of Longitude West and has a surface area of 75,517 km<sup>2</sup> (29,208 square miles). Panama is the link between Central America and South America, and has coasts in the Caribbean and Pacific as well as some 1,581 islands and islets. The total length of the coastline is 2,988.3 km, of which 1,700.6 km are in the Pacific and 1,287.7 km are in the Caribbean. Its jurisdictional waters span some 200 nautical miles in breadth over which the Republic of Panama exercises sovereignty and sovereign rights, as well as the seabed. This area is influenced by a major upwelling in the Gulf of Panama, and the dry season increases primary productivity and accelerates development of a large number of species. In the waters of the Pacific Ocean, Panama carried out 95% of its fishing activity, and 80% of the country's population is found in this geographic area.*

*RÉSUMÉ*

*La République du Panama se situe entre 7°12'07" et 9°38'46 " de latitude Nord et 77°09'24" et 83°03'07" de longitude Ouest et s'étend sur 75.517 km<sup>2</sup> (29.208 milles carrés). Le Panama constitue un lien entre l'Amérique centrale et l'Amérique du Sud et possède des côtes dans les Caraïbes et le Pacifique où émergent environ 1.581 îles et îlots. Les côtes totalisent 2.988,3 km, dont 1.700,6 km dans le Pacifique et 1.287,7 km dans les Caraïbes. Ses eaux territoriales s'étendent à environ 200 milles nautiques dans lesquels la République du Panama exerce la souveraineté et les droits souverains, ainsi que sur le fond marin. Cette zone est influencée par un important affleurement dans le golfe du Panama, la saison sèche augmente la productivité primaire et accélère le développement d'un grand nombre d'espèces. Dans les eaux de l'océan Pacifique, le Panama a développé 95% de son activité de pêche et 80% de la population du pays se trouve dans cette zone géographique.*

*RESUMEN*

*La República de Panamá está ubicada entre los 7° 12'07'' y 9° 38'46'' de latitud norte y 77° 09'24'' y 83° 03'07'' de longitud oeste, y presenta una extensión de 75.517 Km<sup>2</sup> (29,208 millas cuadradas). Panamá forma un eslabón entre América central y la América del sur, y posee costas en el Caribe y en el Pacífico donde emergen unas 1.581 islas e islotes. Las costas suman en total 2.988,3 km., de los cuales 1.700,6 km se encuentran en el Pacífico y 1.287,7 km se encuentran en el Caribe. Su aguas jurisdiccionales se extienden a unas 200 millas náuticas de ancho, sobre las cuales la República de Panamá ejerce soberanía y derechos soberanos, al igual que sobre su lecho marino. Esta zona se encuentra influenciada por un importante afloramiento en el golfo de Panamá. Durante la estación seca se incrementa la productividad primaria y se acelera el desarrollo de un gran número de especies. En las aguas del océano Pacífico, Panamá desarrolló el 95 % de su actividad pesquera, y en dicha área geográfica se encuentra el 80 % de la población del país.*

**Parte I (información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)**

***Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías***

A nivel nacional, nuestra pesquería está compuesta por importantes actores como el sector pesquero industrial y el artesanal. La pesca industrial ha sido desarrollada tanto en aguas jurisdiccionales como en la alta mar. Entre los rubros de mayor interés en la pesca en aguas jurisdiccionales podemos mencionar: la pesca de especies demersales de carácter comercial, pelágicas y de fondo. Pero Panamá igualmente cuenta con una importante pesquería en la zona de alta mar, que ha desarrollado a través de su flota de buques con licencia internacional que pesca; pesquería que históricamente se ha dirigido a túnidos.



Existe una pesquería ribereña del Caribe en el Océano Atlántico, sectorizada hacia las zonas de Bocas del Toro, Colón y la Comarca de San Blas; siendo la plataforma continental corta y pronunciada, sólo se ha desarrollado la pesca de especies asociadas a los arrecifes, al igual que una pesquería industrial de camarón de baja intensidad. En esta áreas la pesca artesanal se dedica principalmente a la captura de langosta (*Panulirus sp*), caracoles (*Strombus sp*), pulpo y cangrejo centollo. De estas especies la más importante es la pesca de la langosta (*Panulirus sp*), resultando la principal pesquería de la región del Caribe. La explotación de estos recursos se encuentra regulada y para llevar a cabo su actividad se requiere la obtención previa de permisos, sujetos a otras medidas de ordenación y conservación, como la implementación de vedas para algunas de estas especies.

El limitado desarrollo de las pesquerías en esta zona ha impulsado el establecimiento de actividades asociadas a las pesquerías como lo son el cultivo de cobia y corvina y pargos en jaulas flotantes. *Información sobre la pesca nacional*

Entre 1990 y 1995, Panamá inicia acciones para reducir la flota de buques palangreros japoneses y coreanos que una vez ingresaron a nuestra Marina Mercante. Durante este tiempo nuevas regulaciones internacionales para la pesca de ciertas especies surgen en el seno de Organizaciones Regionales de Ordenación Pesquera (OROP's) especialmente en la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico (ICCAT).

Panamá ha realizado una gran gestión en el control de sus naves de pesca, desde 1997, año en que estableció la obligación de obtener una licencia de pesca para naves que pesquen en la alta mar o en la Zona Económica Exclusiva de otros Estados. A finales de este mismo año, se estableció la obligatoriedad de obtener una Licencia de Pesca previa a la inscripción en el registro de la Marina Mercante, se prohíbe la pesca en el Mediterráneo y la dirigida a la captura de atún rojo y atún blanco del Norte o del Sur en el Atlántico.

Para el año de 1998, Panamá, se adhirió como Parte Contratante de ICCAT (Ley N° 74 de 10 noviembre de 1998) y a partir de 1999 mediante la Resolución Administrativa N° 101-99 del cuatro (4) de agosto de mil novecientos noventa y nueve (1999) se exige a todos los buques de pabellón panameño de servicio internacional, la instalación y uso de un sistema de localización satelital (VMS) autorizado por la autoridad competente, hoy en día la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá (ARAP), como un pre-requisito para obtener la licencia de pesca y se adopta el esquema de ICCAT para inspección en puerto.

El sistema de monitoreo satelital (VMS) instalado a bordo, es mandatorio para todas las naves pesqueras con licencia de pesca internacional y se trata de un sistema de vigilancia de embarcaciones (VMS) que utiliza Panamá tanto en los barcos grandes de bandera panameña que pescan en el Atlántico, como en todas las naves de pesca panameñas de licencia internacional (naves de pesca que se dedican a la captura de recursos marinos fuera de las aguas jurisdiccionales). Es bueno recalcar que en el caso de estas naves de pesca, el tamaño de la eslora no exime del cumplimiento de la norma.

En cuanto a la flota nacional en el Océano Atlántico, está conformada por buques cerqueros y buques palangreros, mayores de 20 m de eslora los cuales pescan Atún aleta amarilla (Yellowfin tuna-*Thunnus albacares*), Patudo (Bigeye tuna- *Thunnus obesus*), Barrilete (Skipjack tuna- *Katsuwonus pelamis*) y especies incidentales.

En el marco del organismo regional de ordenación pesquera, CIAT, Panamá como parte contratante desde 1952, ratifica el Acuerdo sobre el Programa Internacional para la Conservación de los Delfines, mediante Ley N° 75 de 10 de noviembre de 1998.

En cumplimiento de las decisiones adoptadas y emanadas por la Resolución A/RES/53/33 de 15 de marzo de 1999 de la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas, relativas a la pesca de altura en gran escala con redes de enmalle y deriva, la pesca no autorizada en zonas sujetas a jurisdicción nacional y en alta mar, las capturas incidentales y los descartes en la pesca y a otras cuestiones; República Panamá emite el Decreto Ejecutivo N° 90 de 17 de julio de 2002 "Por medio del cual se prohíbe el uso de redes de enmalle y/o deriva a todas las naves de pesca industrial de servicio interior e internacional con bandera panameña, ya que representa una amenaza importante para el medio ambiente marino, la sostenibilidad de las pesquerías y la biodiversidad marina;

Panamá, en concordancia con estos instrumentos internacionales adopta los programas para el control de la pesca ilegal por parte de la Unión Europea y otras organizaciones regionales de ordenación pesqueras (OROP's), desde el año 2005. En el mismo año se incorpora a la Estrategia Marítima Nacional, la necesidad de conformar un Plan Nacional para prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca Ilegal, No Declarada y No Reglamentada.

Con relación a la pesca deportiva, generalmente no está normada, no existe una estadística de pesca, excepto en los puntos de mayor actividad para el área del Pacífico; en el Caribe se realiza en áreas como Bocas del Toro y en Colón. La pesca basada en las normativas ya existente en algunas zonas de pesca para yates de paseo se realiza por captura y liberación de especies como lo es para el caso del pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*), habiéndose adoptado una normativa nacional que prohíbe la comercialización de esta especie si es capturada en aguas nacionales.

El Decreto Ejecutivo N° 83 de 5 de abril de 2005, establece la obligación que todas las naves de pesca de servicio interior, es decir que realizan sus capturas dentro de las aguas jurisdiccionales panameñas, de mantener a bordo un sistema de verificación de monitoreo satelital (VMS), y el Decreto Ejecutivo No. 17 de 30 de junio de 2008, hace extensiva la obligación a todas las naves de pesca mayores de 6 TRB, norma que entró a regir en el año 2009.

Mediante Ley No. 44 de 23 de noviembre de 2006, se crea la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá (ARAP) y se introduce una nueva definición de *embarcación pesquera*, que acoge las embarcaciones de transporte de pescado o barcos de carga y a los buques de apoyo. Tras algunas discusiones en torno a la definición clara de este tipo de embarcaciones, se adopta una Resolución que regula el tema de los buques que reciben trasbordo y de los buques de apoyo a las actividades de pesca.

En noviembre de 2008 fue aprobado el Código Marítimo de Panamá, allí se establece como pre-requisito para inscribir una nave de pesca en el registro de la Marina Mercante, el obtener una licencia de pesca, quedando limitada y altamente regulada la inscripción de embarcaciones pesqueras bajo la bandera panameña. Este ha sido un gran logro y, a pesar de todos los esfuerzos que se realizaron durante los años pasados, no es sino hasta ahora que se adopta mediante Ley de la República la obligación de obtener la licencia de pesca, para cualquier tipo de embarcación pesquera; antes se exigía a través de un Decreto Ejecutivo. Entre las normas implementadas, encontramos la definición de la pesca ilegal no declarada no reglamentada (INDNR) y la consideración expresa de no otorgar licencia de pesca a naves que estén bajo esta condición.

La Resolución 07-08 “RECOMENDACIÓN DE ICCAT RESPECTO AL FORMATO Y PROTOCOLO DE INTERCAMBIO DE DATOS EN RELACIÓN CON EL SISTEMA DE SEGUIMIENTO DE BUQUES (VMS) PARA LA PESCA DEL ATÚN ROJO EN LA ZONA DEL CONVENIO ICCAT”, al referirse a la RESOLUCIÓN 06-05, el párrafo 30 nos dice que: “todos los buques pesqueros autorizados a pescar activamente atún rojo en el Atlántico este y el Mediterráneo. A efectos de esta recomendación se considerara que los buques pesqueros no incluidos en el Registro no están autorizados a pescar, retener a bordo, transbordar, transportar, transferir o desembarcar atún rojo en el Atlántico Este y Mediterráneo”. Panamá no autoriza buques de captura para la pesca activa de atún rojo en el atlántico ni en el Mediterráneo.

Panamá ha informado y reiterará su solicitud a ICCAT y a los otros organismos internacionales, para que se solicite autorización previa de ingreso de buques de bandera panameña, en el registro de buques de carga, por parte de la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos; todo ello basado en que Panamá ha cuestionado al Secretario Ejecutivo (ver anexo IV) el hecho de que actualmente cualquier Parte Contratante o Parte, Entidad o Entidad Pesquera No Contratante Colaboradora (por sus siglas “CPC”) puede inscribir en el registro de buques de carga, un buque sin la anuencia del Estado de pabellón; lamentablemente a la fecha, la respuesta que hemos recibido de la ICAAT es que la propia Resolución ICAAT 06-11 adoptada por las Partes así lo establece.

Muchos han sido los retos, entre ellos el hecho de que armadores abusen al usar la bandera panameña en sus embarcaciones aun cuando no sea cierto que estén matriculadas en Panamá, o cuando persiste en los organismos internacionales la condición de que una nave es panameña, cuando la misma ha sido dada de baja en el Registro de Buques panameños y cambiado de pabellón, y más recientemente en el año 2009 ha adoptado como norma nacional, el Código de Conducta para la Pesca Responsable y desarrollado su Plan de Acción Nacional para detener y eliminar la pesca INDNR.

La Resolución 11-08 “RECOMENDACIÓN DE ICCAT SOBRE LA CONSERVACIÓN DEL TIBURÓN JAQUETÓN CAPTURADO EN ASOCIACIÓN CON LAS PESQUERÍAS DE ICCAT”. Hemos enviado las directrices correspondientes a nuestros armadores que realizan las pesquerías en el Atlántico a fin de dar cumplimiento a dicha resolución.

**Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas**

Sistema de Información Pesquera: Actualmente la Autoridad Marítima de Panamá (AMP) registra y mantiene datos estadísticos de todas las actividades desarrolladas en los aspectos de la Marina Mercante, Puertos, Gente de Mar y la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá mantiene los datos de puertos autorizados de desembarque y los datos de descarga de los productos pesqueros en puertos nacionales e internacionales.

La ARAP cuenta con la Dirección General de Investigación y Desarrollo, encargada de verificar las capturas y mantiene información de desembarque, exportación, importación de los productos pesqueros, así como información biométrica de las especies explotadas, que son importantes como apoyo al desarrollo pesquero del país.

La ARAP mantiene programas de muestreo periódicos de desembarques en puertos por especies y tallas. Existen Centros de Investigaciones, tales como, el Centro de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología de la Universidad de Panamá, que realiza investigaciones puntuales en sistemas de estuarios y el Instituto Smithsonian de Investigaciones Tropicales (STRI), que enfoca sus estudios en el área biológica y de la conservación de los ecosistemas marinos.

Asimismo, se realizan investigaciones conjuntas con la CIAT (IATTC) en el Laboratorio de Achotines ubicado en la región pacífica del litoral panameño, que apoya investigaciones de las especies del atún tropical, con el objetivo principal de cerrar su ciclo biológico, pero en adición de analizar los parámetros de mortalidad producto de las turbulencias de las aguas marinas. Igualmente, el Plan de Acción del Pacífico Sudeste y el Plan de Acción del Caribe son programas de mares regionales del Programa de Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente (PNUMA), que apoyan investigaciones sobre indicadores ambientales y calidad de aguas marino costera, que permiten atender áreas de riesgo para ecosistemas y especies marinas de interés comercial. Por otro lado, con el apoyo del Ministerio de Ciencias de España se desarrollan investigaciones de prospección pesquera y monitoreo de inventarios de las poblaciones de los recursos pesqueros en las plataformas continentales en las costas del litoral pacífico, regiones de Azuero y Veraguas. Todo ello contribuye para una mejor toma de decisión en cuanto al manejo sostenible de los recursos pesqueros y los ecosistemas.

Existe un programa de recolección de datos de pesca para las naves de pesca internacional, específicamente encargado de Tareas I y II de ICCAT. Adicionalmente, la ARAP mantiene registros de naves de pesca en general que realizan sus actividades en el Océano Atlántico, así como las modificaciones de sus especificaciones y dimensiones, artes de pesca, especies capturadas y áreas de faena.

**ANEXO 1 A LA PARTE I DEL INFORME ANUAL (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)**

Nº	Requisito	Respuesta
	<b>GENERAL - todas las especies</b>	
S1	Informes anuales (científico)	29/08/2019
S2	Características de la flota	29/08/2019
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I, lo que incluye descartes cuando proceda	29/08/2019
S4	Captura y esfuerzo-Tarea II	29/08/2019
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	29/08/2019
S6	Captura estimada por talla	29/08/2019
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	
S10	Información recopilada en el marco de programas nacionales de observadores	
S11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	29/08/2019
S12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.

Nº	Requisito	Respuesta
	<b>ATÚN ROJO</b>	
S15	Muestreo de tallas en granjas	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas)	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste que se van a emprender	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
S53	Información sobre las actividades científicas realizadas por los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
	<b>TÚNIDOS TROPICALES</b>	
S24	Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques BET/YFT/SKJ, incluidos descartes	29/08/2019
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto).	08/07/2019
S44	Número de DCP plantados realmente por mes y cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, por tipo de DCP	08/07/2019
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes y Estado del pabellón y asociado a PS/BB	08/07/2019
S46	Información recopilada por los observadores, lo que incluye niveles de cobertura	29/08/2019
S47	Datos e información recopilados en el programa de muestreo en puerto	29/08/2019
S48	Minería de datos históricos sobre la utilización y número de DCP plantados	8/07/2019
S49	Datos científicos recopilados en la ZEE de otra CPC	29/08/2019
	<b>ISTIOFÓRIDOS</b>	
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
	<b>TIBURONES</b>	
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	11/11/2019

Nº	Requisito	Respuesta
S50	Resultados de la investigación sobre marrajo dientuso	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
S51	Información sobre tintorera	08/07/2019
	<b>OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS</b>	
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	29/08/2019
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No se cuenta con información de interacción con tortugas marinas.
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	29/08/2019
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos	29/08/2019
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Insertar fecha de envío a ICCAT o número de documento SCRS, si procede, o una breve descripción (un máximo de 250 palabras en esta celda de la tabla). Los documentos más extensos pueden presentarse como Apéndices.

## Parte II (Implantación de la ordenación)

### Sección 3: Cumplimiento de los requisitos de comunicación en el marco de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

La pesca de Atún Rojo en aguas de la República de Panamá, no es una actividad. Teniendo en cuenta las medidas de conservación y ordenación que mantiene ICCAT, la República de Panamá en cumplimiento de su Resolución Administrativa 1791 de 20 de diciembre de 2001, no otorga Licencias de Pesca de atún rojo para el Atlántico o Mediterráneo cumpliendo a cabalidad con las recomendaciones de la ICCAT.

Dentro de las medidas de ordenación, sobre patudo (*Thunnus obesus*) Panamá ha cumplido no sobrepasando su cuota establecida para buques cerqueros, ni ha rebasado sus cuotas para las distintas pesquerías, tal como aparece reflejado en Tareas I y II reflejando que siempre se ha respetado lo que establecen las medidas de ordenación y conservación de la Comisión.

Panamá como país a través de la ARAP, ejerce acciones de Seguimiento, Control y Vigilancia, cuenta con un Centro de Control y Seguimiento Pesquero con aplicaciones tecnológicas propias para la vigilancia de las embarcaciones pesqueras. Las embarcaciones pesqueras con pabellón nacional cuentan con equipo de comunicación satelital VMS con los modelos que se encuentran dentro de nuestra norma doméstica, cumpliendo con los procedimientos de la Comisión, estos equipos son bidireccional con la capacidad de recibir interrogaciones y transmitir en tiempo real 24/7, la localización de latitud y longitud, velocidad y rumbo. Para el año de 1998, Panamá se adhirió como Parte Contratante de ICCAT (Ley N° 74 de 10 noviembre de 1998) y a partir de 1999, se exige un sistema de localización satelital (VMS), como uno de los requisitos previos a la obtención de la licencia de pesca y se adopta el esquema de ICCAT para inspección en puerto. Panamá cumple con exigir el sistema VMS para los barcos pesqueros desde 1999 y para los barcos de apoyo a la pesca y transporte desde el 2001.

Observadores científicos: La ARAP tiene atribuciones para incluir a bordo de las naves de pesca, observadores científicos o inspectores. Esta disposición es de obligatorio cumplimiento con respecto a las naves nacionales que en períodos de veda y cuando se requiera, a fin de dar cumplimiento a las normativas e investigaciones existentes para la conservación y ordenación de los recursos pesqueros, existe también un Programa nacional de observadores científicos especialmente diseñado para las naves de pesca en aguas internacionales.

El Estado panameño a través de la ARAP certifica la idoneidad de los observadores que cumplan con los requisitos del sistema de observadores. Estos deberán remitir la información pertinente en original o copia debidamente autenticada a la misma.

En cumplimiento de las Recomendaciones de ICCAT, se incluyeron todos los barcos mayores de 20 metros de eslora en su Registro Regional de barcos pesqueros. En este sentido es bueno hacer del conocimiento general que todas nuestras embarcaciones, independientemente del tamaño de eslora, tienen la obligación de cumplir con las normas establecidas por la OROP del área donde realizan sus actividades, así como sobre las especies abarcadas por dicho organismo. En ese sentido, el Decreto Ejecutivo No. 49 de 19 de octubre de 2009, por medio del cual se establece y reglamenta la Licencia de Pesca Internacional para Naves de Servicio Internacional y se dictan otras disposiciones relativas a barcos de transporte de pescado y actividades de trasbordo de productos pesqueros, es extensivo a todas las embarcaciones pesqueras incluyendo a los grandes palangreros.

### PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3 (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

Req.	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	Véase Parte I Sección 1 del Reporte de Cumplimiento.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Mediante Decreto Ejecutivo No. 162 de 6 de junio de 2013, se establece las regulaciones para la expedición de autorizaciones o licencias de pesca. Se establecen los requisitos. Por otro lado, se cuenta con el Decreto Ejecutivo No. 161 en materia de control e inspección que incluye los mecanismos de recopilación de datos que luego son suministrados a la Comisión.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	4/10/2019
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	15/10/2019
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	15/10/2019
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo (en el mar y en puerto)	15/11/2019
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para las notificaciones de entrada en puerto y puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	17/7/2019
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	17/7/2014
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	17/7/2014

<b>Req.</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Información requerida</b>	<b>Respuesta</b>
GEN	0013	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No se cuenta con denegación en puerto.
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	No se cuenta con informe de inspección que incluya supuesta infracción.
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No hay presunta infracción.
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto.	No se cuenta con acuerdos bilaterales.
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No hay acuerdos que notificar.
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No hay acuerdo de accesos.
GEN	0020	Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior	17/7/2019
GEN	0021	Informe de acciones internas de buques de 20 m o más	17/7/2019
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	Se llevó a cabo una caracterización de la flota deportiva con la finalidad de llevar a cabo una mejor gestión de las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	No hay buques implicados en pesca IUU.
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones de actividades IUU	No hay buques IUU.
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	11/11/2019
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No hay incumplimiento.
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No hay incumplimiento.
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No hay avistamiento de buques.
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
GEN	0031	Autoridad nacional responsable de las inspecciones en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo cuando proceda	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
GEN	0032	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
GEN	0033	Comunicación de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
GEN	0034	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No hay solicitud.
<b>INFORMACIÓN ESPECÍFICA DE LAS ESPECIES</b>			
<b>ATÚN ROJO</b>			
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	N/A – Panamá no cuenta con granja de atún rojo.
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	N/A – Panamá no cuenta con granja de atún rojo.
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	N/A – Panamá no cuenta con granja de atún rojo.

Req.	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	N/A – Panamá no cuenta con granja de atún rojo.
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	N/A – Panamá no cuenta con granja de atún rojo.
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, inspección y capacidad para 2018	N/A – Panamá no cuenta con granja de atún rojo.
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	N/A – Panamá no cuenta con granja de atún rojo.
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o cuotas individuales	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
BFT	1010	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 18-02	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2017	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	29/08/2019
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	SI.
BFT	1016	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	17/7/2014
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	17/7/2014
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
BFT	1034	Informes de transferencias dentro de las granjas y controles aleatorios	29/08/2019
<b>ESPECIES TROPICALES</b>			
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	13/09/2019
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	19/09/2019



Req.	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No hay buques implicados en actividades IUU.
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado	19/09/2019
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	11/11/2019
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí.
TRO	2009	Capturas trimestrales de patudo	19/09/2019
TRO	2010	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S25)	8/07/2019
<b>PEZ ESPADA</b>			
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	11/11/2019
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí
SWO	3003	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No hay actividad registrada con buques de pesca deportiva.
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del Norte	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
SWO	3010	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
SWO	3011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
SWO	3012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
SWO	3013	Lista de buques de inspección	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
SWO	3014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
SWO	3015	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20m o + para pez espada del Norte	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
SWO	3016	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
SWO	3017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	29/08/2019
SWO	3018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	29/08/2019
SWO	3019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
SWO	3020	Plan de pesca para el pez espada del Mediterráneo	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.

Req.	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
<b>ATÚN BLANCO</b>			
ALB	4003	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
ALB	4004	Autorización específica para buque con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
ALB	4005	Autorización específica para buque con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
ALB	4006	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
ALB	4007	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	N/A – No se efectúa dicha actividad.
<b>ISTIÓFORIDOS</b>			
BIL	5001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 15-05/ 18-04 y 16-11	29/08/2019
<b>TIBURONES</b>			
SHK	7005	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	11/11/2019
<b>OTRAS ESPECIES/CAPTURA FORTUITA</b>			
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, tal y como fue enmendada por la Rec. 13-11, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Se implementa en la flota de red de cerco y verificada a través de observación de la pesca, para la flota palangrera se cuenta con medidas de liberación de tortugas. Se está iniciando un programa de observadores a bordo en buque de palangre.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	Actualmente se mantiene en revisión de un plan de acción nacional para la reducción de captura incidental de aves marinas.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	29/08/2019
<b>MISCELÁNEA</b>			
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	Se ha iniciado labores sobre los sistemas electrónicos de documentos estadísticos, sin embargo aun se mantiene comunicación y transmisión de la información por correo electrónico.
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No hay objeciones a las recomendaciones.

#### **Sección 4: Implementación de otras medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT**

##### **4.1 Actividades de esquema e inspección**

En el lado Atlántico de Panamá, existen puertos internacionales con característica para el trasbordo o desembarque, sin embargo, pocos buques que faenan en el Mar Caribe o en el Atlántico realizan esta actividad en puertos panameños. Los barcos panameños de licencia internacional desembarcan su captura en puertos de otros Estados.

Mediante Resuelto 002 de 17 de noviembre de 2009, Panamá adoptó los Reglamentos 1005 y 1006 de la Unión Europea que establecen la obligación de implementar un Sistema de Certificación para la validación de las capturas de recursos acuáticos provenientes de terceros países que serán transportados hacia y desembarcados en el territorio de la Unión Europea desde el 1 de enero de 2010; cumpliendo así el país con su compromiso de cooperar con la erradicación de la pesca ilegal, no declarada no reglamentada (INDNR).

Mediante Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 113 de 02 de noviembre de 2011 y publicada en Gaceta Oficial No. 26918-A el miércoles 23 de noviembre de 2011 se ordenó el Registro de Buques de Más de Veinte (20) Metros de Eslora en cumplimiento a las medidas de los Organismos Regionales e Internacionales de Ordenamiento Pesquero.

Mediante Decreto Ejecutivo No. 162 de 6 de junio de 2013, se establecen nuevas regulaciones para la emisión de licencias de pesca. Se establecen nuevos requisitos elevando los niveles de controles e información precisa sobre sus armadores, agentes y/u operadores.

Mediante Decreto Ejecutivo No. 161 de 6 de junio de 2013, se establecen nuevas regulaciones en materia de inspección, vigilancia y control así como la introducción de algunas medidas para la implementación como estado rector de puerto a buques de pabellón extranjero como por ejemplo la notificación previa, declaración de capturas entre otros.

Mediante Decreto Ejecutivo No. 160 de 6 de junio de 2013, se establecen nuevas regulación en materia de procesos administrativos sancionatorios y de cumplimiento donde se crean nuevas sanciones hasta inclusive la cancelación del registro un buque de ser necesario.

Mediante Ley 43 de 14 de Septiembre de 2016, Panamá aprueba el Acuerdo sobre Medidas del Estado Rector del Puerto Destinadas a Prevenir, Desalentar y Eliminar la Pesca Ilegal, no Declarada y no Reglamentada.

#### ***Sección 5: Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT***

##### ***5.1 Otras actividades***

Panamá no excedió la cuota de captura de patudo en sus buques cerqueros, Sobre las capturas de marlín azul, es importante señalar que estas capturas se reflejaron como captura fortuita durante el año 2017 y se procedió realizar ajuste en la tabla correspondiente para reportar dicha especie.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF RUSSIA<sup>1</sup>**  
**RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA RUSSIE**  
**INFORME ANUAL DE RUSIA**

SUMMARY

*In 2018-2019, during trawl fishing of Russian vessels in the ICCAT Convention area, tuna occurred in the catches. During non-specialized trawl fishing (for small coastal fish species) tuna was taken as bycatch. Specialised purse-seine fishing for tunas of a tropical group is in progress at the moment. Issues aimed at resuming this type of fishery are being resolved. A specialized (purse-seine) fleet did not operate in 2018-2019. In Russia, work related to research on tunas and other species of the tuna fishery is carried out by the Atlantic branch of the Russian Federal Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography "VNIRO" ("AtlantNIRO"), Kaliningrad. This institution collects fishery and biological statistics, analyzes the data collected, carries out operative fishery monitoring, and prepares proposals and recommendations required for tuna fishing vessels operation. Within the framework of ICCAT activities, Russia participates in the work of Panel 1 on tropical tunas. Research carried out in 2018-2019 comprised collecting and processing current fishery and biological materials.*

RÉSUMÉ

*Entre 2018 et 2019, des thonidés sont apparus dans les captures de navires russes qui s'adonnaient à la pêche au chalut dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT. Dans le cadre de la pêche au chalut non spécialisée (espèces de petits poissons côtiers), des thonidés ont été capturés en tant que prises accessoires. La pêche à la senne spécialisée ciblant les thonidés tropicaux est en cours. Les questions relatives à la relance de ce type de pêcherie sont en cours de solution. Entre 2018 et 2019, la flottille spécialisée de senneurs n'a pas opéré. En Russie, les travaux liés à la recherche sur les thonidés et les autres espèces de la pêcherie thonière sont assumés par la branche atlantique de l'Institut de Recherche Fédéral Russe des Pêcheries et d'Océanographie « VNIRO » ("AtlantNIRO"), Kaliningrad. Cette institution recueille les statistiques sur la pêche et la biologie, analyse les données collectées, fournit un suivi des pêcheries opérationnelles et formule les propositions et les recommandations nécessaires aux opérations des navires de pêche thoniers. Dans le cadre des activités de l'ICCAT, la Russie prend part aux travaux de la Sous-commission 1 consacrée aux thonidés tropicaux. Les travaux de recherche réalisés en 2018 et 2019 ont englobé la collecte et le traitement du matériel actuel sur la pêche et la biologie.*

RESUMEN

*En 2018-2019, durante las actividades de la pesca de arrastre de los buques rusos en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT se capturaron túnidos. En la pesca de arrastre no especializada (pequeños peces costeros), se capturaron túnidos de forma fortuita. Actualmente se está avanzando en la cuestión de la pesca especializada de túnidos tropicales con cerco. Se están solucionando los problemas existentes para retomar este tipo de pesquería. En 2018-2019 no operó la flota especializada (cerco). En Rusia, la labor relacionada con la investigación de los túnidos y otras especies de la pesca del atún está a cargo de la filial atlántica del Instituto Federal de Investigación Pesquera y Oceanográfica de Rusia "VNIRO" ("AtlantNIRO"), Kaliningrado. Esta institución recopila estadísticas biológicas y pesqueras, analiza los datos recopilados, proporciona un seguimiento operativo de la pesca, y también redacta propuestas y recomendaciones necesarias para las operaciones de los buques pesqueros atuneros. En el seno de ICCAT, Rusia participa en los trabajos de la Subcomisión 1, "Túnidos tropicales". Los trabajos de investigación realizados en 2018-2019 incluyeron la recopilación y procesamiento de materiales biológicos y pesqueros actuales.*

<sup>1</sup> Atlantic branch of VNIRO («AtlantNIRO»), 5, Dm.Donskoy Str., Kaliningrad 236022, Russia, e-mail: atlantniro@atlantniro.ru, nesterov@atlantniro.ru

**Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**

**Section 1: Annual fisheries information**

In 2018 trawl fishing vessels caught 125 t of bullet tuna *Auxis rochei*, 383 of frigate tuna *A.thazard*, 568 t of Atlantic black skipjack *Euthynnus alletteratus*, 119 t of oceanic skipjack *Katsuwonus pelamis* and 364 t of Atlantic bonito *Sarda sarda* as a by-catch in the Eastern-Central Atlantic (ECA). There are 1195 t of tunas in total.

Trawl fishing vessels caught 47 t of frigate tuna, 130 t of Atlantic black skipjack, 59 t of oceanic skipjack and 209 t of Atlantic bonito as a by-catch in the South-East Atlantic (SEA). There are 236 t of tunas in total.

According to preliminary figures, in the first half of 2019 in the ECA, trawl vessels caught 55 t of frigate tuna, 16 t of bullet tuna, 89 t of Atlantic black skipjack, 23 t of oceanic skipjack and 97 t of Atlantic bonito. There are 183 t of tunas in total.

**Section 2: Research and statistics**

In 2018 AtlantNIRO observers were sampling biological material on tunas aboard trawlers in the Eastern-Central Atlantic (area SJ71 according to ICCAT classification). Fish length, weight, sex and maturity stages of gonads as well as stomach fullness were measured. Species from the group “Small Tunas” occurred in trawls as a by-catch, individually or up to several tones. The material on frigate tuna, bullet tuna, Atlantic black skipjack, oceanic skipjack and Atlantic bonito was collected in amount of 5249 specimens for mass measurements, 2040 specimens for biological analyses.

*Bullet tuna* occurred in catches within the area of 16° 06’-28° 18’ N in June-December. Fish length varied from 27.0 up to 38.0 cm, the average length was 32.7 cm. During the mentioned period immature (53%), partially spawned and post-spawning (31%) tuna specimens dominated in the catches.

*Frigate tuna* occurred in the catches within the area of 08° 43’-28° 23’ N in July-December. In the observation period fish length varied from 27.0 up to 37.0 cm, the mean length was 33.4 cm. The species was represented by immature (48%), partially spawned (35%) and post-spawning (12%) tunas.

*Atlantic black skipjack* occurred individually within the area of 18° 33’-18° 58’ N in June-July. Fish length varied from 39.0 up to 43.0 cm. The mean length was 42.0 cm. Tuna was spawning and spawned.

*Oceanic skipjack* occurred in the catches within the area of 22° 58’-27° 51’ N in September-December. Fish length varied from 36.0 up to 72.0 cm. The mean length was 50.1 cm. Species was predominantly presented by immature (81 %) and post-spawning (10%) specimens.

*Atlantic bonito* occurred as a by-catch in the area of 16° 10’-28° 48’ N all year round, except for February and March. The catches contained 33.0-67.0 cm specimens. The mean length made up 47.2 cm. The proportion of immature fish made up 65%, partially spawned – 15% and post-spawning fish – 7%.

**ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)**

	<b>GENERAL</b>	<b>RESPONSE</b>
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	(00/00/2019)
S2	Fleet Characteristics	(08/07/2019)
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, incl. discard as appropriate	(08/07/2019)
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	(08/07/2019)
S5	Size samples (Task II)	(08/07/2019)
S6	Catch estimated by size	(08/07/2019)

S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Russia does not carry out the specialized fishery for fish species in the Convention area after 2009. Small tunas and sharks occur in the trawl by-catch. Appropriate data on these species is annually submitted to the ICCAT in the form of tables Task I and Task II. In this regard, many of the recommendations have no concern with Russia or they are partially related with it (08/07/2019).
S8	Information on tagging surveys	Not applicable. There is no tagging surveys.
S9	Information collected under conventional tagging programmes	In accordance with the Observer Program, data on by-catch during trawl fishing is collected annually, Task I and Task II information is submitted to the ICCAT (08/07/2019).
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programmes	Observers collect annually data on by-catch during trawl fishing. Observer program is submitted to the ICCAT (02/08/2019).
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Observers covered 9% of trawlers with tunas by-catch (08/07/2019).
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable. There is no fishery vessels in region.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. There is no fishery in the Mediterranean.
<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. No fish farming for tuna.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopical cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable. No fish farming for tuna.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. There is no fishery and BFT observer programmes.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. There is no fishery and BFT research program.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. There is no fishery.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. There is no fishery and information resulting from GBYP.
S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Not applicable. Russia does not carry out the fishery for bluefin tuna, neither farms it nor participates in relevant scientific programs.
<b>TROPICALS</b>		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels including discards	Not applicable. Not specialized fishery. Occasionally data on oceanic skipjack by-catch in 2018 in the trawl fishery (08/07/2019).
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimize impact)	Not applicable. FADs (fish aggregating devices) were not used. Specialized fishery for tropical tunas did not carry out.

S44	Number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc.	Not applicable. FADs (fish aggregating devices) were not used.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable. No specialized fishery and support vessels.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	Observer data on fish by-catch in trawls. Submitted to the ICCAT (08/07/2019). Observers covered 9% of trawlers.
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Not applicable. Data was not collected in ports. Data was collected by observers at sea.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable. FADs were not used in the trawl fishery
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Tunas presented in the trawl by-catch when fishing in the EEZ of another CPC (08/07/2019).
<b>SHARKS</b>		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable. Not specialized fishery. Sharks were rarely encountered in the trawler by-catch. Data was collected in accordance with the observer programme.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	(08/07/2019)
S51	Information on blue sharks	(08/07/2019)
<b>OTHER BY-CATCH (BYC)</b>		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	In identifying by-catch species, observers onboard the trawlers used the “ICCAT By-catch Coordination Study” what includes identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable. In 2018 observers did not encounter turtles in the trawl catches.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Not applicable. In 2018 Russia did not conduct longline and purse seine fisheries for tunas. Observers did not encounter sea birds in the trawl catches.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. There is no artisanal fishery in Russia.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Observers onboard the vessels recorded species of fish by-catch. Data were collected on the number of by-catch by species, length and biological state of species (08/07/2019).

## Part II (Management implementation)

### *Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures*

In 2018-2019 Russia did not carry out a specialized tuna and tuna-like species fishery. Small tunas and Atlantic bonito occasionally occurred as a by-catch during trawling for small coastal pelagic species.

During fishery in the areas where tunas and tuna-like species are supposed to occur in by-catches, the ICCAT requirements and recommendations concerning restrictions on tuna fishery and a ban on fishery of quoted species were observed.

#### *3.1 Vessels list*

In 2018 18 large-capacity trawlers were listed in the ICCAT Record that periodically operated in the area of the Eastern-Central Atlantic, and in the by-catch of which small tuna species and Atlantic bonito presented. In 2019 18 large-capacity trawlers are in the ICCAT Record.

#### *3.2 Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)*

In compliance with the ICCAT Recommendation on VMS equipment improvement [Rec. 04-11], the Satellite Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) was installed onboard all the vessels.

#### *3.3 Closure of fishing season*

In compliance with Recommendations [Rec. 11-01, 15-01, 16-01], in 2018-2019 no fishery was carried out by the Russian vessels from 01 January to 28 February in the areas specified in the Recommendations.

#### *3.4 Ограничение FAD*

In compliance with Recommendations [Rec. 15-01, 16-02], the data on recommended number of FADs applicable while surface fishing gears fishery are submitted to fishery organizations.

#### *3.5 Observer program*

In compliance with the Recommendation [16-04], Russia has been implementing the observer program "Program of Russia's scientific research works carried out by observers in the ICCAT Convention area in 2018-2022". The observers have been collecting biological data on fishery vessels in the eastern Atlantic within the exclusive economic zones since 2006. In 2018-2019 observers presented onboard trawling vessels in the ICCAT Convention area, who carried out monitoring of fishing activities and collected fishery and biological data. In 2018 observers covered 9% of trawlers. Observers carried out the following types of activities: identifying species composition of tunas, their quantity in the by-catch, assessing of length and biological state of species. Data on vessels technical characteristics, fishing gears, the fishing parameters, and fishery coordinates were collected. Presence of observers onboard trawling vessels that collect material concerning tuna and tuna-like species in by-catches on a regular basis enhances the quality of the statistics. Statistical data were submitted to the ICCAT in the form of tables Task I and Task II. The observer program of works onboard fishing vessels was submitted to the ICCAT in 2019 (02/08/2019).

#### *3.6 Bigeye tuna and the other species of the tropical group*

Russia does not have a specialized fishing fleet for bigeye tuna. In compliance with the Recommendations [Rec. 15-01, 16-01], the annual bigeye tuna by-catch obtained by Russia in the course of purse-seine and the other types of fishery can not exceed 1575 t. In 2018 and 2019 bigeye tuna was absent in by-catches. The Recommendation of ICCAT 17-01 which prohibits catch discarding in the purse-seine fishery for tuna was submitted to the Federal Agency for Fisheries and ship owners as well.

#### *3.7 Program for electronic catch documentation of bluefin tuna catch (eBCD)*

In the framework of the eBCD program [Rec. 17-09] 3 Russian organizations were registered in 2018 to import bluefin tuna, one request was declined.



### 3.8 Albacore and bluefin tuna. Swordfish species

In compliance with the Recommendations [Rec. 15-03, 15-04, 15-05, 15-10, 16-03, 16-04, 16-06, 16-07, 16-08, 16-09, 16-10, 16-11, 17-02, 17-03, 17-04, 17-05, 17-07], the data on fishery regulation of albacore *Thynnus alalunga* and bluefin tuna *T. thynnus*, blue *Makaira nigricans* and white marlins *Tetrapturus albidus*, swordfish *Xiphias gladius* and Atlantic sailfish *Istiophorus albicans* were submitted to organizations concerned.

### 3.9 Transshipment program

In compliance with the Recommendations [Rec. 06-11, 06-15], in 2018-2019 landings of catches were carried out in port.

### 3.10 Vessel Registration

In compliance with the Recommendations [Rec. 12-06, 13-13, 14-01, 16-15] information concerning registration required of all types of vessels whose activities are related to tuna and tuna-like species fishery, processing, landing, transshipping, and retaining was sent to the Federal Agency for Fisheries and the East Atlantic Fishery Association of Russia. In 2018 18 trawlers were listed in the ICCAT Record, that were operating in the area of the Eastern-Central Atlantic all year round, and in the by-catch of which small tuna species and Atlantic bonito presented.

### 3.11 Oceanic sharks

In compliance with the Recommendations [Rec. 09-07, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 15-01, 15-06, 16-12, 16-13, 17-08], the information concerning a ban on fishery, landing, transshipping and retaining onboard any part or whole carcass of oceanic sharks in the ICCAT Convention area was submitted to fishery, transportation and other organizations concerned. The list on sharks includes: bigeye thresher shark *Alopias superciliosus* and the other *Alopias* spp., hammerhead shark of *Sphyrnidae* fam., oceanic whitetip shark *Carcharhinus longimanus*, silky shark *Carcharhinus falciformis*, Porbeagle shark *Lamna nasus*, blue shark *Prionace glauca*, shortfin mako *Isurus oxyrinchus*. Based on the work results of the observers in 2018, statistical data on occurrence of sharks and their biological state in the trawler catches in the Eastern-Central Atlantic are presented. Statistics are sent to the ICCAT in the form of Task I and Task II Tables.

## ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

<b>Cate-gory</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Information required</b>	<b>Response</b>
GEN	0001	Annual Reports	In 2018, during trawl fishing of the Russian vessels in the ICCAT Convention area tuna occurred in catches. During non-specialized trawl fishing (for small coastal fish species) tuna occurred as a by-catch. A specialized (purse-seine) fleet did not operate in 2010-2018. A purse-seine specialized fishing for tunas of a tropical group is in progress at the moment. Issues aimed at resuming of this type of fishery are being resolved. Within the framework of ICCAT activities Russia participates in the work of Panel 1 on «Tropical Tunas». Research carried out in 2018-2019 comprised collecting and processing current fishery and biological materials (08/07/2019).
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	See section No. 0001 (08/07/2019).
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	(07/08/2019)

GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. There is no charter any vessels. Not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. There is no charter any vessels. Not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	Not applicable. There is no specialized tuna fishery and transshipment at sea and in-port.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. There is no specialized tuna fishery and transshipment at sea.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. There is no carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean either at-sea or in-port.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. There is no LSPLVs vessels and any modifications of vessels are permitted to tranship.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	List of Russian ports was submitted to the ICCAT in 2018. Russian ports are located in the inland waters (the Baltic and Black Seas) afar from fishing areas. Foreign vessels fishing for tuna did not enter the ports. No pelagic long line vessels are permitted to tranship.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Russian ports opened for foreign vessels. The Baltic Sea: Kaliningrad, Saint-Petersburg, Vyborg. The Black Sea: Sochi, Tuapse, Feodosia, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Anapa, Yalta (Executive order of the Russian Federation Government dated 29 September, 2014 № 1912-p) (20/09/2018).
GEN	0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	30 days. 20/09/2018.
GEN	0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Not applicable. No vessels entries to the ports.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Not applicable. No vessels entries to the ports.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. No vessels entries to the ports.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. No vessels entries to the ports.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Not applicable. There is no Russia specialized fishery. Foreign countries and their vessels did not have any requests relating to the port inspection. No vessels entries to the ports.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. There were no agreements.

GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery in Russia. There were no agreements on the port operations and with other Parties or private companies.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	18 of currently authorised vessels. Trawlers are registered at the ICCAT website.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	27/07/2018
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. There is no sport and recreational fisheries.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable. There are no vessels involved in IUU Fishing. No information to report on alleged IUU activities.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. No information regarding any presumed IUU activities of fishing vessels and additional information to report.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. There is no trade Measures Submission of import and landing data to report.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable. No data on non-compliance. No information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.
EN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. No allegations of non-compliance.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. Vessel sightings did not conducted. Not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. Vessel sightings did not conducted. Not received any reports of vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures.
GEN	0031	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate	Not applicable. There are no specialized fishery tuna vessels. No national authority responsible for at-sea inspection.
GEN	0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Not applicable. There are no specialized fishery tuna vessels. There is no POC for program implementation.
GEN	0033	Report on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery tuna vessels and any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel.
GEN	0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable. There is no vessels on the final IUU vessel list.
<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>			
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. There is no specialized farming fishery.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. There is no specialized farming fishery.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. There is no specialized caged fishery.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. There is no specialized fisher (traps).

BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and plans.
BFT	1008	Farming capacity plan and revisions if appropriate	Not applicable. There is no specialized farming fishery.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery, fishing plans or individual quotas.
BFT	1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	Not applicable. There is no bluefin tuna specialized fishery and related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2018	Not applicable. There are no bluefin tuna fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. There are no specialized fishery and catching vessels.
BFT	1013 and	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and other vessels.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Not carry out any Joint Fishing Operations to operate for BFT-E.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. There are no specialized fishery BFT or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. There are no specialized fishery and Joint Inspection Scheme plans BFT.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. There are no specialized fishery and activities pertaining to BFT-E.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. There are no specialized fishery and activities pertaining to BFT-E.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. There are no specialized fishery and activities pertaining to BFT-E.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery BFT.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery BFT and no any authorized ports to allow vessels to carry out transshipment of BFT-E.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery (including traps).
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. There are no specialized fishery of bluefin tuna and activities pertaining to BFT-E.
BFT	1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Not applicable. There are no specialized fishery and activities pertaining to BFT-E.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Russia does not carry out bluefin tuna fishery. In the framework of eBCD information system, in 2018 3 Russian organizations are registered by eBCD system administrator to import bluefin tuna, and 1 request was declined.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Russia is not involved in catching or trading BFT.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Submitted as required 22/01/2018. Russia is not involved in catching or trading BFT.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Submitted as required. 22/01/2018. Russia is not involved in catching or trading BFT.

BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Russia does not carry out bluefin tuna fishery and is not involved in trading BFT.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. From Rec. 10 - 04 and 12-03, Russia does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Submitted as required 22/01/2018.
BFT	1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable. No such transfers or controls were carried out.
<b>TROPICAL TUNA</b>			
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. There were no Russian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ in 2018. There is no specialized fishery.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Not applicable. There were no Russian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ in 2018. There is no specialized fishery.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. No any received reports on IUU activity by vessels and additional information to report.
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery. Not applicable. Russia is not authorized to use FADs in the specified area.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Russia does not import or re-export any BET.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. Russia does not catch or trade any BET.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye	Not applicable. There is no fishery and bigeye catches.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery. Russia does not deploy FADs to catch tropical tuna.
<b>SWORDFISH</b>			
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery or trading SWO.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery or trading SWO.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery MED-SWO.
WO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. There is no sport/recreational vessels to catch Med-SWO.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. There is no harpoons or longline fishery in the Mediterranean for the previous year.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. There is no fishery of Med-SWO.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and authorised ports.

SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and tagging programme.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and inspection vessels.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery inspectors [and agencies].
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and vessels 20m+ for N. SWO.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and vessels 20m+ for S. SWO.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and inspection.
SWO	3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and fishing plan.
<b>ALBACORE</b>			
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. There is no fishery and list of vessels.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. There is no fishery and list of Vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. There is no fishery and list of Vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. There is no fishery and by-catch of N. ALB.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. There is no by-catch of S. ALB.
<b>BILLFISH</b>			
BIL	5001	Report on the implementation of Rec. 15-05/18-04 and 16-11	There are no fishery and any dead discards of marlins and Atlantic sailfish.
<b>SHARKS</b>			
SHK	7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	<p>Applicable only partially. There is no specialized fishery. ICCAT resolutions and recommendations for ban on hammerhead shark, silk shark, shortfin mako shark species trade were submitted to the Federal Agency for Fisheries and to the vessel owners as well.</p> <p>Monitoring and control on sharks by-catch in the trawl fishery were carried out in the Eastern-Central Atlantic area.</p> <p>Detailed information on sharks is provided in the statistical tables Task I and Task II (08/07/2019).</p> <p>Blue shark occurred in the trawl fishery in the Eastern-Central Atlantic area. Appendix 2. Detailed information on sharks is provided in the statistical tables Task I and Task II (08/07/2019).</p>

<b>OTHER SPECIES/BY-CATCH (BYC)</b>			
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Not applicable. Russia does not carry out longline and purse-seine fisheries in the Convention area and hence can take no by-catch. Based on the observer data, turtles did not occur in the trawl by-catches in 2018.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable. Russia does not carry out longline and purse-seine fisheries in the Convention area and hence can take no by-catch. Based on the observer data, sea birds did not occur in the trawl by-catch in 2018.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable. Statistical data on fish by-catch of the group “Small Tunas” were submitted to the ICCAT (08/07/2019).
<b>MISCELLANEOUS (MISC)</b>			
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	There are no objections to ICCAT Recs. After 2009 Russia does not carry out the specialized fishery for fish species of the Convention area. Small tunas and sharks occur in the trawler by-catch. Relevant data on these species are annually submitted to the ICCAT in the form of tables Task I and Task II. In this regard, many recommendations have no relation to Russia or can be partially related to it. Russia did not lodge an objection to any of the previous year's Recommendations

***Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures***

Observers covered on a year-round basis 9% of trawling vessels carrying out specialized fishery for small pelagic species (horse mackerel, sardinella, mackerel and other species). Tuna and Atlantic bonito occurred as a by-catch in the catches. The observers assessed amount of total catches, species composition and proportion of various species in the catches, collected data on fish length and biological state. A group of observers onboard the vessels kept records reflecting fishery activities of vessels and biological data on target species of the fishery. The observers prepare reports summarizing the results of their activities onboard the vessels. Statistical data are submitted to the ICCAT.

***Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures***

In 2018 Russia did not carry out the specialized fishery for tunas in the Atlantic Ocean. Tunas from the group “Small Tunas” occasionally occurred in trawl catches during target fishing for other species (horse-mackerel, mackerel, sardine and other species). In 2018 the catch of tunas was 2004 tons.

Difficulties are encountered in collecting of scientific materials by observers on board fishing trawlers.

1. With periodic by-catch of tunas and in small quantities (sometimes singly) difficulties are encountered in collecting materials on fish length and their biological parameters. At certain periods, it is not possible to provide monthly data for some tuna species. There is a need to summarize materials by quarters or larger periods.

2. In the case of the low by-catch of tunas, difficulties are encountered in assessing the proportion of by-catch in the total catch by trawl. Observers who periodically carry out work in the vessel's hold on a conveyor feeding the catch for processing, cannot make an accurate assessment on the by-catch per day.

In order to more fully collect by-catch materials, two observers per vessel are sent to Russian fishing vessels. The work schedule of observers at sea is optimized for a more complete and efficient use of working time.



**ANNUAL REPORT OF SENEGAL  
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU SÉNÉGAL  
INFORME ANUAL DE SENEGAL**<sup>1, 2,3</sup>

**SUMMARY**

*In 2018, the Senegalese industrial tuna fleet fishery comprised six (6) baitboat vessels and seven (7) purse seiners that exploited mainly Atlantic tropical tunas, in particular yellowfin (Thunnus albacares), bigeye (Thunnus obesus) and skipjack (Katsuwonus pelamis), and six (6) longline vessels and three (3) small cord boats targeting swordfish. However, part of the artisanal fisheries using fishing gears such as handline, troll, purse seine and nets, catch billfish (marlins and sailfish), small tunas (Atlantic black skipjack, mackerel, Atlantic bonito, frigate tuna, etc.) and shark. In 2018, total catches of tropical tunas taken by Senegalese baitboats and purse seiners amounted to some 36,118 t. The total catch of the six (6) Senegalese baitboats is estimated at 1,542 t in 2018 (3,349 t in 2017), with 1,086 t of skipjack, 290 t of yellowfin, 240 t of bigeye, and 8 t of frigate tuna. Catches of tropical tunas taken by Senegalese purse seiners are estimated at 34,574 t (28,702 t in 2017), with 87% made off floating objects (FADs). The fishing effort deployed in 2018 by the industrial tuna fleets was 787 fishing days and 915 days at sea for baitboats, and 1,543 fishing days and 1,590 days at sea for Senegalese purse seiners. The total catch of all species combined of the fleets targeting swordfish amounted to 183 t in 2018, with 92 t of swordfish taken by longliners and 44 t by small cord boats using line. It should be noted that there has been a 56% decrease in catches, compared to 2017 (375 t). For the artisanal small tunas and associated species fisheries, catches are estimated to be 6,546 t i.e. an increase of 22% compared to 2017 (5,346 t).*

**RÉSUMÉ**

*La flottille thonière industrielle sénégalaise est composée en 2018 de six (6) canneurs et sept (7) senneurs qui exploitent essentiellement les thons tropicaux de l'Atlantique notamment l'albacore (Thunnus albacares), le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus) et le listao (Katsuwonus pelamis) et de six (6) palangriers et de trois (3) petits cordiers qui ciblent l'espadon. Cependant, une partie des pêcheries artisanales qui utilise les engins de pêche tels que la ligne à la main, la ligne de traîne, la senne tournante et les filets capturent les poissons porte-épée (marlins et voilier) et les petits thonidés (thonine, maquereau, bonite, auxide, etc.) et les requins. En 2018, les prises totales de thonidés tropicaux des engins des canneurs et senneurs sénégalais s'élèvent autour de 36.118 t. La capture totale des six (6) canneurs sénégalais est estimée à 1.542 t en 2018 (3.349 t en 2017) dont 1.086 t de listao, 290 t d'albacore, 240 t de thon obèse, et 8 t d'auxide. Les prises de thons tropicaux des senneurs sénégalais sont estimées à 34.574 t (28.702 t en 2017), avec 87% effectué sous objets flottants (DCP). En 2018, les efforts de pêche déployés par les flottilles thonières industrielles sont de 787 jours de pêche et 915 jours de mer pour les canneurs et 1.543 jours de pêche et 1.590 jours de mer pour les senneurs sénégalais. La capture totale, toutes espèces confondues, des flottilles ciblant l'espadon s'élève en 2018 à 183 t, dont 92 t d'espadon pêchés par les palangriers et 44 t par les petits cordiers qui utilisent la ligne. A noter que les prises ont enregistré une baisse de -56 % par rapport à 2017 (375 t). Pour les pêcheries artisanales de petits thonidés et espèces apparentées, les prises sont estimées à 6.546 t, soit une hausse de 22 % par rapport à 2017 (5.346 t).*

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## RESUMEN

*En 2018, la flota atunera industrial senegalesa se componía de seis (6) barcos de cebo vivo y siete (7) cerqueros que dirigieron su actividad fundamentalmente a los túnidos tropicales del Atlántico, sobre todo el rabil (Thunnus albacares), el patudo (Thunnus obesus) y el listado (Katsuwonus pelamis), y de seis (6) palangreros y 3 pequeños cordier que dirigieron su actividad al pez espada. Sin embargo, una parte de las pesquerías artesanales, que utiliza artes de pesca como liña de mano, curricán, cerco de jareta y redes captura peces de pico (marlines y pez vela), pequeños túnidos (bacoreta, carita lucio, bonito, melva, etc.), y tiburones. En 2018, las capturas totales de túnidos tropicales de los cañeros y cerqueros senegaleses ascendieron a aproximadamente 36118 t. La captura total de los seis (6) cañeros senegaleses se ha estimado en 1542 en 2018 (3349 t en 2017) de las cuales 1086 t corresponden al listado, 290 t al rabil, 240 t al patudo y 8 t a la melva. Las capturas de túnidos tropicales de los cerqueros senegaleses se han estimado en 34574 t (28702 t en 2017), con un 87 % de la captura realizada sobre objetos flotantes (DCP). En 2018, los esfuerzos de pesca desplegados por la flota atunera industrial fueron de 787 días de pesca y 915 días en el mar para los cañeros y de 1543 días de pesca y 1590 días en el mar para los cerqueros senegaleses. La captura total de todas las especies mezcladas de las flotas que se dirigen al pez espada asciende a 183 t en 2018, de las cuales 92 t corresponden a pez espada pescado por los palangreros y 44 t por los pequeños cordier que utilizan la línea. Cabe señalar que las capturas han registrado un descenso del -56 % respecto a 2017 (375 t). Respecto a las pesquerías artesanales de pequeños túnidos y especies afines las capturas se estimaron en 6.546 t, es decir un aumento del 22 % respecto a 2017 (5.346 t).*

## **Ière partie (Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques)**

La pêche est un secteur d'activité qui occupe une place très importante dans l'économie du Sénégal. Le Sénégal de part sa position sur le parcours migratoire des thonidés occupe une place importante dans la gestion des ressources hauturières. La pêche thonière est pratiquée par les unités industrielles et artisanales. Le Sénégal pays membre de l'ICCAT, adhère pleinement aux recommandations de cette organisation pour une gestion rationnelle et adéquate des ressources thonières. Dans cette optique, le présent rapport expose les actions menées en 2018 dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des recommandations de l'ICCAT.

### **Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries**

Les captures sénégalaises de thonidés et espèces apparentées de l'Atlantique de toutes les flottilles ont été estimées en 2018 à 44 214 t.

#### *1.1 La pêche industrielle thonière*

En 2018, la flottille nationale qui cible les thons majeurs est composée de 06 canneurs, 07 senneurs sénégalais et 06 palangriers et 03 cordiers. Dans le cadre des accords de pêche 29 navires ont opéré et répartis comme suit : 9 canneurs de l'UE, 16 senneurs de l'UE.

A noter aussi qu'en 2018, dix-neuf (26) navires battant pavillon étranger (16 EU, 2 Curaçao, 8 de la République de Chine) ont transbordé et/ ou débarqué des captures au port de Dakar.

##### **1.1.1 Les prises de thonidés majeurs des canneurs et senneurs sénégalais en 2018**

Les canneurs exploitent les mattes de thons concentrées dans la zone comprise entre les latitudes 22° et 8° N. Les canneurs sont tous basés à Dakar. En revanche, les senneurs ont un rayon d'action beaucoup plus large, ils opèrent dans tout l'Atlantique Est. En 2018, les prises totales de thonidés majeurs s'élèvent autour de 36 116 tonnes (**Tableau 1**). La capture totale de thonidés tropicaux des cinq canneurs sénégalais en 2018 est estimée à 1542 t dont 1085 t de listao (70 %), 290 t d'albacore (19%) et 159 t de thon obèse (10 %), e , et 8 t d'auxide (1 %) (**Tableau 2**). Les captures de 2018 ont connu une forte baisse (-54%° par rapport à 2017 (3349 t).

Les prises totales des senneurs sénégalais en 2018 sont estimées à 34 574 t soit une hausse de 21 % par rapport à 2017 (28 702 t), et les captures sous objets flottants (DCP) représentent 87 % de la capture totale (27 618 t) (**Tableau 3**). Le listao (SKJ) reste toujours l'espèce dominante dans les captures sous DCP et sous bancs libres, avec 81 %, contre 52 % sous bancs libres. Les captures les plus importantes sous DCP ont été réalisées au cours du quatrième trimestre avec 116399 t (**Figure 1**).

L'effort de pêche déployé par les canneurs sénégalais est de 915 jours de mer et 1085 787 jours de pêche en 2018 contre 107 jours de mer et 1089 jours de pêche en 2017. L'effort de pêche des senneurs est estimé à 1590 jours de mer et 1543 jours de pêche en 2018 contre 1108 et 1079 en 2017 (**Tableaux 4 et 5**). Les efforts déployés par les canneurs ont fortement baissés par rapport à 2017 en revanche ceux des senneurs ont fortement augmenté.

Les **Figures 2 et 3** illustrent la distribution spatiale des captures et de l'effort des canneurs et des senneurs sénégalais dans l'Atlantique en 2018.

Pour l'année 2018, l'ensemble des captures des canneurs de l'UE est évalué à 11 461 9 t dont 87% (10019 t) par les espagnols et 13 % par le seul canneur français (1442 t). Les seize (16) senneurs de l'Union européenne ont transbordé et/ou débarqué 25 210 t de thons.

### 1.1.2 Les prises de la flottille palangrière

En 2018, les prises de la flottille palangrière sénégalaise ciblant l'espadon sont estimées à 183 t soit une baisse de – 24 % par rapport à 2017 (241 t). La capture de la flottille palangrière proprement s'élève à 131 dont 92 t de d'espadon, 4 t de requins taupe, 22 t de marlins bleus et 3 t de thons albacore, 4t de requins, 3 t de Coriphène et 1t d'ailerons et 2 t de divers. Concernant les cordiers, leur capture totale toutes espèces confondues a été estimée à 52 t dont 44 t constitué d'espadon. Le **tableau 6** montre la composition spécifique des captures des palangriers et cordiers qui utilisent la ligne comme engin de pêche principal.

### 1.2 Les prises des pêcheries artisanales

En 2018, Les prises de petits thonidés et espèces apparentées des pêcheries artisanales utilisant la ligne à la main, la ligne de traîne et les filets sont estimées à 6 373 soit une hausse de 19 % par rapport à 2017 (5346 t) (**Tableau 7**). La thonine est toujours l'espèce dominante dans les prises (3 453 t) suivie de la bonite à dos rayé (679 t), du thazard blanc (961 t) du Listao (679 t) et du voilier (313 t). Les prises de requins des pêcheries artisanales sont estimées à 133 t dont les plus importants dans les captures sont les Carcharhinidae (66 t), Sphyrnidae (36 t), *Isurus oxyrinchus* (29 t) et *Mustelus mustelus* (1 t) (**Tableau 8**).

## Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

### 1. Recherche

Au Sénégal, la recherche sur les ressources thonières et espèces apparentées est assurée par le Centre de Recherches Océanographiques de Dakar-Thiaroye (CRODT) qui est la structure de l'Institut Sénégalais de Recherches Agricoles chargée de la Recherche halieutique. Ainsi, le CRODT est impliqué dans plusieurs programmes de recherche mis en place par l'ICCAT tels que « SMTYP » portant sur les thonidés mineurs, les activités relatives à la reproduction, la croissance et la génétique des thonidés mineurs, les Billfishs sur l'étude de la croissance à travers les pièces dures, et sur la génétique. Les scientifiques du CRODT sont activement impliqués présentement dans les activités des deux composantes du programme marquage des thons tropicaux de l'Atlantique (AOTTP) à savoir le marquage des thonidés en mer proprement dit et la sensibilisation et récupération des marques. En effet, depuis 2016 un bureau dédié à la récupération des marques a été ouvert au sein des locaux du CRODT sis au port de Dakar.

### 2. Les Statistiques

- Pêcheries Industrielle
  - Senneurs et canneurs :Thons tropicaux :

Le CRODT assure le suivi des activités de tous les thoniers nationaux et étrangers (EU et autres) ciblant les thonidés tropicaux de l'Atlantique et qui utilisent le port Autonome de Dakar pour débarquer et/ou transborder leurs produits de pêche. Le recueil des statistiques relatives aux captures et effort de pêche à travers les carnets de pêche repose sur une enquête détaillée journalière, auprès des patrons thoniers lors de chaque débarquement, complétée par des informations de diverses sources (Douane, usines, armements, Direction des pêches maritimes, la Direction de l'Industrie et de la Transformation des produits de la pêche etc.). Des échantillonnages multi spécifiques sont également réalisés par les enquêteurs du CRODT lors des débarquements des canneurs et senneurs au port de Dakar. La gestion des données se fait en partenariat avec l'Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD) et l'Institut Espagnol d'Océanographie (IEO). Les activités de la section Thons du CRODT sont financées pour l'essentiel par le budget de l'Etat du Sénégal à travers du ministère de la Pêche et de l'économie Maritime. De plus, le CRODT reçoit un appui financier de l'IEO et l'IRD pour le suivi des activités de leurs navires thoniers senneurs et canneurs débarquant et/ou transbordant au port de Dakar.

- Palangriers : Espadon et autres

Le recueil des informations en collaboration avec la DPM à travers les carnets de pêche remplis par les capitaines / commandants des navires. Dans les carnets de pêche sont consignées les informations portant sur la totalité des marées Date de pêche, position démographique, la composition spécifique des traits etc.

- Les pêcheries artisanales : Thons mineurs, requins et istiophoridés

Concernant la pêche artisanale, le CRODT a développé et mis en place un système d'enquête et de collecte des statistiques au niveau des principaux sites de débarquement situés le long du littoral sénégalais (surtout Grande Côte, Dakar et Petite Côte). Ces statistiques de la pêche artisanale sont recueillies par des enquêteurs (appuyés par des aides de plage) suivant un protocole d'échantillonnage établi scientifiquement par le CRODT. Il s'agit d'enquête au débarquement visant à recueillir des données de capture et d'effort en nombre de sortie des pirogues sénégalaises. Les espèces de thonidés et espèces apparentés sont aussi suivies selon le même dispositif de collecte des données.

Dans le cadre du Programme de Recherche Intensive des Istiophoridés (EPBR), le suivi des débarquements et l'échantillonnage des tailles des istiophoridés (le voilier-*Istiophorus albicans*) est toujours réalisé dans les principaux centres de débarquement de la pêche artisanale, notamment à Soubédioune, Yoff, Mbour et kayar.

En 2018, la collecte des échantillons biologiques sur les trois espèces de istiophoridés (BUM, WHM et SAI) est menée au CRODT. Des prélèvements des trois premières épines anales, et des otolithes sont effectués en vue de réaliser l'étude de la croissance des trois espèces. Du mucus est aussi prélevé sur le marlin blanc pour faire l'étude de la génétique.

Dans certains sites comme Mbour, le suivi des captures des Istiophoridés au niveau de la pêche artisanale se fait en collaboration avec la Direction de la surveillance et de la Protection de la Pêches (DPSP) et le Comité Local de gestion de la Pêche artisanale (CLPA). Il s'agit de collecter les données de captures, d'effort par nombre de sortie de chaque pirogue et des mensurations des individus débarqués.

#### ANNEXE DE LA IÈRE PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIQUE)

	GÉNÉRAL	RÉPONSE
S1	Rapport annuel	22/09/2019
S2	Caractéristiques de la flottille	22/04/2019 (Thons tropicaux et 24/08/2019 pour les autres (Pêcheries artisanales et LL).
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (tâche I), rejets compris le cas échéant	22/04/2019 (Thons tropicaux et 24/08/2019 pour les autres (Pêcheries artisanales et LL).
S4	Prise & effort (Tâche II)	22/04/2019 (Thons tropicaux et 24/08/2019 pour les autres (Pêcheries artisanales et LL).
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	22/04/2019 (Thons tropicaux et 24/08/2019 pour les autres (Pêcheries artisanales et LL).
S6	Prise estimée par taille	22/04/2019 (Thons tropicaux et 24/08/2019 pour les autres (Pêcheries artisanales et LL).
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Le Sénégal ne dispose pas de données sur les déclarations de marquage excepté celles collectées dans le cadre du Programme AOTTP.
S8	Informations sur les prospections de marquage	Le Sénégal ne dispose pas de données sur les déclarations de marquage excepté celles collectées dans le cadre du Programme AOTTP.
S9	Informations recueillies dans le cadre de programmes de marquage conventionnel	Le Sénégal ne dispose pas de données sur les déclarations de marquage excepté celles collectées dans le cadre du Programme AOTTP.
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre de programmes de marquage électronique	Le Sénégal ne dispose pas de données sur les déclarations de marquage excepté celles collectées dans le cadre du Programme AOTTP.

S11	Informations sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 16-14	La recommandation 16-14 visant à établir des normes minimales pour les programmes d'observateurs a été transposée par arrêté N°22787 du 22 août 2019. Sa mise en œuvre est en cours et le Sénégal est en train d'élaborer un projet d'appui au programme d'observateur.
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	Non applicable pour le Sénégal.
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries pélagiques à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure.	Non applicable car le Sénégal ne dispose pas de pêche en Méditerranée
<b>THON ROUGE</b>		
S15	Echantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Non applicable car le Sénégal n'a pas de flottille qui cible le thon rouge.
S17	Les résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente durant la mise en cage (couvrant 100 % de toutes les opérations de mise en cage)	Non applicable car le Sénégal n'a pas de flottille qui cible le thon rouge.
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Non applicable car le Sénégal n'a pas de flottille qui cible le thon rouge.
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable car le Sénégal n'a pas de flottille qui cible le thon rouge.
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable car le Sénégal n'a pas de flottille qui cible le thon rouge.
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable car le Sénégal n'a pas de flottille qui cible le thon rouge.
S53	Déclaration des activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique	Non applicable car le Sénégal n'a pas de flottille qui cible le thon rouge.
<b>TROPICAUX</b>		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/listao, rejets compris	22/04/2019
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact)	Plan de gestion provisoire concernant l'utilisation des DCPs.
S44	Le nombre de DCP réellement déployés sur une base mensuelle par rectangles statistiques de 1°x1°, par type de DCP, etc.	L'information est disponible le nombre de DCP déployé par jour avec les coordonnées géographiques alors que le formulaire DCP demande les informations par mois. Il y a des difficultés pour remplir le formulaire DCP. Le format n'est adapté.
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par quadrillage de 1°, mois et État du pavillon et associé à PS/BB	L'information n'est pas soumise car elle n'est pas disponible.

S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs, y compris les niveaux de couverture	Il n'existe pas un programme d'observation scientifique même si le programme d'observateur classique comporte des aspects scientifiques. Dans ce cadre que la recommandation 16-14 visant à établir des normes minimales pour les programmes d'observateurs a été transposée par arrêté N°22787 du 22 août 2019. Sa mise en œuvre est en cours et le Sénégal est en train d'élaborer un projet d'appui au programme d'observateur.
S47	Données et information recueillies du programme d'échantillonnage au port	22/04/2019
S48	Exploration des données historiques sur l'emploi et le nombre de DCP déployés	Présentement ces types de données ne sont pas encore explorées au Sénégal.
S49	Données scientifiques recueillies dans la ZEE d'une autre CPC	22/04/2019
	<b>REQUINS</b>	
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins à un niveau spécifique aux espèces	Les requins font partie des espèces collectées au Sénégal. Ils sont pris en compte dans le système d'information. Les données ont été soumises le 24/08/2019.
S50	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taube bleu	Le Sénégal n'a pas conduit de recherche sur le requin bleu mais les informations sur les captures des pêcheries artisanales et Palangrière ont été soumises à l'ICCAT 24/08/2019.
S51	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	Soumises le 24/08/2019.

## II<sup>e</sup> Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

### *Chapitre 3 : Respect des exigences de déclarations dans le cadre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT*

Dans le cadre de la gestion durable des ressources halieutiques dont les thonidés, le Sénégal a adopté une nouvelle loi portant code de la pêche maritime depuis 2015 comportant des dispositions permettant de faire observer les recommandations de gestion en vigueur dans les organisations de pêche thonière notamment l'ICCAT.

Le Sénégal a également entrepris la transposition des recommandations de l'ICCAT dans son cadre juridique pour faciliter leur application au niveau national. Des arrêtés relatifs au plan de gestion des DCP, à la gestion des thonidés tropicaux, à la déclaration de captures, aux mesures de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique nord et de l'Atlantique sud et au programme d'observateur scientifique sont en cours de signature. Les dispositions de la recommandation de l'ICCAT sur le transbordement en mer a été déjà adopté par arrêté.

C'est ainsi que dans le cadre de l'application des mesures du ressort de l'Etat, tous les navires thoniers touchant le port de Dakar sont soumis au contrôle de leurs cargaisons. L'embarquement d'observateur est en vigueur dans certains dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du programme national d'observateurs.

Au niveau de la pêche artisanale, le Sénégal intervient de manière ponctuelle sur les activités de cette pêcherie car il est constaté une extension des opérations de pêche vers les espèces couvertes par l'ICCAT. En outre, le Sénégal, suit les opérations de pêche des navires battant son pavillon en activité dans d'autres zones économiques exclusives et en haute mer.

Le Sénégal a adopté le plan de lutte contre la pêche INN pour une couverture complète en matière de contrôle et de lutte contre la pêche illégale.

Par le biais de lettres circulaires, le Sénégal a engagé un processus visant à la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation 16-01 ICCAT qui est traduite en arrêté soumis à la signature des autorités.

## RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPITRE 3

Exig	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels	<p>Une nouvelle Loi (2015-18) portant code de la pêche maritime et ses textes réglementaires d'application fixent le cadre de gestion des ressources halieutiques. Des dispositions particulières de lutte contre la pêche INN sont contenues dans ce Code notamment celles relatives à l'application des mesures du ressort de l'Etat du port.</p> <p>Ainsi tous les navires thoniers touchant le port de Dakar sont systématiquement inspectés.</p> <p>Un suivi des activités de certains navires est en cours avec l'embarquement des observateurs à bord.</p> <p>Globalement un suivi des activités de suivi contrôle et surveillance avec des patrouilles maritimes, aériennes et un régime d'inspection permanente à quai sont en vigueur.</p> <p>Au niveau de la pêche artisanale, le Sénégal intervient de manière ponctuelle sur les activités de cette pêcherie car il est constaté une extension des opérations de pêche vers les espèces couvertes par l'ICCAT. C'est pourquoi le concept de surveillance participative avec une forte implication des acteurs de pêche est en train d'être mise en œuvre.</p> <p>En outre, le Sénégal, suit les opérations de pêche des navires battant son pavillon en activité dans d'autres zones économiques exclusives et en haute mer avec le VMS.</p> <p>Application des dispositions relatives à l'inspection et au contrôle des navires conformément aux mesures du ressort de l'Etat du port : la vérification d'une autorisation de pêche ; la demande d'entrée au port, l'autorisation de débarquement ; la fiche de contrôle de captures, l'autorisation de transbordement ; l'inscription au registre).</p> <p>Un journal de pêche institué par arrêté en mars 2017. Il fixe les conditions dans lesquelles les informations sur les captures sont consignées dans le journal de pêche en conformité avec les directives de l'ICCAT.</p> <p>Le Sénégal a entrepris la transposition des recommandations adoptées par l'ICCAT en 2017 et entrées en vigueur en juin 2018.</p>
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Feuille de contrôle requins transmise le 09/09/2019.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Le 15/08/2019 et rectificatif le 20/08/2019.
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable. Le Sénégal n'affrète aucun navire.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	18/06/2018 28/06/2019
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement (en mer et au port)	Le 11/09/2019
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable. Le Sénégal ne dispose pas de navire de charge pour recevoir des transbordements en mer.

GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port	Non applicable. Le Sénégal ne dispose pas de navire de charge pour recevoir des transbordements en mer.
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures)	30/03/ 2018 et 20/04/2019.
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port et points de contact pour la réception des copies des rapports d'inspection au port	Port de Dakar et Direction de la Protection et de la Surveillance des Pêches (DPSP).
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	Port de Dakar.
GEN	0012	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	72 heures.
GEN	0013	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Aucun refus d'entrée ou d'utilisation du port.
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Aucune inspection ne fait d'allégations d'infractions. Autres rapports transmis: 25/06/2019.
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Application de la loi 2015-18 portant code de la pêche maritime et ses textes réglementaires d'application.
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Aucune
GEN	0017	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Pas d'accord bilatéral qui autorise un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs.



GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Le Sénégal et l'union européenne et l'UE ont signé le 20 novembre 2014 un accord de partenariat de pêche portant principalement sur le thon. Il prend fin en 2019 (une durée de 5 ans) et est renouvelable par tacite reconduction. Le protocole prévoit des possibilités de pêche pour 28 senneurs et de 8 canneurs.
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Dans la mise en œuvre de l'accord avec l'Union européenne, en 2018, 21 senneurs et 8 canneurs ont été autorisés à mener des activités de pêche au Sénégal. Les captures des canneurs de l'UE en ZEE sénégalaise s'élèvent à 6 858 t. Celles des senneurs s'élèvent à 359 t.
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	19 navires autorisés.
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis l'année antérieure.
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Les pêches récréatives et sportives de thonidés tropicaux et espèces apparentées au Sénégal devront être gérées avec les permis de pêche sportive et de pêche de loisirs prévus dans le nouveau cadre réglementaire de la pêche maritime du Sénégal (décret de 2016).  La pêche sportive est regroupée autour d'une fédération nationale de la pêche sportive qui suit les activités de ses membres. Un projet de décret de réglementation de la pêche sportive est en cours.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Non applicable. Aucun navire impliqué dans des activités IUU.
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Aucun navire de pavillon sénégalais n'a fait l'objet d'allégation de pêche INN et le Sénégal n'a pas d'informations supplémentaires à fournir.
GEN	0026	Soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement des mesures commerciales	Non applicable. Sénégal n'importe pas de thons.
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	Aucune.
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Aucune.
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Les observateurs embarquent à bord des navires thoniers étrangers et des senneurs nationaux.
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Les rapports sont transmis par l'organe de la surveillance au centre de recherches océanographiques pour exploitation. Pas d'action spécifique prise.
GEN	0031	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, selon le cas	Ministère Des Pêches Et De L'Economie Maritime Direction De La Protection Et De La Surveillance Des Pêches.
GEN	0032	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en oeuvre du programme	19/04/2019

GEN	0033	Rapport sur toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Aucune activité conduite.
GEN	0034	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Aucune demande.
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1003	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1004	Rapport/déclaration de mise en cages du thon rouge	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de capacité	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1008	Plan de la capacité d'élevage et révisions, si approprié	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêche	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1010	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 18-02	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2018	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO)	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1016	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	27/09/2018
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	27/09/2018
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1024	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.

BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel du BCD	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1033	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système Ebcd	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1034	Rapport sur les transferts à l'intérieur des fermes et contrôles aléatoires	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	04/05/2018 19/05/2018 31/05/2018 02/07/2019 05/07/2018 12/08/2018 29/08/2018 16/11/2018
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	19/04/2019
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Aucune allégation de pêche IUU déclarée et pas d'enquête.
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	<p>Une circulaire a été adressée aux armements pour leur rappeler les dispositions pertinentes de la recommandation 16-01 portant notamment sur la période de fermeture, les activités interdites. Lors des réunions avec les armements, les dispositions de la recommandation 16-01 leur sont expliquées. Une équipe de la Direction chargée de la Surveillance inspecte tous les navires au port de Dakar.</p> <p>Les informations statistiques sont collectées par le Centre de recherche océanographique de Dakar-thiaroye auprès des armateurs.</p> <p>En ce qui concerne les DCP, la même circulaire a rappelé les recommandations de l'ICCAT en matière d'utilisation et de limitation des DCP.</p> <p>Un plan de gestion provisoire des DCP a été transmis à l'ICCAT.</p>

			La transposition des dispositions de la recommandation 16-01 dans la réglementation nationale est en cours.
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	05/04/2018 13/06/2019
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	28/11/2018 20/12/2018
TRO	2009	Prises trimestrielles de thon obèse	22/10/2018 25/09/2018 07/08/2018 17/07/2018 02/04/2018
TRO	2010	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP ((inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S25)	Les armements ont été formés sur les impacts écologiques des DCP et les dispositions de la Rec. 16-01 sont en cours de transposition dans la réglementation nationale. Un plan de gestion des DCP a été transmis à l'ICCAT en le 21/09/2018 à l'ICCAT.
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	05/04/2018 13/06/2019
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	28/11/2018 20/12/2018
SWO	3003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas l'espadon de Méditerranée.
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas l'espadon de Méditerranée.
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas l'espadon de Méditerranée.
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas l'espadon de Méditerranée.
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	13 septembre 2019.
SWO	3010	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas l'espadon de Méditerranée.
SWO	3011	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas l'espadon de Méditerranée.
SWO	3012	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas l'espadon de méditerranée
SWO	3013	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas l'espadon de Méditerranée
SWO	3014	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas l'espadon de Méditerranée.

SWO	3015	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Neuf (09).
SWO	3016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le S-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Neuf (09).
SWO	3017	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	5% en attendant que l'arrêté qui établira officiellement cette limite soit signé et publié.
SWO	3018	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	5% en attendant que l'arrêté qui établira officiellement cette limite soit signé et publié.
SWO	3019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Aucune.
SWO	3020	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas l'espadon de Méditerranée.
ALB	4003	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Non applicable. Sénégal n'a pas de navire qui ciblent le germon de la Méditerranée.
ALB	4004	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	0
ALB	4005	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le S-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	0
ALB	4006	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Aucune. Pas de pêcherie sur le germon.
ALB	4007	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Aucune. Pas de pêcherie sur le germon.
<b>ISTIO PHOR IDÉS</b>	5001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 15-05 / 18-04 et 16-11	09/09/2019
REQU INS	7005	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	09/09/2019
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Atelier de formation tenue en janvier 2018 et février pour les capitaines et membres d'équipage sur les bonnes pratiques de la pêche sous DCP pour limiter les impacts sur les oiseaux de mer et d'autres animaux marins.
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Les mesures d'atténuation portent essentiellement sur la sensibilisation aux bonnes pratiques.

BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Information et sensibilisation des armements sur ces questions.
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Aucun programme pilote conduit au niveau national.
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Aucune objection soulevée.

#### *Chapitre 4 : Schéma d'inspection*

La loi portant code de la pêche (2015-18) prend en compte de nouveaux concepts et instruments de conservation et de gestion des ressources halieutiques. Elle s'inspire aussi des mutations intervenues au niveau national et international.

Les services techniques de l'Administration des pêches du Sénégal chargés de la mise en œuvre des recommandations de l'ICCAT échangent des informations et des données avec les armateurs, la recherche nationale pour assurer une bonne mise en œuvre des recommandations.

En termes de Schéma d'inspection, les inspections et les contrôles sont réalisées :

- Au port de Dakar : par une équipe d'inspection journalière au port de pêche de Dakar et les stations côtières au niveau des sites de débarquement de la pêche artisanale.
- Par les vedettes, les patrouilleurs de la Marine nationale et les pinasses des stations côtières par moyen aérien avec les aéronefs des éléments français au Sénégal et de l'Armée de l'Air sénégalaise.
- Par les senseurs ( VMS –AIS-RADAR) : Ces différents senseurs permettent de suivre toutes les activités des navires dans la ZEE du Sénégal et ou au-delà. Ils aident aussi à la prise de décision avant toute certification de capture des produits destinés à l'exportation.
- Au niveau des usines de traitement du poisson : par une équipe qui effectue des visites inopinées pour inciter au respect de la réglementation en matière de protection et de surveillance des pêches.
- A travers des missions conjointes dans le cadre de la coopération sont réalisées pour couvrir les besoins de surveillance avec plusieurs pays limitrophes avec l'implication des inspecteurs de la sous région avec un très bon niveau d'échange d'expérience.
- Au niveau des pêcheries artisanales le concept de surveillance participative est de mise avec la sensibilisation des acteurs de la pêche sur les bonnes pratiques et une meilleure mise en œuvre des mesures de gestion.
- Toutes ces inspections et contrôles sont réalisés sur base d'un manuel de procédure en conformité avec les lois et règlements en vigueur au Sénégal.

Depuis 2016, une brigade de veille fonctionnelle 24 heures sur 24 est opérationnelle au niveau du port de pêche de Dakar dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre effective des mesures du ressort de l'Etat du port.

**Chapitre 5 : Difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre et dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT**

Des difficultés d'ordre administratif, de gestion et techniques peuvent être évoquées pour une bonne observation des règles de gestion de l'ICCAT. Il s'agit de:

- La transposition de l'ensemble des recommandations pertinentes dans le cadre juridique de la pêche du Sénégal qui est en cours ;
- L'implication de plusieurs services administratifs nécessite une synergie et une coordination qui se mettent en place progressivement ;
- Les bases de données disponibles qui n'offrent pas un traitement optimal des informations ;
- Le vieillissement et le nombre réduit des observateurs font qu'il est difficile de mettre en œuvre le programme national d'observateurs scientifiques. A cet effet, il y a un besoin de formation et de renforcement des capacités en matière de collecte des données, d'identification des espèces, d'échantillonnage biologiques, de mise à niveau pour pouvoir accomplir les tâches scientifiques à bord.

**Tableau 1.** Prises totales par espèce des canneurs et senneurs de 2018.

<i>Espèces</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>FRI</i>	<i>LTA</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Canneurs	290	1085	158	8		1542
Senneurs	4726	26711	2707	219	211	34 574
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 016</b>	<b>27 796</b>	<b>2 865</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>36 116</b>

**Tableau 2.** Prises par espèce et par trimestre des canneurs sénégalais de 2018.

<i>Mois</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>FRI</i>	<i>Total</i>
Trim 1	103	121	18	0	242
Trim 2	48	110	52	0	210
Trim 3	50	350	11	0	411
Trim 4	89	504	77	8	678
<b>Total</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>1085</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1542</b>

**Tableau 3.** Prises par espèce selon les types de bancs des senneurs sénégalais en 2018.

<i>Type de Banc</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>LTA</i>	<i>FRI</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bancs libres	2895	24414	2398	219	210	30136
Bancs objets	1831	2297	309	0	1	4438
<b>Total</b>	<b>4726</b>	<b>26711</b>	<b>2707</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>34574</b>

**Tableau 4.** Efforts en jours de mer et jours de pêche par trimestre des canneurs sénégalais de 2018.

<i>Trimestre</i>	<i>Jours de mer</i>	<i>Jours de pêche</i>
Trim 1	242	206
Trim 2	192	158
Trim 3	205	185
Trim 4	277	240
<b>Total</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>787</b>

**Tableau 5.** Efforts en Jours de mer et jours de pêche et nombre de coups de pêche des senneurs sénégalais de 2018.

<i>Jours de mer</i>	<i>Jours de pêche</i>	<i>Nb coups</i>	<i>Nb coups positifs</i>
1590	1543	2222	2049

**Tableau 6.** Composition des Prises de la flottille ciblant l'espadon en 2018.

<i>Espèce</i>	<i>Palangriers</i>	<i>Cordiers</i>	<i>Total (tonnes)</i>
Espadon	92	44	136
Requin taupe	4	-	4
Marlin	22	-	22
Albacore	3	4	7
Requins	4	-	4
Coryphène	3	3	6
Ailerons	1	-	1
Divers	2	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>183</b>

**Tableau 7.** Prises (en tonnes) de petits thonidés, d'istiophoridés des pêcheries artisanales de 2015 à 2018.

<i>Espèces</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>
<i>Orcynopsis unicolor</i>	48	78	72	66
<i>Scomberomorus tritor</i>	649	861	870	961
<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	0	7	1	0
<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>	4939	4852	1981	3453
<i>Sarda sarda</i>	1711	1580	1226	856
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	1343	494	839	679
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	103	29	5	4
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	279	162	22	30
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	58	39	15	7
<i>Istiophorus albicans</i>	60	526	301	313
<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	0	47	13	4
<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	0	1	1	0
<b>Total (Tonnes)</b>	<b>9 190</b>	<b>8 677</b>	<b>5 346</b>	<b>6 373</b>

**Tableau 8.** Prises (en tonnes) de requins des pêcheries artisanales de 2018.

<i>Espèces</i>	<i>Quantités (t)</i>
<i>Carcharhinus spp</i>	66
<i>Sphyrnidae</i>	36
<i>Mustelus mustelus</i>	1
<i>Centrophorus spp</i>	1
<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>133</b>



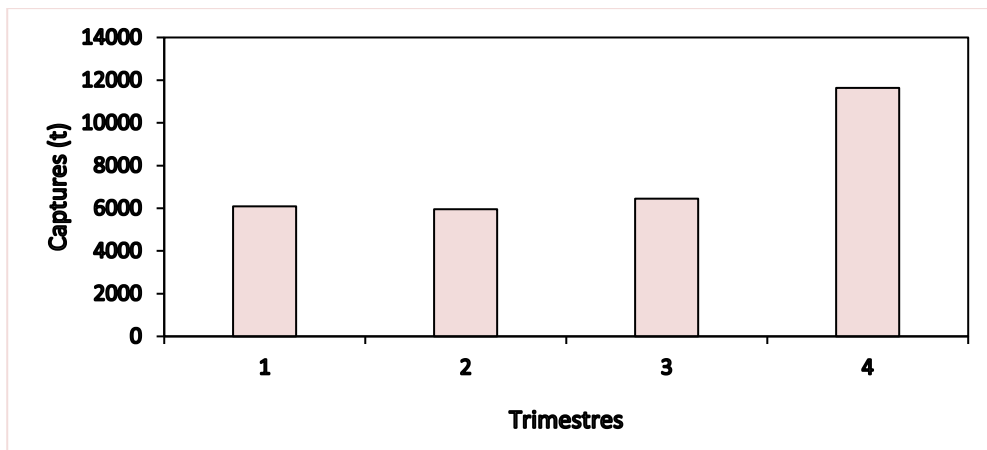


Figure 1. Captures trimestrielle sous DCP des senneurs sénégalais en 2017.

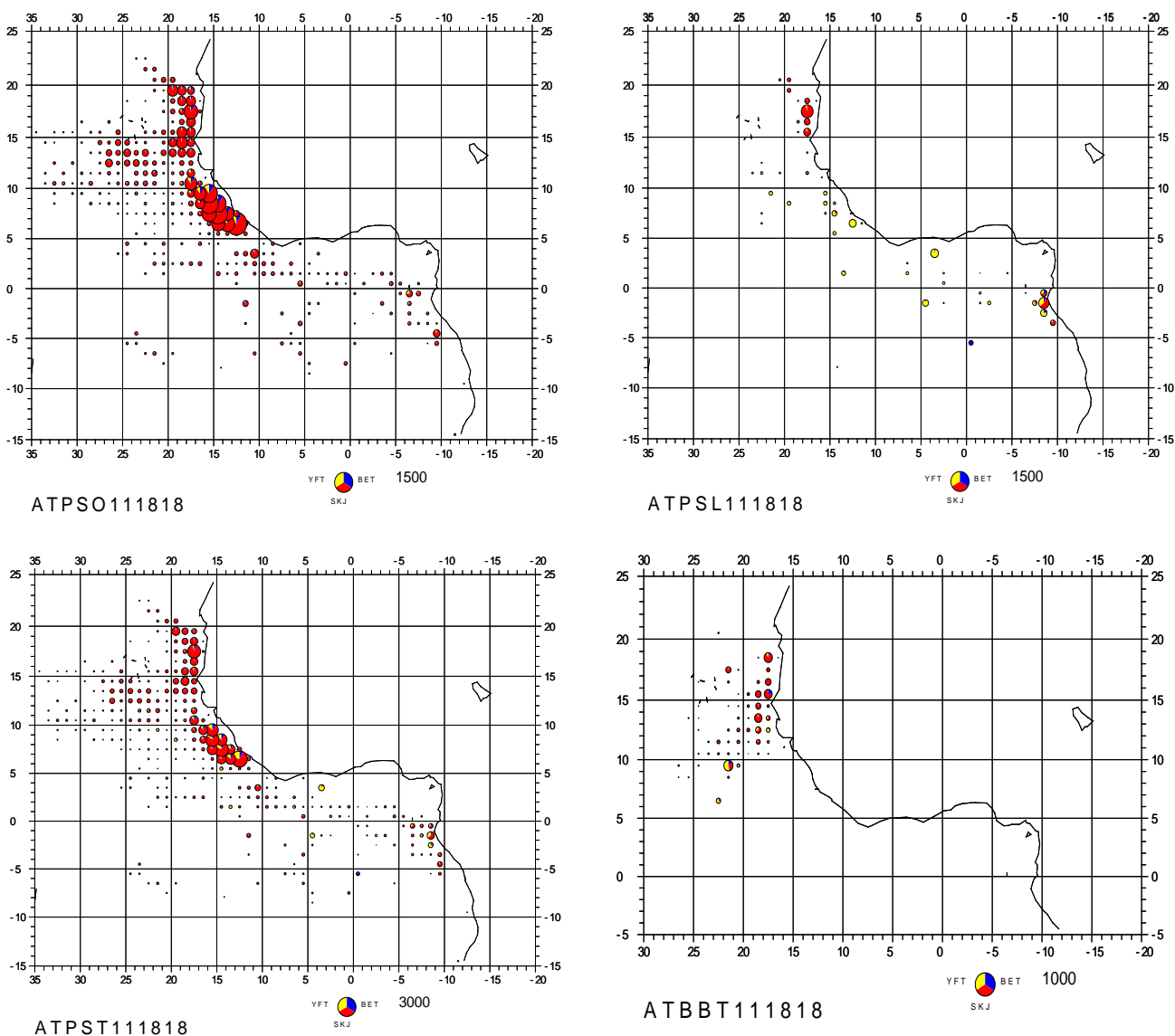
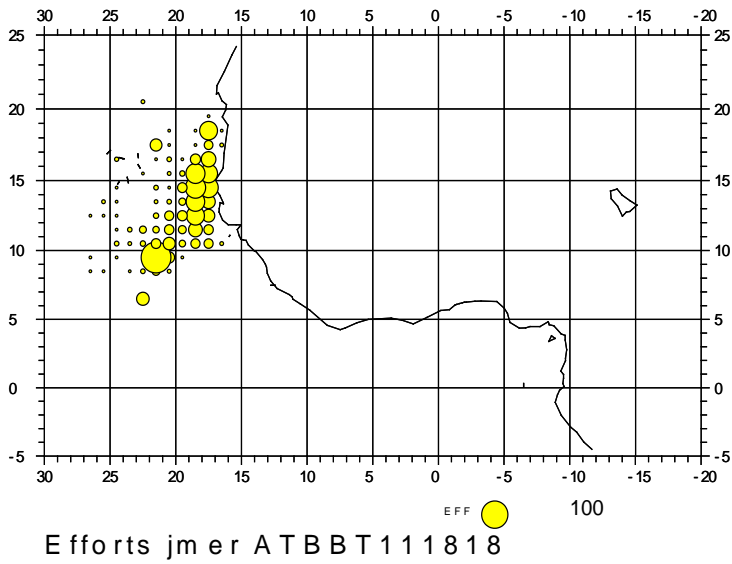
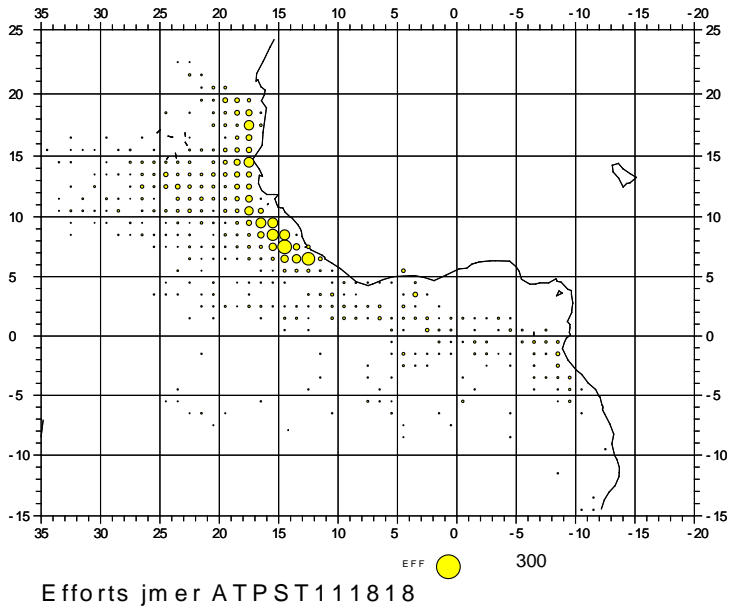


Figure 2. Distribution par espèce des captures des senneurs sur les bancs objets (en haut à gauche) et sur les bancs libres (en haut à droite), sur tous les bancs (en bas à gauche) et les canneurs sénégalais (en bas à droite) en 2018.



**Figure 3.** Distribution spatiale de l'effort de pêche des senneurs sénégalais (en haut) et canneurs (en bas) en 2018.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF SOUTH AFRICA<sup>1</sup>**  
**RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD**  
**INFORME ANUAL DE SUDÁFRICA**

SUMMARY

*South African large pelagic fisheries comprise a baitboat fleet (tuna pole-line) and a pelagic longline fleet (large pelagic longline). In 2018, the baitboat fleet comprised 92 active vessels of an average length of 16 m overall (LOA). The total baitboat effort of 3,751 catch days within the ICCAT Convention area represents an increase of 23% compared to 2017 and also resulted in an substantial increase in albacore catches to 2353 t (+43%), while yellowfin tuna increased very little to 235 t (+3%). In 2018, 15 active longline vessels fished in the Atlantic. These were exclusively South African flagged vessels, with all three active joint-venture (Japanese) vessels having fished exclusively in the Indian Ocean since 2014. After having seen a notable increase from 924 thousand hooks in 2016 to 1,380 thousand hooks in 2017, effort has increased further to 1,537 thousand hooks in 2018. The 2018 longline catches of swordfish (189 t), yellowfin tuna (147 t), bigeye tuna (269 t) and blue shark (403 t) were very similar to 2017, whereas albacore (220 t) increased by 50% and shortfin mako shark (244 t) decreased further by around 20%. Strategies to reduce shark targeting to direct effort towards improved tuna and billfish catch have been included in the Large Pelagic Longline Fishery Policy and the measures have been implemented since January 2017. In 2018, the number of observed trips could be further increased to 24 trips, while total observer coverage of hooks set remained similar to 2017 (8.4%) due to a higher proportion of trips covering also smaller vessels with typically less sea days. South African government scientists are working independently and in collaboration with scientists from other CPCs and NGOs to carry out research related to large pelagic fisheries. Key research activities in 2018/2019 included collaborations on modelling bird bycatch rates from observer data and collaborative work on additional ICCAT stock assessment applications of the Bayesian Surplus Production modelling software 'JABBA'.*

RÉSUMÉ

*Les pêcheries sud-africaines de grands pélagiques comprennent une flottille de canneurs (canne et hameçon visant les thonidés) et une flottille de palangriers pélagiques (grand palangrier pélagique). En 2018, la flottille de canneurs comprenait 92 navires actifs d'une longueur moyenne de 16 m (LHT). L'effort total des canneurs de 3.751 jours de capture dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT représente une augmentation de 23% par rapport à 2017 et a également entraîné une augmentation substantielle des prises de germon, qui sont passées à 2.353 t (+43%), tandis que l'albacore a très peu augmenté, passant à 235 t (+3%). En 2018, 15 palangriers actifs pêchaient dans l'Atlantique. Il s'agissait de navires battant exclusivement le pavillon de l'Afrique du Sud, les trois navires (japonais) participant tous à des activités de pêche conjointes exclusivement dans l'océan Indien depuis 2014. Après avoir vu une augmentation notable, de 924 mille hameçons en 2016 à 1380 mille hameçons en 2017, l'effort a encore augmenté pour atteindre 1537 mille hameçons en 2018. En 2018, les prises palangrières d'espadon (189 t), d'albacore (147 t), de thon obèse (269 t) et de requin peau bleue (403 t) étaient très semblables à celles de 2017, tandis que celles du germon (220 t) ont augmenté de 50% et celles du requin-taupe bleu (244 t) ont diminué encore plus, d'environ 20%. Des stratégies de réduction du ciblage des requins visant à diriger l'effort vers des prises améliorées de thonidés et d'istiophoridés ont été incluses dans la politique de la pêche des grands poissons pélagiques et les mesures sont mises en œuvre depuis janvier 2017. En 2018, le nombre de sorties observées a pu être encore augmenté à 24 sorties, tandis que la couverture totale par observateurs des hameçons mouillés est restée similaire à celle de 2017 (8,4%) en raison d'une proportion plus élevée de sorties couvrant également des navires plus petits avec généralement moins de jours en mer. Les scientifiques gouvernementaux sud-africains travaillent de manière indépendante et en collaboration avec les scientifiques d'autres CPC et ONG pour mener des recherches sur les pêcheries de grands pélagiques. Les principales activités de recherche en 2018/2019 ont inclus des collaborations sur la modélisation des taux de prises accessoires d'oiseaux à partir des données des observateurs et des travaux de collaboration sur des applications supplémentaires d'évaluation des stocks de l'ICCAT du logiciel de modélisation de la production excédentaire bayésienne " JABBA ".*

<sup>1</sup> Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

## RESUMEN

Las pesquerías de grandes pelágicos de Sudáfrica comprenden una flota de cebo vivo (caña y línea de túnidos) y una flota de palangre pelágico (palangre pelágico grande). En 2018, la flota de cebo vivo estuvo compuesta por 92 buques activos con una talla media de 16 m (LOA). El esfuerzo total de cebo vivo de 3.751 días de captura dentro de la zona del Convenio de ICCAT representa un incremento del 23 % en comparación con 2017, y también se tradujo en un aumento sustancial de las capturas de atún blanco hasta 2.353 t (+43 %), mientras que el rabil se incrementó muy poco hasta 235 t (+ 3%). En 2018, 15 palangreros pescaron de forma activa en el Atlántico. Todos ellos enarbolaban pabellón de Sudáfrica, y los tres buques activos en una operación de pesca conjunta (Japón) pescaron exclusivamente en el océano Índico desde 2014. Después de haber visto un notable aumento en 2016 de 924 mil anzuelos a 1.380 mil anzuelos en 2017, el esfuerzo ha aumentado aún más hasta 1.537 mil anzuelos en 2018. Las capturas de palangre de pez espada de 2018 (189 t), rabil (147 t), patudo (269 t) y tintorera (403 t) fueron muy similares a las d 2017, mientras que las capturas de atún blanco (220 t) y marrajo dientuso (244 t) continuaron su descenso en un 20%. En la política pesquera de grandes pelágicos se ha incluido una estrategia para reducir el esfuerzo dirigido a los tiburones y dirigirlo a mejorar la captura de túnidos e istiofóridos, y dichas medidas se han implementado desde enero de 2017. En 2018, el número de mareas observadas podría incrementarse aún más hasta 24 mareas, mientras que la cobertura total por observadores de los lances de anzuelo sigue siendo similar a la de 2017 (8,4 %) debido a una mayor proporción de mareas que cubren también buques pequeños con típicamente menos días de mar. Los científicos gubernamentales sudafricanos están trabajando de forma independiente y en colaboración con los científicos de otras CPC y ONG para realizar trabajos de investigación relacionados con las pesquerías de grandes pelágicos. Las actividades de investigación clave en 2018/2019 incluyeron colaboraciones en el modelado de las tasas de captura fortuita de aves marinas a partir de los datos de los observadores y trabajo de colaboración en aplicaciones adicionales de evaluación de stocks de ICCAT del programa informático de modelado de producción de excedentes bayesiano 'JABBA'.

## Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

### Section 1: Annual fisheries information

#### 1.1 Tuna pole-line fishery

Prior to 2006, the pole and line fishery was managed under the bracket of commercial linefishing. Since the long-term rights allocation process in 2006, the Tuna Pole-Line fishery is managed separately. It operates throughout the year, but effort generally peaks along the west coast of South Africa: during May to June and November to December. The number of 92 active vessels that fished within the ICCAT convention area in 2018 remained the same as in 2017. Of the 92 active vessels, 16 were larger than 20 m. Total effort of the Tuna Pole-Line fishery in the Atlantic was 3751 fishing days in 2018, which represents an increase in effort by 23% fishing days compared to 2017 (**Table 1**). The total reported annual pole fleet catch of the main target species albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) and yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) showed for the first time relative increases since 2015 and 2014, respectively. The albacore catch increased by approximately 43% compared to 2017, totalling 2353 t in 2018, while yellowfin catches increased very little by just 3% to 242 t in 2018. By contrast, bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) catches showed a slight decrease from 22 t in 2017 to 14 t in 2018. Although the Tuna Pole-Line fishery started historically on targeting yellowfin tuna, catches fluctuate due to the inconsistent availability of this species in the nearshore around the Cape of Good Hope. In general, the reliance of this fishery for availability of tuna in the inshore regions has a large influence on the catch performance. Marlins (blue marlins *Makaira nigricans* and black marlins *Istiompax indica*), swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) and sharks are not permitted to be retained on board of commercial Tuna Pole-Line vessels.

#### 1.2 Large pelagic longline fishery

The South African Large Pelagic Longline fishery was commercialized in 2005, with the issuing of 18 swordfish-directed and 26 tuna-directed fishing rights valid for 10 years. The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) integrated 9 pelagic shark longline vessels in the tuna/swordfish longline fishery during the allocation of long term fishing rights in 2005, where these rights holders were permitted to fish until

March 2011 under exemption. In 2015, a decision was taken to no longer refer to the fleet as two different fishing strategies, tuna-directed and swordfish-directed, since the fishing behaviour of the local fleet has been shifting from exclusive swordfish targeting to include tunas and sharks. The fishery is now referred to as the Large Pelagic Longline fishery and includes vessels that target tunas, swordfish and sharks as by-catch. South Africa allocated 60 new fishing rights in this fishery in 2017, for a period of 15 years.

In 2018, only 15 active vessels fished in the Atlantic compared to 18 active vessels in 2017. These were exclusively domestic vessels (**Table 2**). After having seen a notable increase from 924 thousand hooks in 2016 to 1380 thousand hooks in 2017, effort has increased further to 1537 thousand hooks in 2018. The 2018 longline catches of swordfish (189 t), yellowfin tuna (147 t), bigeye tuna (269 t) and blue sharks (*Prionace glauca*, 403 t) were very similar to 2017, whereas albacore (220 t) increase by 50% and shortfin mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*, 244 t) decreased further by around 20% (**Table 2**). Since 2017 progressively more stringent measures have been included in permit conditions to direct longline effort away from sharks and towards tuna. The 2019 permit conditions further limit the total annual shark bycatch (blue shark and shortfin mako) to less 50% of the total catch. After a more than doubling in bigeye tuna catch to 235 t in 2017, the catch of 269 t increased by a further 14% in 2019 (**Table 2**).

## **Section 2: Research and statistics**

### *2.1 Pole and line fishery*

#### 2.1.1 Logbooks

Each Rights Holder in the baitboat fishery records daily catches in the onboard logbook. The logbooks capture estimated round and dressed weight (species dependent) of all fish retained per day, the geographical coordinates (1 × 1 degree blocks), gear used and bait used (live bait, fresh or frozen).. Landed/factory weight of fish that are measured on scales has recently been included, and these data will be used to report more accurate nominal weight in future. The Department, the Industry Associations and Rights Holders continuously work to improve reporting by the baitboat fishery.

#### 2.1.2 Observer coverage

The small size of the South African baitboat vessels (average 16m LOA) precludes the accommodation of an onboard observer. As the majority of the vessels offload their catch at night there is limited capacity within the permanent departmental monitoring and compliance staff to monitor every discharge as required. The Department's shore-based observer programme that monitored vessel offloads in port ended in March 2011. Although the programme has not yet been re-established, the specifications for the new programme have been developed and include comprehensive monitoring of all the large pelagic fisheries operating around South Africa.

### *2.2 Large pelagic longline fishery*

#### 2.2.1 Logbooks

Rights Holders in the large pelagic longline fishery are required to complete daily logs of catches, since 1997. The logbook records the catch locations, number of hooks, time of setting and hauling, bait used, number and estimated weight of retained species, as well as data reported on bycatch (seabirds, turtles and sharks). To facilitate reporting all active vessels have been issued with identification guides on tunas, common bycatch species, sharks, billfish, seabirds and turtles.

#### 2.2.2 Observer coverage

Since 1998, South Africa has implemented an on-board observer programme for the tuna/swordfish pelagic longline fishery. Although the programme came to an end in March 2011, the foreign-flagged vessels, which fish under joint-venture charter agreement, are required to carry an observer for 100% of their trips, but no foreign-flagged vessels fished in the ICCAT area since 2013. The observer effort for the Large Pelagic Longline Fishery had previously increased from just two observed trips in 2016 to 15 observed trips in 2017, which had resulted in an increase from 2% to 8.5% coverage of the longline effort in the Atlantic. In 2018, the number of observed trips was further increased to 24 trips, while total observer coverage of hooks set remained similar to 2017 (8.4%) due to a higher proportion of trips covering also smaller vessels with typically less sea days. To further

improve the spatio-temporal observer coverage, South Africa is aiming to increase its overall observer coverage for the 2019/20 fishing season to 20% per quarter. To achieve this, Section 16 (Observer Programme) of the current Large Pelagic Longline Permit Conditions (2018-2019) now require Permit Holders to carry one or more scientific observers on board their vessel on a minimum of one fishing trip per quarter so as to ensure that 20% of all fishing days per quarter are monitored. Vessels that exceed a 60% shark bycatch limit per quarter will have to carry an observer on-board for the remainder of the fishing season. The planned observer programme for the domestic longline vessels should result in 20% observer coverage of domestic fishing trips. South Africa recognises the importance of the observer programme in ensuring that vessels comply with bycatch (sharks, seabirds and turtles) mitigation measures and catch and size limits for target and bycatch species.

### 2.3 Research

#### 2.3.1 Stock Assessment

South African government scientists, in collaboration with CPC scientists from NOAA, have been leading the development and implementation of the open-source modelling framework JABBA (Just Another Bayesian Biomass Assessment). JABBA is increasingly used for stock assessment scientific in ICCAT, including the 2017 Mediterranean albacore assessment (Winker and Parker 2017), the 2017 North and South Atlantic shortfin mako shark assessments (Winker et al. 2017a; Winker and Parker 2017a; Winker and Carvalho 2017); the 2017 ICCAT South Atlantic swordfish assessment (ICCAT, 2017c; Winker and Parker 2017b); the 2018 ICCAT blue marlin assessment (Mourato et al. 2019); the 2018 ICCAT bigeye tuna assessment (Winker et al. 2019); the 2019 white marlin assessment (Mourato et al. 2019) and the 2019 yellowfin tuna assessment (Sant'Ana et al. 2019).

In 2019, the Secretariat presented the materials for the inclusion of JABBA into the ICCAT stock assessment software catalogue (ICCAT software catalogue) to the Working Group of Stock Assessment Methods (WGSAM), which included documentation, source codes, user's manual, vignette, and references. The Group noted that JABBA has been widely applied in stock assessments of highly migratory species (sharks, tuna, and billfishes) around the world, is published as a peer-reviewed open-access publication (Winker et al., 2018) and distributed through the global open-source platform GitHub and is accessible free at <https://github.com/JABBAmode>. After reviewing, the Group fully agreed to include JABBA in ICCAT software catalogue (<https://github.com/ICCAT/software/wiki/2.8-JABBA>).

Additional SCRS paper contributions to stock assessments are provided in the bibliography.

#### 2.3.2 CPUE standardization

In 2016, South Africa has made significant progress in developing standardized CPUE indices by applying a General Additive Mixed Modelling approach for tuna pole and longline catch and effort data. For the ICCAT region, South African CPCs presented standardized CPUE indices for albacore (Winker et al. 2017b) and yellowfin tuna (Parker et al. 2017a) from the tuna pole fleet as well as swordfish (Parker et al. 2017b), shortfin mako (Winker et al. 2017c) and bigeye tuna (Parker et al. 2017c) from the longline fleet. The suitability of these standardized indices for use in stock assessments were reviewed during the 2017 Albacore Intersessional meeting, the 2017 Tropical Tuna Intersessional meeting, the 2017 Shortfin Mako Stock Assessment and the 2017 Swordfish Stock Assessment, respectively. As a result, the South African swordfish CPUE index was used in the final South Atlantic swordfish assessment model and the tuna pole albacore CPUE index was considered as input for the South Atlantic albacore assessment. Yellowfin tuna and bigeye tuna CPUE indices were not deemed suitable as direct stock assessment inputs due to the small spatial representation of the catch area and high variability, respectively. Similarly, it was suggested that the shortfin mako CPUE index should currently not be included in stock assessment models because the majority of available catch and effort records occur in an area that straddles the ICCAT/IOTC 20 degree boundary, which is a known juvenile aggregation area that is associated with high uncertainty regarding regional assignment of this boundary stock. South Africa seeks to further improve the standardization of CPUE indices for the tuna pole fleet and tuna/swordfish longline fleet for contribution in future stock assessment sessions of tunas, swordfish and sharks. SCRS/P/2018/032 - provided a comprehensive overview on performance evaluations of approaches that aim to account for the targeting effect in CPUE standardization, which was presented and discussed during the 2018 Working Group on Stock Assessment Methods.

### 2.3.3 Seabird Bycatch

South Africa has contributed data and analysis of set level longline data to collaborative work to assess seabird bycatch in pelagic longline fleets (South Atlantic and Indian Oceans). This project is a collaborative work to assess seabird bycatch in the pelagic longline fleets operating in the South Atlantic (SAO) and Indian (IO) Oceans from an entirely scientific perspective was conceived by researchers from several national fleets during the Inter-session Meeting of the Sub-committee on Ecosystems of ICCAT, in September 2016. The objectives of this process are 1) to determine the spatio-temporal patterns of seabird bycatch, 2) to estimate the seabird bycatch (at the lowest possible taxonomic level) and data permitting, 3) to gain knowledge on the performance of mitigation measures. South Africa provided spatially disaggregated bird bycatch data for analyses and contributed to the subsequent project report: Collaborative work to assess seabird bycatch in pelagic longline fleets (South Atlantic and Indian Oceans) - 16 to 20 of April 2018, Montevideo, Uruguay. A second workshop was hosted by South Africa in Cape Town in June 2019 where the analysis has been finalized.

South Africa has actively participated in the Common Oceans project to assess seabird bycatch in surface longline fisheries in the southern hemisphere south of 20 degrees. The Department has participated in the First Regional Bycatch pre-assessment Workshop held in early 2017, together with other national scientists from countries operating pelagic fleets south of 25°S. This workshop is part of a collaborative process to bring national scientists together, and where appropriate and requested, to help build capacity of national scientists to undertake a global bycatch analysis. In 2018, scientists from DAFF and NOAA participated in the Seabird Bycatch Small Working Group Meeting hosted by Bird Life SA under the Common Oceans project with the aim to explore alternative techniques to estimate bird encounters and overall captures based on observer and effort data. The Seabird Bycatch Small Working Group focussed on further refining the model options and methodology for calculating bird captures, along with comparing and contrasting the results of methods that account for the variation in space and time of the catch rates, as well as take into account the different levels of information content in disparate data sets. The meeting brought together data from Brazil, the Republic of Korea, and South Africa. The combined dataset was used to develop estimates of Bycatch Per Unit Effort (BPUE) and number of birds caught. Specific outcomes include the development of analytic tools (code) that can be utilised with any aggregation of data and for any spatial area to estimate seabird bycatch.

In February 2019, South Africa participated in the final workshop of the Common Ocean Bird Bycatch Project, hosted by Bird Life South Africa. Delegates collaborated by sharing bird bycatch observer data and by applying spatial models and the SEFRA risk assessment method to estimate seabird bycatch of pelagic long fisheries operating south of 25°S. This project, with meetings in South Africa 2017, Peru in February 2018, and South Africa in February 2019, was led by Birdlife. Delegates collaborated on applying the risk assessment method to estimating seabird bycatch at the species level, using observer data from CCSBT member countries including Japan, New Zealand, Korea, Australia, and South Africa.

A follow-up analysis using the SEFRA model was based on observer data provided by CCSBT member countries Japan, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. These countries all record the seabird species caught during observed fishing, allowing the estimation of seabird bycatch at the species level. The report of this analysis has been submitted by New Zealand to be presented at the ERSWG 13.

### 2.3.4 NPOA-Sharks SA

The South African National Plan of Action for sharks (NPOA-Sharks SA) was finalised in 2013 and provided information on the status of chondrichthyans in South Africa and examined structure, mechanisms and regulatory framework related to research, management, monitoring and enforcement associated with shark fishing and trade of shark product in the South African context. This information was used to identify, group and prioritize issues particular to South African chondrichthyan resources that require intervention in the forms of specific actions, associated responsibilities and time-frames. It provided a guideline for identifying and resolving the outstanding issues around management and conservation of sharks to ensure their optimal, long term, sustainable use for the benefit of all South Africans. Integral to the NPOA-Sharks SA was the list of issues to be addressed in terms of improving sources of data, addressing scientific knowledge on common and cryptic species and thereby improving the management of chondrichthyan fisheries. Progress made in line with the NPOA-Sharks SA is broadly summarised in da Silva *et al.*, 2018. Progress was made in six of the seven Issue Clusters and within most of the 22 issues highlighted in the NPOA-Sharks SA. Most notable progress was made within the optimum use (100% of listed actions completed) and classification and assessment of species (84% of listed actions completed) issue clusters. The update and implementation of the NPOA- Sharks SA has been identified as a priority within the 2018/2019 calendar year.

## ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

	GENERAL	RESPONSE
S1	Annual Report	15/09/2019
S2	Fleet Characteristics	31/07/2019
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate	01/04/2019
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	01/04/2019
S5	Size samples (Task II)	01/04/2019 YFT submitted. 31/07/2019 Remainder of species.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Not Applicable
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	South Africa is in the process of compiling tagging data and declarations will be provided in the future.
S8	Information on tagging surveys	Not Applicable
S9	Information collected under conventional tagging programmes	South Africa is a participant in the AOTTP and submits tag recapture data to ICCAT when it becomes available, on a tag by tag basis.
S10	Information collected under electronic tagging programmes	South Africa is a participant in the AOTTP and submits tag recapture data to ICCAT when it becomes available, on a tag by tag basis.
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	215/09/2019. Annual Scientific Report.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not Applicable
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not Applicable
<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not Applicable
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not Applicable
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not Applicable
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not Applicable
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not Applicable
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not Applicable
S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Not Applicable
<b>TROPICALS</b>		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	01/04/2019
S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	Not Applicable: FADs are prohibited in South Africa.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc.	Not Applicable: FADs are prohibited in South Africa.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not Applicable
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	31/07/2019



S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	31/07/2019; Port sampling data (Landing weights by vessel by species) are collected and used to validate the total catches, submitted under Task I.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not Applicable: FADs are prohibited in South Africa.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Not Applicable
<b>SHARK</b>		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	As noted in the data exchange Task II submission 01/04/2019; SPN, RSK, THR were taken off the list as these are now non-commercial and illegal to retain; As of 2017, the use of wire traces has been banned in the South African large pelagic longline fishery to reduce shark bycatch and all sharks must be landed with fins attached, which also facilitates species identification. Identification guides developed and distributed to fishers.  NPOA-Sharks SA has been updated.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	Presented at the Short Mako Stock Assessment Update Meeting (20-24 May, 2019). - SCRS/2019/098 - SCRS/2019/093 - SCRS/2019/088
S51	Information on blue shark	01/04/2019 Task I and II. 31/07/2019 Size data from Observer Programme.
<b>OTHER BYC</b>		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	31/07/2016 Provision of "Chondrichthyans of South Africa Fisheries Identification Guide".
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	31/07/2019
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	31/07/2019
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not Applicable
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	To minimise bird bycatch, the start and completion of line setting has to be conducted at night (nautical dusk and nautical dawn). Vessels have to fly a bird-scaring line (tori line) during the setting of each longline. Deck lighting is to be kept to a minimum. All bait has to be thawed, and where necessary, the swim bladder punctured to ensure rapid sinking of the bait. All birds caught have to be brought on board and, with the use of the release instructions provided, live birds are to be released. The NPOA-SEABIRDS (2008) specifies a maximum bycatch rate of 0.05 birds/1000 hooks. Within this plan an initial seabird bycatch limit of 25 birds killed per year is

		<p>set per vessel. Once the vessel reaches this limit then: (1) a second tori line has to be flown and (2) branch lines (snoods) have to be weighted by placing 60 g weights within 2 m of the hook to ensure optimal sinking rates. If a vessel reaches 50 birds killed in a year then the vessel has to stop fishing immediately.</p> <p>To reduce turtle by catch, the use of circle hooks is encouraged as stated in the permit conditions. DAFF has worked closely with WWF to educate skippers on release procedures for turtles. Detailed handling and release instructions are provided to vessels in their permit conditions. As of 2017, the use of wire traces has been banned in the South African large pelagic longline fishery to reduce shark bycatch and all sharks must be landed with fins attached.</p>
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## Part II (Management implementation)

### Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures

#### ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No	Information Required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Part I was submitted on 15/09/2019. In accordance with ICCAT Conservation Management Measures, South Africa has complied with all its relevant reporting obligations for 2018.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	In accordance with ICCAT Conservation Management Measures, South Africa has complied with all its relevant reporting obligations for 2018. South Africa has submitted the following data and reports to ICCAT: Task I and II data ICCAT COC Reporting tables Chartering summary reports Charter arrangements Transshipment reports Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance Actions taken if apparent infringement is found Notification of results of investigation Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement Vessel authorisation lists and revised lists List of vessels greater than 20 metres List of BET/YFT vessels & subsequent changes Quarterly catches of bigeye catches Billfish Check Sheet Report Sharks Check Sheet Report Report on Implementation of Seabird Mitigation Measures and NPOA for Seabirds Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for Tropical Tunas Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic Albacore

GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	13/08/2019
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	12/07/2019
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and Termination.	Chartering 06/06/2018 – <i>Fukuseki Maru No. 31</i> ; and 02/07/2018 – <i>Koei Maru No.1</i> and <i>Koei Maru No.88</i> .  Termination 28/09/2018 – <i>Koei Maru No.1</i> ; 10/10/2018 – <i>Fukuseki Maru No. 31</i> ; and 01/03/2019 - <i>Koei Maru No.88</i>
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	At sea Not applicable. South Africa does not permit transshipment at sea.  In-port 08/08/2018; 09/11/2018; and 16/09/2019
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. South Africa does not permit transshipment at sea.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. South Africa does not have any authorised carrier vessels to receive transshipments.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. South Africa does not permit transshipment at sea.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not applicable. No amendments have taken place. Contact details updated and report sent to the Secretariat on 29 April 2015.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable. No amendments have taken place. Last updated: 06/03/2018.
GEN	0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable. No changes made to the Notification period required for entry.
GEN	0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Not applicable. No vessel was denied Port of Entry.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Five (5)
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	09/11/2018; and 16/09/2019
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	09/11/2018; and 16/09/2019
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Not applicable. South Africa did not have any bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection in 2018.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. South Africa does not allow any fishing in its waters under Access Agreements.

## SOUTH AFRICA

GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. South Africa does not allow any fishing in its waters under Access Agreements.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Number of South African vessels authorised in 2017 was 46.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	Not applicable. No changes from previous year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	The tuna recreational sector is restricted by a bag limit of 10 tuna per person per day as stipulated in the Regulations in terms of the Marine Living Resources Act (1998). The minimum size limits as stipulated by the Regulations in terms of the Marine Living Resources Act (1998) also applies to the recreational sector. No statistical system is in place to quantify catches made by the recreational fishery. Recreational fishes are not permitted to sell their catch.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. No South African Large Pelagic Longline and/or Tuna Pole-line vessels were involved in IUU fishing.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. Nothing to comment on.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. South Africa did not import tuna or tuna like fish.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable. No data to report.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	None.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No vessels sightings were detected.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. No vessels sightings were detected.
GEN	0031	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate	Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the pilot program.
GEN	0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the pilot program.
GEN	0033	Report on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the pilot program.
GEN	0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable. No South African vessel was listed.
<b>SPECIES SPECIFIC</b>			
<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>			
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1008	Farming capacity plan and revisions if appropriate	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.

BFT	1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2018	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
<b>TROPICAL SPECIES</b>			
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	11/10/2017; and 08/02/2019.

**SOUTH AFRICA**

TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	All longline and bait boat vessels operating in South Africa's large pelagic fishery are authorized to fish for yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tunas. List submitted as part of the data exchange on 31/07/2019.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. No South African Large Pelagic Longline and/or Tuna Pole-line vessels were involved in IUU fishing.
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not Applicable. South African vessels do not fish in the Gulf of Africa. FADs are prohibited in South Africa's tuna fisheries.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. South Africa did not import frozen bigeye tuna.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. No changes from last year. Updated on 23/07/2018.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	09/07/2018; 30/08/2018; 06/12/2018; and 12/03/2019.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	No Applicable. South Africa prohibits the use of FADs in its tuna fisheries.
<b>SWORDFISH</b>			
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No Applicable. South Africa did not import swordfish in 2017.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes. Updated on 23/07/2018.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Northern swordfish.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Northern swordfish.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	28/12/2016; 19/09/2017; and 11/10/2017.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Northern swordfish.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable. S. SWO is a target specie in South Africa's tuna fisheries.

SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
SWO	3020	Annual fishing plan for Mediterranean SWO	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
<b>ALBACORE</b>			
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean Albacore	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean Albacore.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic Albacore	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for North Atlantic Albacore.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic Albacore	28/12/2016; 19/09/2017; and 11/10/2017.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for North Atlantic Albacore.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. S. ALB is a target specie in South Africa's Tuna fisheries.
<b>BILLFISH</b>			
BIL	5001	Report on the implementation of Rec. 15-05/18-04 and 16-11	15/09/2019
<b>SHARK</b>			
SHK	7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	31/07/2019
<b>OTHER SPECIES / BY-CATCH</b>			
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Notification on turtle bycatch interactions submitted to ICCAT for the purpose of statistical reporting requirements on 31/07/2019. Turtle interactions are reported in logbooks by the longline fleet. Dehooking tools and procedures are specified in the Large Pelagic Longline permit conditions. The use of circle hooks is encouraged in the Large Pelagic Longline permit conditions.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Report submitted: 13/08/2019.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	South Africa manages pelagic sharks as a by-catch to the targeting tuna in the Large Pelagic Longline fishery. As such permit conditions prohibit the use of wire traces for all vessels (local and charter vessels).
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>			
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No pilot statistical documents implemented.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	No objections to the ICCAT Recs.

#### **Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures**

##### *Data and minimum size*

97-01: As a result of the reduced swordfish size adopted in 2005, undersize swordfish (< 119 cm FL or < 18 kg dressed weight) are confiscated by the FCOs/Monitors who are required to monitor all discharges of longline vessels fishing on a South African permit.

03-13: All tuna pole-line/ rod and reel, large pelagic longline vessels are required to complete a daily logbook of all fishing activity and meets the standards described in the ICCAT Field Manual.

Other: All fishing sectors targeting large pelagic species, except for the recreational sector, are managed by a TAE (with TAE = no of vessels) as determined by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. The Regulations in terms of the Marine Living Resources Act (1998) also specify minimum weight limits for bigeye tuna (3.2 kg), bluefin tuna (6.4 kg), yellowfin tuna (3.2 kg). The swordfish minimum size limits of 125 cm LJFL and 25 kg mass were reduced to 119 cm LJFL and 18 kg in order to minimize dumping at sea.

#### *Statistical documents*

01-21: Bigeye tuna statistical documents have been issued since 2003 and the management of these documents was improved upon in 2007.

01-22: Swordfish statistical documents have been issued since 2003, and the management of these documents was improved upon in 2007.

#### *Other measures relating to individual species*

03-10: South Africa has finalised and published a Shark NPOA in November 2013. Most of the Management Measures that are contained therein, have been in place and implemented for a number of years in order to shark population. For example: shark catches are restricted to 50% of the weight of tuna and swordfish; skippers are encouraged to release sharks alive; skippers are required to carry dehooking devices on board the vessel; and no finning is allowed. South Africa has also unilaterally implemented a Precautionary Upper Catch Limit for sharks of 2000 t for the Atlantic and Indian Ocean combined.

07-06: South Africa has contributed to several projects on the life history, spatial distribution and movement of blue sharks in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. A recent project has shifted the focus from blue sharks to shortfin mako sharks. 19 juvenile shortfin mako sharks have been tagged with SPOT and PSAT tags in order to investigate the movement of these sharks in relation to the Agulhas shelf edge. This study aims to identify whether a short-fin mako nursery exists along the south coast of South Africa. One of the key research priorities involves investigating the movement of large pelagic sharks and fish between the Indian and Atlantic Ocean.

#### *Trade sanctions*

02-17, 06-13, 11-19: South Africa has no developed domestic markets for tuna and tuna-like species hence there is no tuna trade with listed countries.

#### *VMS*

03-14, 04-11: Any pole, rod and reel, large pelagic longline vessel, irrespective of size, is required to have a functional VMS [as approved by the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF)] in place before a vessel is permitted to embark on any fishing trip.

#### *General*

97-10 (para 7): Vessels fishing on a South African catch permit are only allowed to discharge only in South African ports.

01-18: South Africa does not allow IUU vessels to enter its EEZ. Furthermore, no port services are made available to the vessels should they be allowed to enter in the case of *force majeure*. In addition, transshipments at sea are not permitted.

02-21: South Africa is in the process of developing its fishing capacity and as such, has chartered foreign fishing vessels in the Large Pelagic Longline fishery. These vessels were subjected to the provisions of South African regulations and permit conditions. All vessels are equipped with VMS and are required to take an observer on board on all fishing trips. Charter notifications and terminations for 2018 were submitted to ICCAT. In addition a number of South African pole-line vessels were authorized to fish under charter in Namibia in 2018.

03-12: Commercial tuna fishing vessels are authorised by the DAFF to fish for tuna by means of a valid catch permit. A high seas licence is required if the vessel is to fish on the high seas. The original copies of the permit and licence are required to be on board the vessel on all fishing trips. Fishing vessel call signs and names also have to be marked in a specific manner.



*Inspection Schemes and Activities*

Vessels, including foreign charter vessels, participating in the South African Large Pelagic Longline and tuna pole-line fishing sectors are required to notify the local FCO prior to all landings as stipulated in the permit conditions. These vessels are only allowed to discharge in designated ports. All pole-line and longline vessels are required to have a functional VMS, which reports to the DAFF's VMS Operations Centre. South Africa is in the process of improving its Vessel Monitoring Systems, which will bring about a more stringent monitoring and surveillance regime by applying the most advanced VMS technologies.

All longline discharges are weighed at quayside and are independently monitored and inspected by FCOs and FMs. The Statistical Document Programme for swordfish and bigeye, which was implemented in 2003, is well established. On board scientific observers also assist in monitoring longline skippers compliance with regards to permit conditions. For 2016, 100% observer coverage was achieved for all charter longline vessels and there were three (3) domestic fishing trips that were observed. The National Observer Programme contract expired in March 2011 and the DAFF is currently in process to re-establish the observer programme for domestic vessels and it was anticipated that the Program will be fully functional in February 2015 but due to supply chain challenges, this did not happen. The process is still ongoing and it is envisaged that a Service Provider will be appointed before the end of 2020. It should however be noted that Permit Conditions makes it mandatory for Right Holders to carry one or more scientific observers on board its vessel for a minimum of a single trip per quarter. In addition, South Africa has increased its Observer Coverage for the Large Pelagic Longline fishery to 20% for the 2019/20 fishing season.

No transshipments at sea are permitted. Transshipments in port are allowed subject to applying and be issued with a transshipment permit and monitoring by a FCO or Fishery Monitor (FM). In applying for this permit the Permit Holder has to provide South African authorities with the vessel details, quantity of fish and species to be transhipped, and where it was caught.

Through collaborating with other national agencies such as National Ports Authority and Customs and Excise, South Africa continues to improve on the implementation thereof. South Africa has a full Port Inspection Scheme in place in accordance with the FAO Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA), South Africa ratified PSMA in 2015. This includes foreign vessels requiring an EEZ permit in order to enter and discharge in South African ports. Port access for foreign vessels is limited to Cape Town harbour, Port Elizabeth harbour and Durban harbour, where sufficient capacity exists to monitor the vessels. EEZ permits are only issued to authorized vessels. No IUU-listed vessels are allowed to enter South Africa's ports or to discharge in South African Ports. In applying for an EEZ permit, skippers have to provide South African authorities with the necessary Flag State authorization documents, quantity of fish and species onboard to be discharged as well as the gear type used and the purpose of the port call. A letter of authorization from the Flag State is required if South African authorities are uncertain about the application for a discharge permit. South Africa currently intends to inspect and monitor 100% of foreign vessel discharges and transshipments in port.

Surveillance of coastal waters are routinely monitored by the fisheries Patrol Vessels. Further support is provided through joint operations with the South African National Defence Force and the South African Police Services. In addition, the Cape Town Port of Entry Control Centre will be extended to the Air Border Environment and a third phase will be on the land border post to prevent the illegal export of fish and fish products to South Africa's neighbouring countries. The Border Management Authority (BMA), the authority that will handle all matters involving South Africa's Ports of entry is being established and it will address illegal activities in the border environment. The Border Management Authority Bill was passed through the National Assembly and has been referred to the National Council of Provinces for concurrence.

***Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures***

Noting Capacity constraints, South Africa complied with all its data and reporting requirements to ICCAT.

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**Table 1.** The total number of fishing days (effort), active vessels and total catch (tons) of the main species caught by the baitboat vessels in the ICCAT region, 2006 - 2018. ALB: albacore; YFT : yellowfin tuna; BET: bigeye tuna and SKJ: skipjack tuna.

Year	Total Effort		Catch (t)			
	Fishing Days	Active Vessels	ALB	YFT	BET	SKJ
2006	3120	111	2160	962	1	0
2007	4142	118	3663	947	10	0
2008	3052	115	2083	347	8	4
2009	4431	123	4586	223	17	4
2010	4408	116	4087	177	8	1
2011	5001	118	3166	629	15	5
2012	5157	123	3483	162	12	8
2013	4114	107	3492	374	142	3
2014	4416	95	3620	1351	50	5
2015	4738	91	3898	885	57	2
2016	4908	98	2001	599	10	2
2017	3062	92	1640	235	22	7
2018	3751	92	2353	242	14	2

**Table 2.** The total effort (in 1000 hooks), total number of active vessels and total catch (tons) for the main species caught in the longline fishery in the ICCAT region, 2006 – 2017. All species except for shortfin mako and blue sharks are reported in round weight. ALB: albacore; YFT : yellowfin tuna; BET: bigeye tuna and SWO: swordfish; SMA: Shortfin mako; BSH: Blue shark.

Year	Total Effort		Catch (t)					
	Hooks ('000)	Active Vessels	ALB	YFT	BET	SWO	SMA	BSH
2006	603	15	46	163	78	174	12	21
2007	1229	20	77	111	147	205	16	34
2008	870	18	107	38	200	142	8	25
2009	1056	19	151	87	159	205	26	7
2010	636	15	85	55	144	146	25	8
2011	749	18	84	121	125	97	139	257
2012	498	18	87	17	63	51	93	161
2013	968	16	116	70	294	171	177	179
2014	1203	17	101	161	282	152	369	544
2015	1187	16	132	142	143	218	487	402
2016	924	17	65	107	111	164	339	356
2017	1308	18	145	152	235	189	305	418

**ANNUAL REPORT OF ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES<sup>1</sup>  
 RAPPORT ANNUEL DU ST. VINCENT ET LES GRENADINES  
 INFORME ANUAL DE SAN VICENTE Y LAS GRANADINAS**

*SUMMARY*

*St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a small island developing State which continues to explore all available sources of revenue in order to ensure food security for its people while meeting the challenges of sustainable utilization and a changing global environment. These efforts must be in compliance with acceptable international practices and standards and St. Vincent and the Grenadines continues to develop, refine and implement the relevant legislative, management, monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) and enforcement mechanisms with regards to its high seas fishing fleet. These measures are geared toward ensuring the activities of these vessels are fully compliant with the conservation and management initiatives taken by ICCAT and other relevant organizations. St. Vincent and the Grenadines' fleet operating in the ICCAT conservation area comprises longline fishing vessels which target tuna and tuna-like species. These vessels are foreign owned and registered with the St. Vincent and the Grenadines Maritime Department. The total number of tuna longline vessels currently operating in the ICCAT Convention area is five (5).*

*RÉSUMÉ*

*En tant que petit État insulaire en développement, Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines continue à explorer toutes les sources disponibles de revenus, afin de garantir la sécurité alimentaire de ses ressortissants, tout en relevant les défis de l'utilisation soutenable et d'un environnement mondial changeant. Ces efforts doivent être conformes aux pratiques et aux normes internationales acceptables et Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines continue de développer, d'affiner et de mettre en œuvre les mécanismes pertinents en matière de législation, de gestion, de suivi, de contrôle et de surveillance (MCS) et d'application de la loi en ce qui concerne sa flottille de pêche en haute mer. Ces mesures visent à garantir que les activités de ces navires sont pleinement conformes aux initiatives de conservation et de gestion prises par l'ICCAT et d'autres organisations pertinentes. La flottille de Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines opérant dans la zone de conservation de l'ICCAT est composée de palangriers qui ciblent des thonidés et des espèces apparentées. Ces navires appartiennent à des armateurs étrangers et sont enregistrés auprès de la division maritime de Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines. Le nombre total de palangriers thoniers opérant actuellement dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT s'élève à 5 unités.*

*RESUMEN*

*Como pequeño estado insular en desarrollo, San Vicente y las Granadinas continúa explorando todas las fuentes disponibles de ingresos con el fin de garantizar la seguridad alimentaria de sus ciudadanos a la vez que cumple los desafíos de la utilización sostenible y de un medio ambiente global cambiante. Esos esfuerzos deben ajustarse a las prácticas y normas internacionales aceptables y San Vicente y las Granadinas sigue desarrollando, perfeccionando y aplicando los mecanismos legislativos, de gestión, supervisión, control y vigilancia (SCV) y de aplicación de la ley pertinentes en relación con su flota pesquera de alta mar. Estas medidas están destinadas a garantizar que las actividades de estos buques son plenamente conformes con las iniciativas en materia de ordenación de ICCAT y de otras organizaciones pertinentes. La flota de San Vicente y las Granadinas que opera en la zona de conservación de ICCAT está compuesta por palangreros que se dirigen a los túnidos y especies afines. Estos buques son propiedad de armadores extranjeros y están registrados en el Departamento Marítimo de San Vicente y las Granadinas. El número total de palangreros atuneros que opera actualmente en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT es de cinco (5) unidades.*

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<sup>1</sup> Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Rural Transformation, Industry and Labour.

## **Part 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**

### ***Section 1: Annual fisheries information***

#### *1.1 Annual catch by species and gear in the ICCAT Convention area*

The table below shows the annual catch and effort data by gear and species for the St. Vincent and the Grenadines High seas fleet which operated in the ICCAT convention area for the years 2014 to 2018 (source: fishing logs and fishing vessels voyage reports).

Over the past five (5) years, St. Vincent and the Grenadines' catch of tuna and tuna-like species caught within the ICCAT Convention Area amounted to 9,103.73 Metric tonnes (MT). As shown in the Table 1, Yellowfin tuna has been the dominant catch species (28.6% of total landings) for the five (5) year period 2014 – 2018 (Table 1) followed closely by Bigeye tuna constituted 27 % of the landings for 2018.

### ***Section 2: Research and statistics***

#### *2.1 Statistical data collection*

In St. Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG) a general statistical data collection system has been implemented to monitor the tuna fisheries as well as the demersals, conch and lobster fisheries. Data is collected from all landing sites using a cluster-stratified random sampling methodology. That is, all landing sites are clustered into zones and then divided according to their status of importance (primary, secondary, tertiary). A system of stratified cluster sampling is then used to estimate catch and fishing effort for twenty-one landing sites on mainland St. Vincent. All species-specific landings are then raised on a monthly basis to estimate total landings.

In February 2018, a Fisheries Officer completed his participation in United Nations University Fisheries Training Programme at United Nations University – Iceland, Marine and Fresh Water Institute (MFRI) in collaboration with the University of Iceland, University of Akureyri and Holar University. The officer did an analysis of the data collection and management systems of St. Vincent and the Grenadines incorporating knowledge gained in data management and the processes involved in the collection of fisheries catch and effort data.

##### *2.1.1 High seas*

The captain of each vessel maintains a log of the daily catch and transmits the data to the vessel owners. The data is then sent to the Fisheries Division for analysis. The logbooks capture information such as the position (latitude, longitude) of the vessel, date, catch and effort (weight, species, hooks) and size (length frequency) data.

Tuna and tuna-like species caught on the high seas are transhipped at sea to ports in Asia and North America.

#### *2.2 Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)*

SVG has upgraded its VMS capabilities to a more modernized system. SVG flagged High Seas fishing vessels have been fitted with new up to date and compatible VMS hardware. The competent authorities work with Pole Star, a member of the Absolute Software Group and they currently provide this service. The reporting system is an automatic, real time internet-based service. From our research this reporting system complies with ICCAT VMS recommendation. Apart from simply tracking vessels, the system also includes features such as Geo-zones, e-logs, alerts for entry into unrestricted zones (EEZs and other RFMOs) and daily electronic reporting system.

A Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Unit has been established in the Fisheries Division to monitor ship information received from the Absolute VMS software. The Unit is composed of five (5) Officers of the Fisheries Division. Vessels are monitored on a daily basis.

#### *2.3 Observer Programme*

At present, St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a part of the ICCAT Regional Observer Programme for transshipment. St. Vincent and the Grenadines' National Observer Programme facilitates the placement of scientific observers on board its High Seas fishing vessels for the purpose of collecting fisheries specific data and in compliance with the relevant requirements for observer coverage established by ICCAT. The requirement for

observer coverage is contained in the St. Vincent and the Grenadines High Seas Fishing Regulations (2003). St. Vincent and the Grenadines has deployed one (1) national observer during this current fishing season as it represents the 5% minimum observer coverage stipulated by ICCAT.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines' scientific observers were trained by Cap Marine Environmental Limited, a consultancy firm out of South Africa, which offers a comprehensive range of marine monitoring and fisheries consultancy services. The training curriculum was designed to meet the training requirements for sea-going scientific fisheries observers on Pelagic Longline vessels operating on the high seas under the St. Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG) flag and within the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) Convention Area to ensure the collection and reporting of relevant scientific information from ICCAT fisheries. In parallel with the observer training four days were dedicated to train and set up the administrative coordination for the national observer program.

#### 2.4 Port Sampling Program

The St. Vincent and the Grenadines Fisheries Fish and Fish Products Regulations (2006) allows for the inspection of vessel discharges to ascertain the fish landed is fit for consumption. The traceability of fish is addressed in Section 35 of the St. Vincent and the Grenadines Fish and Fish Products Regulations.

The St. Vincent and the Grenadines Fisheries Division "Procedural Manual for the Official Control of Fish and Fish Products (2011)" outlines the proper procedures for the inspection of fish and fish products as well as those relating to the proper control of fish and fish products for domestic markets, export markets and the importation of fish. These include licenses, health certificates and other inspection forms which can be used to allow reliable traceability of fish and fish products (based on HACCP standards) from the net to the primary distributors.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines acceded the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing on 23rd June 2016.

### ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

	<b>GENERAL</b>	<b>RESPONSE</b>
S1	Annual Report	13/9/2019
S2	Fleet characteristics	26/7/19
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate	26/7/19
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	26/7/19; 8/8/19
S5	Size samples (Task II)	26/7/19; 8/8/19
S6	Catch estimated by size	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not target BFT.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	No tagging surveys conducted by St. Vincent and the Grenadines.
S8	Information on tagging surveys	No tagging surveys conducted by St. Vincent and the Grenadines.
S9	Information collected under conventional tagging programmes	No tagging surveys conducted by St. Vincent and the Grenadines.
S10	Information collected under electronic tagging programmes	No tagging surveys conducted by St. Vincent and the Grenadines.
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Included in Annual Report.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Data on pelagic sargassum not collected.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	St. Vincent does not conduct fishing in the Mediterranean.
<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>		
S15	Size sampling from farms	St. Vincent does not conduct research on Bluefin tuna.

S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	St. Vincent does not conduct research on Bluefin tuna.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	St. Vincent does not conduct research on Bluefin tuna.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	St. Vincent does not conduct research on Bluefin tuna.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	St. Vincent does not conduct research on Bluefin tuna.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	St. Vincent does not conduct research on Bluefin tuna.
S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	St. Vincent does not conduct research on Bluefin tuna.
<b>TROPICALS</b>		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	26/7/19; 8/8/19.
S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	St. Vincent utilises a FAD Management Plan developed by the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM).
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc.	St. Vincent does not deploy or use FADS in international waters.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	St. Vincent does not have any support vessels within its fleet.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	13/9/2019. 5% of fishing days.
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	St. Vincent did not conduct port sampling.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	St. Vincent does not deploy or use FADS in international waters.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	St. Vincent does not fish within the EEZ of another CPC.
<b>SHARK</b>		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No changes. 1/10/2018.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	No results. St. Vincent not currently conducting research on shortfin mako.
S51	Information on blue shark	St. Vincent not conducting scientific research on blue sharks.
<b>OTHER BYC</b>		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	St. Vincent has not developed identification guides.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	13/9/2019. Included in Annual Report.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	13/9/2019. Included in Annual Report.



S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No measures taken
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No research done

## Part II (Management implementation)

### Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures

#### ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Req	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports	13/9/2019
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	See above.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	8/8/19; 12/8/19
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	St. Vincent does not charter vessels from other CPCs.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	St. Vincent does not charter vessels from other CPCs.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	13/9/2019
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	0
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	St. Vincent does not have carrier vessels in its fleet.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	29/12/17
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	St. Vincent has not designated ports for foreign fishing vessels.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	St. Vincent has not designated ports for foreign fishing vessels.
GEN	0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	St. Vincent has not designated ports for foreign fishing vessels.
GEN	0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	St. Vincent has not designated ports for foreign fishing vessels.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	St. Vincent has not designated ports for foreign fishing vessels.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	St. Vincent has not designated ports for foreign fishing vessels.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	St. Vincent has not designated ports for foreign fishing vessels.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	St. Vincent does not currently have any such arrangements.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	St. Vincent is not involved in access agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	St. Vincent is not involved in access agreements.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	10/8/18; 14/8/18; 23/8/18; 30/8/18; 7/9/18.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No actions taken.

GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	St. Vincent does not have sport and recreational fisheries for the ICCAT managed species.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	St. Vincent does not currently suspect any vessel of being involved in IUU fishing.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	St. Vincent does not currently suspect any vessel of being involved in IUU fishing.
GEN	0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No importation or landings from foreign flagged vessels.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	St. Vincent does not currently suspect any vessel of non-compliance with ICCAT measures.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	St. Vincent does not currently suspect any vessel of non-compliance with ICCAT measures.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not observe vessels contravening Res 94-09.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not observe vessels contravening Res 94-09.
GEN	0031	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate	St. Vincent does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel pilot programme.
GEN	0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	St. Vincent does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel pilot programme.
GEN	0033	Report on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	St. Vincent does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel pilot programme.
GEN	0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	St. Vincent does not have vessels on the final IUU vessel list.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	St. Vincent does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	St. Vincent does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	St. Vincent does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	St. Vincent does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	St. Vincent does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	St. Vincent does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna.
BFT	1008	Farming capacity plan and revisions if appropriate	St. Vincent does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans	St. Vincent does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna.
BFT	1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	St. Vincent does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2018	St. Vincent does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	St. Vincent does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna.

BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	St. Vincent does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	St. Vincent does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	St. Vincent does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	St. Vincent does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	St. Vincent does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	St. Vincent does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	St. Vincent does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	St. Vincent does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	St. Vincent does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	St. Vincent does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	St. Vincent does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna.
BFT	1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	St. Vincent does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	St. Vincent does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	St. Vincent does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	St. Vincent does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	St. Vincent does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	St. Vincent does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	St. Vincent does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	St. Vincent does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	St. Vincent does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna.
BFT	1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	St. Vincent does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	10/8/18; 14/8/18; 23/8/18; 30/8/18; 7/9/18.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	26/7/19
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	St. Vincent not currently investigating IUU activity.
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	St. Vincent does not use deploy or use FADS in international waters.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	St. Vincent not currently importing Bigeye tuna.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No changes made.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye	4/8/18
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	St. Vincent does not use deploy or use FADS in international waters.

SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	St. Vincent not currently importing Swordfish.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No changes made.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	St. Vincent does not conduct fishing in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	St. Vincent does not conduct fishing in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	St. Vincent does not conduct fishing in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	St. Vincent does not conduct fishing in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No modifications made to the Swordfish Management Plan.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	St. Vincent does not conduct fishing in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	St. Vincent does not conduct fishing in the Mediterranean
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No tagging surveys conducted by St. Vincent and the Grenadines.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	St. Vincent does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	St. Vincent does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	10/8/18; 14/8/18; 23/8/18; 30/8/18; 7/9/18.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	St. Vincent does not have a quota for S.SWO.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	St. Vincent vessels are authorised to target N. SWO.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	St. Vincent vessel are not authorised to target S.SWO.
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	St. Vincent does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
SWO	3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	St. Vincent does not conduct fishing in the Mediterranean.
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	St. Vincent does not conduct fishing in the Mediterranean.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	10/8/18; 14/8/18; 23/8/18; 30/8/18; 7/9/18.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	10/8/18; 14/8/18; 23/8/18; 30/8/18; 7/9/18.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	St. Vincent vessels are authorised to target N. ALB.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	St. Vincent vessels are authorised to target S. ALB.
BIL	5001	Report on the implementation of Rec. 15-05/18-04 and 16-11	13/9/2019
SHK	7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	No changes made.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Included in Annual Report.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Included in Annual Report.

BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Included in Annual Report.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No electrical statistical document system implemented.
MIS C	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No objections lodged by St. Vincent .

***Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures***

A training was held on 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> April 2018 on the International Law Framework to combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU). The training was attended by twenty-three (23) representatives of various fisheries and marine/coastal management agencies within St. Vincent and the Grenadines and was part of FAO’s assistance in Strengthening Fisheries Legislation in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines - Focus: IUU Fishing. The training was delivered by a representative of the Development Law Service of the FAO Legal Office.

The objectives of the training were: i) Describing the rights and responsibilities of a State in its role as a coastal State, flag State, port State and market State; ii) Describing how the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and other instruments provide for the rights and responsibilities of States; and iii) Discussing how Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is implementing its regional and international obligations.

A delegation of two (2) Fisheries Officers, one (1) legal officer and one (1) maritime officer attended a training course in Fisheries Law at the FAO/IMO International Maritime Law Institute (IMLI) in Malta. The course was developed and delivered under the auspices of the Port State Measures Support Project (GCP/INT/307/NOR) financed by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation and the Support for the Implementation of PSMA and related Instruments to Combat IUU Fishing Project (GCP/ INT/313/SWE) financed by the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The course covered inter alia:

- Introduction to the Law of the Sea and international fisheries law;
- Fisheries instruments, both binding and non-binding;
- Contributions of international adjudicatory bodies;
- Rights and responsibilities of States in fisheries governance;
- Overview of fisheries management including monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement;
- Implementation of rights and responsibilities in national fisheries legislation;
- Practical guidance on inspections, the analysis of fisheries offences and violations, collection and presentation of evidence, and the prosecution of fisheries offences.

The interagency taskforce established in 2017 continues to plan and guide the implementation of remedial measures, so as to facilitate the removal of the European Union (EU) identification of St. Vincent and the Grenadines as a “non-cooperating third country” in the fight against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing and continue St. Vincent and the Grenadines’ commitment to the continuous improvement relative to preventing, deterring and eliminating IUU fishing activities.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines officially requested FAO’s assistance to: (a) provide support in strengthening the national legislative framework to effectively discharge international obligations as a coastal, flag, port and market state under UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the 1995 United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA), relevant recommendations of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), the 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement and 2009 FAO Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA); (b) develop an NPOA-IUU fishing; and (c) strengthen capacity to implement the PSMA and Compliance Agreement.

The technical and legal assistance from FAO (guided by TCP/STV/3602 Strengthening fisheries legislation in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) identified gaps and constraints in the national legislation legal and policy framework with the intention of revision in order to address the gaps and constraints. This process was carried out in close collaboration with national stakeholders and authorities involved in fisheries management with particular emphasis on those involved in monitoring, control and surveillance and enforcement. The stakeholders

included were: the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Rural Transformation, Industry and Labour, the Ministry of National Security, Air and Seaport Development, the Maritime Administration and the Registrar of Ships, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Commerce, Customs and Excise Department, Coast Guard, the Ministry of Legal Affairs, the Ministry of Health, Wellness and the Environment, Ministry of Economic Planning, Sustainable Development, Industry, Information and Labour, as well as Fisherfolk organisations.

Fisheries Division is in the process of developing a new policy to train new entrants entering the fishing industry. This will allow the Division to educate and inform the fishermen about the industry and the importance of safety at sea with a view to improve their knowledge, decreasing the number of fishing incidents at sea and to also foster a culture of their safety within the fishing communities. The Division has developed a Basic Fisherman Training Manual which will be used to guide the training process. Additionally, twenty-five (25) fishermen were trained and received safety equipment such as life jackets, compasses and VHF radios under Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) project in July 2018 and this initiative will continue under the Climate Change Adaptation for the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector (CC4FISH) project which aligns with the mandate of the Fisheries Division.

***Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures***

As an island state, the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines recognizes the contributions which the fisheries sector makes to the economy and the food and nutritional security of developing states. With an increased demand for fish and the increased efforts from fishers to meet this demand, globally fishing pressure on the marine capture fisheries has led to the degradation of some fish stocks.

The key constraint faced in the implementation of conservation and management measures is a lack of capital to finance relevant initiatives, however St. Vincent and the Grenadines has made some significant improvements to legislation and policies involving the marine space.

The Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines and the Food and Agricultural Organization continue to work through a Technical Cooperation Project (TCP) established for strengthening fisheries legislation in St. Vincent and the Grenadines with a focus on the standards required to combat IUU fishing. The technical and legal assistance from FAO has identified gaps and constraints in the national and policy framework, and steps are being made to address these issues. The process will be carried out in close collaboration with national stakeholders and authorities involved in fisheries management. The Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines is therefore actively working to improve the sustainability of its fisheries sector and ensure the sustainability of the marine resources.

YEARS	EFFORT No. of HOOKS	YFT	N.ALB	S.ALB	BET	SKJ	SAIL	N.SWO	S.SWO	WAH	SPF	MISC	TOTALS
2014	549,900	481.34	326.91	129.84	29.7	0.065	3.55	39.801	19.242	3.37	2.564	1211.5	<b>2,247.882</b>
2015	339,800	124.29	305.12	99.51	496.28	0.661	0.774	102.25	0	0.326	0.147	68.985	<b>1198.343</b>
2016	513,658	435.473	291.6	107	622.234	0	85.321	33.407	4.687	10.751	6.580	205.862	<b>1802.915</b>
2017	179,671	713.4	296.2	101.4	889	53.6	10.2	45.8	6.2	114	61.3	198.3	<b>2489.4</b>
2018	434,800	373.30	173.26	98.21	427.87	35.92	10.03	26.26	4.19	82.13	84.17	49.85	<b>1365.19</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>2609.143</b>	<b>1720</b>	<b>665.8</b>	<b>2465.084</b>	<b>90.246</b>	<b>109.875</b>	<b>247.518</b>	<b>34.319</b>	<b>210.577</b>	<b>154.761</b>	<b>1734.497</b>	<b>9,103.73</b>
<b>QUOTAS (2018)</b>		<b>n/a</b>	<b>300*</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	

**Table 1**, Annual Catch and Effort Statistics for SVG Longline High Seas vessels 2014 - 2018 (weights and quotas in MT).

\*St. Vincent and the Grenadines currently has a quota for 200mt of Northern Albacore tuna however an additional 100mt has been transferred from Chinese Taipei for a period encompassing 2018 as per ICCAT Recommendation 16-06.

## Appendix 1

### St. Vincent and the Grenadines Observer Report 2018

#### Final Trip Report

The observer was briefed on 18/09/18. The observer then travelled to Guyana on the 03/10/18 via Caribbean Airlines, accompanied by a Fisheries Official. Upon arrival, the observer was accommodated for at the King's Hotel in Georgetown for ten (10) days before joining the vessel. At the hotel, the observer was well taken care of. During the time spent there, the observer was able to carry out the pre-sea inspection of the vessel Dae Young 112 at the dry-dock. The vessel met safety requirements after being inspected by the observer and the Fisheries Official. Following the inspection, the observer did some shopping for the trip. On 13/10/18, the observer boarded the vessel promptly at 6:00 am. The vessel set sail at 6:30 am, the said morning.

Within hours of sailing, a crew member fell and was injured. He was then treated by the captain. There were thirty (30) crew members on board. Among them, were twenty-five (25) Indonesians and five (5) Chinese. On board the vessel, there were two (2) chefs, each of Indonesian and Chinese nationality. They prepared meals for the crew three (3) times daily. The observer ate on the upper-deck along with the captain, engineers and the Chinese chef. The Indonesians ate on the main-deck and in their cabins.

The vessel Dae Young 112 had been sailing for (10) days from port in Guyana before arriving at the first fishing ground. During the steaming days, the crew members cleaned the vessel and prepared fishing gears. Buoys were placed on the upper-deck, stern, hooks and clippers connected to branch lines and stored in buckets. Also, the crew untangled nylons, changed buoy lines and antennas were attached to radio buoys.

On the 23/10/18, the vessel arrived at its first fishing ground. It was located 06° 45 S, 029° 50 N. At this location, the Fishing Master targeted Big-Eye Tunas (*Thunnus obesus*). The first set was made at 10:30 pm (ship-time)/ 6:30 pm (local time). The moon was full; the weather and sea conditions were fair. The vessel had a line setter. Baiting of hooks were manually done. The main line was braided monofilament, 270,200 meters in length and a 582

diameter of 6 millimeters. The bait types were sardines and mackerels. The hooks were medium and large Japanese hooks. The vessel's setting speed was 9.5 knots on average. On eight seconds intervals a branch line was attached to the main line and buoy after sixteen branch lines. Setting took approximately six hours on average. The lines were hauled approximately twenty-four (24) hours after the set.

During the first haul, the main engine broke down for approximately twelve (12) hours. The crew fished for twenty-four (24) days at this location. There has been a series of main engine breakdowns. The main engine broke down from 31/10/18 -01/11/18. This breakdown caused a problem where the main freezer began to experience rising temperature. A request was then made to transfer the fish on board to another vessel, Dae Sung 216 until the main engine was serviced. However, before the transfer, Dae Sung's engineer joined the vessel and serviced the main engine. The service was successful; therefore, there was no need to go through with the fish transfer. On the 11/11/18, the engine broke down for three (3) days while the vessel drifted. On the 13/11/18, another engineer joined the crew. The engineer arrived on a vessel named MAXIMUS, Call sign: DAK 1279 at location 07° 40 S, 028° W at 7:00 am.

The main engine was serviced on the 14/11/18. Dae Young 112 sailed south west for three (3) days. During this time, the crew members cleaned the vessel and prepared to target Albacore Tunas (*Thunnus alalunga*). The branch lines were one millimeter and the hooks were small Japanese hooks. Sardines were used as bait. The vessel was travelling at 9.5 knots on average. The location of this fishing ground was 14° 23 S, 033° 46 W. Fishing commenced at 12:24 pm. The crew fished seventeen (17) days in the area. The crew members worked hard for long hours. The captain was happy with the catch at the second location. The crew members had minor injuries which were treated.

However, on the 30/11/18, a crew member died. On the fateful morning the crew completed setting. Eight crew members did the setting while the others were asleep. The observer was asleep. The set finished at 10:30 am local time. Normally after each set, lunch was shared to the crew members. At this time the vessel cruised from the end of the set to the beginning of the next haul while the crew ate lunch. After lunch the hauling crew prepared for the next haul.

The captain, engineers, chefs and the observer were just about to have lunch on the bridge when an Indonesian crew member requested to see the captain. The crew member spoke to the captain in Indonesian which the observer did not clearly understand. However, the captain and the engineers rushed down to the cabin followed by the observer. It was 11:00 am local time. They went into the cabin while the observer stood at the entrance. An Indonesian crew member was lying motionless on his bunk. The captain and engineer did some assessments including chest compressions. Moments later the captain pronounced the body 'Charik Haryanto' dead. Everyone was in a state of shock. Some crew members broke down in tears while others vomited. The deceased was placed inside a wooden box and placed inside a freezer. On the 01/12/18 the vessel was ordered to report to port in Dakar, Senegal, Africa for investigations leading to the crew member's death. The vessel sailed nine (9) days before the arrival in Dakar on the 10/12/18. The observer disembarked the vessel on 10/12/18 at 7:30am and was booked to a hotel. The observer spent six days at the hotel before leaving on a four days flight to St. Vincent. The observer arrived in St. Vincent at 11:50pm on 18/12/19.

During the trip twenty-eight sets and twenty nine hauls were observed. Sixteen sets and seventeen haul which targeted big eye tunas and twelve sets hauls which targeted albacore tunas. The vessel had a total of thirteen streaming days. Ten from port in Guyana and three from one fishing ground to another. The main engine broke down for a total of 120 hrs (5days).



The table below shows the total number of species and weight observed.

Species		Amount	Weight (kg)
Big –eye Tuna		193	7068
Albacore Tuna		1225	27993
Yellow Fin Tuna		13	536
Sword Fish		49	1871
Black Marlin		01	125
Blue Marlin		13	1053
Blue Shark		54	933
Wahoo		14	205
Short-bill Spearfish		36	350
Escolar		25	130
Oil Fish		24	120
Barracuda		01	05
Dolphin Fish		06	30
Moon Fish		06	200
<b>Total</b>	14	1660	40619

The table below shows depredated species.

Species	Amount
Albacore	28
Escolar	01
Wahoo	01

The table below shows data from the Captains Logbook.

Species	Amount	WEIGHT (KG)
Big-eye Tuna	350	13218
Yellow Fin Tuna	23	1018
Albacore Tuna	2525	62471
Sword Fish	97	4017
Blue Shark	140	2908
Blue Marlin	20	1403
Escolar	13	110
Moon Fish	15	N/A
Wahoo	08	90
Short-bill Spearfish	46	690

During the trip weights were used as a by-catch method. The vessel had dehookers to dehook accidental by-catch, there was no bird scaring lines deployed since there were no birds to scare. No tagged species were caught during the trip. The weather was relatively fair. At times there were very hot days and cold nights. All wastes on-board were disposed at sea. The main problem encountered by the observer was language differences. The conditions on board were tough at times but generally manageable. The crew members were very disciplined and hard working. The observer kept contact with the fisheries via e-mails and satellite phone. The trip was a great experience for me. It is one I will never forget.

Fisheries Division Edit:

The observer has indicated that there were no interactions with sea turtles during the trip. The target species were Bigeye and Albacore tuna.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF SYRIA  
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA SYRIE  
INFORME ANUAL DE SIRIA**

*SUMMARY*

*Fishing in Syria is traditional, and vessels traditionally operate in territorial waters and are not equipped to target tuna species. Two vessels are equipped to participate in BFT fishing activities, but only one vessel was used to catch the Syrian quota in 2019. Syrian quotas of BFT were transferred for farming purposes, and there were no landings of BFT. There are no tuna transshipping activities authorized previously in Syria. Farming, tuna caging and tuna traps activities are not applicable in Syria. Total Syrian catch of BFT was 66,000 kg and 71,973 kg in 2018 and 2019 respectively. Vessels flying the Syrian flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by ICCAT recommendations.*

*RÉSUMÉ*

*La pêche en Syrie est traditionnelle et les navires opèrent traditionnellement dans les eaux territoriales et ne sont pas équipés pour cibler des espèces de thonidés. Sur les deux navires équipés pour participer aux activités de pêche de thon rouge, seul l'un d'entre eux a capturé le quota syrien en 2019. Les quotas de thon rouge alloués à la Syrie ont été transférés à des fins d'élevage et aucun débarquement de thon rouge n'a été réalisé. Il n'y a pas d'activités de transbordement de thon autorisées auparavant en Syrie. Les activités d'élevage, de mise en cage de thonidés et des madragues thonières ne sont pas applicables en Syrie. La capture syrienne totale de thon rouge était de 66.000 kg et de 71.973 kg en 2018 et en 2019, respectivement. Les navires battant pavillon syrien ne sont pas susceptibles de capturer des espèces de requins couvertes par les recommandations de l'ICCAT.*

*RESUMEN*

*La pesca en Siria es tradicional, y los buques operan tradicionalmente en aguas territoriales y no están equipados para dirigirse a los túnidos. Hay dos buques equipados para participar en actividades de pesca de atún rojo, y de estos sólo un buque se utilizó para capturar la cuota de Siria en 2019. La cuota de atún rojo de Siria fue transferida para fines de cría y no se desembarcó atún rojo. No hay actividades de transbordo de túnidos autorizadas previamente en Siria. Las actividades de cría, introducción en jaula y almadrabas no son aplicables en Siria. La captura total de Siria de atún rojo se situó en 66.000 kg en 2018 y 71.973 kg en 2019. No es probable que los buques que enarbolan pabellón Siria capturen ninguna de las especies de tiburones cubiertas por las recomendaciones de ICCAT*

**Part 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**

***Section 1: Annual fisheries information***

Syria has a coastline of 183 km with good artificial ports, The shelf is very narrow (8 km at its widest) and has an approximate surface of 1160 km<sup>2</sup>. With continental shelf is very steep. Only 40 km are trawlable, trawling area on the shelf is about 310 km<sup>2</sup>.

Syrian waters have low productivity due to the absence of upwellings or major discharges or currents, which bring nutrients to the region. Consequently, landings from marine fisheries have been low (around 2500 t) and this activity has a minor importance in the general economy of Syria. Landings are composed of several species (sea breams, mullets, barracuda, mackerel and other carangids which are marketed together by size categories.

The majority of fishing vessels belong to the artisanal sector, The marine fleet consists of 1850 feluccas (open boats of 4–6 m in length), which also includes some artisanal small-sized purse seiners and 6 trawlers.

Feluccas are the standard artisanal fishing vessel made of wood; 4–6 m length, 1.5–2.0 m width and powered by 5–20 hp diesel engines, distributed all along the coast where there are suitable places to beach them or in the small fishing ports.

Most of the feluccas are operated by their owners and operate very near the coast (up to 2 km) and near to the points where they are usually beached.

A variety of fishing gears are used in this mixed-species fishery, including trammel nets for bottom fishing, bottom longlines, gillnets, shore seines, cast nets, small purse seines, bottom-set nets and handlines. Trawling is forbidden along the coast up to 5.5 km from shoreline.

The purse-seine fleet is considered part of the artisanal sector due to vessel lengths under 8 m, and targets small pelagics such as sardine and mackerel, they are operate at night only using lights to attract fish, only two purse-seine vessels recorded in ICCAT list of vessels and on of them used to catch Syrian quota of BFT 2019.

To date there has been no mariculture research or development, also the subsistence and recreational sectors are neglected in Syria with low catches and catch rates.

## **Section 2: Research and statistics**

### **2.1 Fisheries statistics**

#### **2.1.1 Temperate tuna fishery statistics**

Bluefin Tuna: Syrian bluefin tuna fishery regulated by quotas, seasons and gear restrictions recommended by ICCAT. Only two Syrian vessels (Purse seiner) are recorded in ICCAT list of vessel so far, and only one fishing vessel conducts BFT fishing activity to catch Syrian allocated quota in 2019, total catch of BFT during 2018 was 66000 Kg increased to 71973 Kg during 2019. Total quantity of BFT transferred for farming purpose. Tropical tuna, swordfish, marlins, sailfish and shark fishery are underprivileged in Syria.

### **2.2 Research Activities**

Only one vessel conduct BFT fisheries 2019, the total catch in 2019 (71973 Kg) transferred for farming purpose. Because of circumstances in Syria and illegal sanctions since 2011, there are lack of financial support for experts and researcher regarding marine fisheries research, and also there are no training or cooperative programs or any technical assistance from any international organization or agencies since 2011.

#### **2.2.1 Fishery observer deployments**

In accordance with ICCAT recommendations, purse seiner used to catch Syrian quota used one regional observer. National observer program for sampling from the fleet was used and the data collected through this program have been used to quantify the composition, disposition, and quantity of the total catch of fisheries in Syria, and no landing of tuna reported.

## **ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Requirement</b>	<b>Response</b>
	<b>GENERAL</b>	
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	12/9/2019
S2	Fleet Characteristics	25/7/2019
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	25/7/2019
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	25/7/2019
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Not applicable, catch transferred for farming purpose.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Not applicable, catch transferred for farming purpose.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable, no tagging program in Syria.
S8	Information on tagging surveys	Not applicable, no tagging program in Syria.
S9	Information collected under conventional tagging programmes	Not applicable, no tagging program in Syria.
S10	Information collected under electronic tagging programmes	Not applicable, no tagging program in Syria.

S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	only one vessel operated for BFT and the regional observer submitted report to ICCAT.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable, no information on pelagic Sargassum.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No fishing vessels authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons.
	<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>	
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable, no farming activities.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	No caging activities in Syria.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Only one vessel operated for BFT and the regional observer submitted report to ICCAT.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	No cooperative research programs due to circumstances in Syria.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable, only one vessel operated for BFT.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable, only one vessel operated for BFT.
S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Not applicable, no scientific research program.
	<b>TROPICAL TUNA</b>	
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable, no vessels for catching BET/YFT/SKJ.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	Not applicable, no fish aggregating devices activities in Syria.
S44	the number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc.	Not applicable, no fish aggregating devices activities in Syria.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable, only one vessel operated for BFT.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	Not Applicable, No Vessels Operated For Tropical Tuna.
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Not Applicable, No Vessels Operated For Tropical Tuna.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable, no FADs activities in Syria.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Not applicable, no vessels operated in the EEZ of another CPC.
	<b>SHARK</b>	
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable, no vessels targeting sharks.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	Not applicable, no catch of shortfin mako.
S51	Information on blue sharks	Not applicable, no catch of blue sharks.
	<b>OTHER BY-CATCH</b>	
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not applicable, no reports on sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in Syrian water.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable, no reports on seabird incidental catch interactions of sea turtles in Syrian water.

S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Not applicable, no reports on seabird incidental catch in Syrian water.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable, multispecies catch in Syria and all catch landed with no discard.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable, multispecies catch in Syria and all catch landed with no discard.

## Part II (Management implementation)

### Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures

Syria conduct BFT fishery only and recommendations 18-02 and 14-04 are applied in all aspects of BFT activities like:

#### 3.1 Catch limits and minimum sizes

Recommendation by ICCAT establishing a multi-annual management plan for Bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean sea is implemented in Syria.

Syrian quota of BFT was 66 t in 2018 and 73 t in 2019. Consistent with Rec.17-07 and 18-02, Syria implemented the recommended 2017 quota as well as a 2018 and 2019 limiting the harvest of BFT measuring less than 30 Kg to zero percent (by weight) of the Syrian quota.

#### 3.2 Closed Seasons

Only one purse seiner used to catch Syrian quota of BFT. Consistent with Rec. 18-02 the authorized period for fishing is from 15 May to 1st July.

#### 3.3 Observer Programs and Related Activities

One regional observer used to observe and report fish activity on the Syrian vessel in 2019.

#### 3.4 Vessel Monitoring

Syrian vessel equipped with VMS and transmission of the VMS messages to the ICCAT Secretariat implemented strictly.

### ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Syria has quota of BFT and all required data and reporting obligations implemented and transmitted to ICCAT at time.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Syria has only two vessels recorded in ICCAT record of vessels and operate for BFT fishery to catch Syrian quota and all reporting obligations transmitted to ICCAT, no shark fisheries in Syria.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	25/7/2019
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Syria does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Syria does not charter any vessels.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	Not applicable. Syria does not tranship at sea or in-port.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Syria does not tranship at sea or in-port.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. Syria does not tranship at sea or in-port.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Syria does not tranship at sea or in-port.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not applicable. Syria does not tranship at sea or in-port.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	15/2/2019
GEN	0012	Advice notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable, due circumstances in Syria.
GEN	0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Not applicable, no denial of entry for any vessel.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Not applicable, no landing of BFT.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable, no landing of BFT.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable, no landing of BFT.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Not applicable, no agreements or arrangements for inspector exchange.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable, no Access Agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable, no Access Agreements.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	Only two vessels recorded in ICCAT list and ICCAT informed about the two vessels at the time.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	no changes from previous year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable, no sport or recreational fisheries in Syria.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable, no vessels involved in IUU fishing.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable, no vessels involved in IUU fishing.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable, Syrian quota of BFT transferred for cage culture, no import or landing.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable, no data on non-compliance.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable, no allegations of non-compliance.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable, no vessels sightings.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable, no vessels sightings.



Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0031	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate	Not applicable, no at sea inspection program.
GEN	0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Not applicable, no at sea inspection program.
GEN	0033	Report on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Not applicable, no exchange inspection personnel.
GEN	0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable, no Syrian vessel in IUU list.
<b>SPECIES SPECIFIC</b>			
<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>			
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. No Bluefin tuna farming facilities in Syria.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. No Bluefin tuna farming facilities in Syria.
BFT	1003	Carryover of caged fish	Not applicable, Bluefin tuna transferred and transfer declaration issued .
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable, Bluefin tuna transferred and one transfer declaration issued.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable, no authorized traps in Syria.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2019	10/02/2019
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable, no farming activities in Syria.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Modification to fishing plan requested regarding joint fishing operation.
BFT	1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	It will be sent before 1 <sup>st</sup> October 2019.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2018	25/07/2019
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	8/5/2019
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable, No Bluefin tuna other vessels in Syria.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable, no Joint Fishing Operations.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Some interruption in VMS transmission due technical problems.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable, due to circumstances in Syria.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable, due to circumstances in Syria.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable, only one inspector employed in 2019 BFT fishing season.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable, only one vessel authorized to catch BFT in 2019 and regional observer submitted report to ICCAT.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable, no transshipment operations.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	5/03/2019
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Four (4)
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	In the end of every month following catching month (5).
BFT	1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	1/6/2019
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/ 115 cm	Not applicable, no fish less than 30 kg, Lack of technical expertise for tag and release of fish.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	It will be sent before 1 <sup>st</sup> October 2019.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No not applicable, electronic validation system applied.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	10/4/2019
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	10/4/2018
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable, no tagging activities.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable, only one vessel authorized to catch BFT in 2019.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Data has been entered directly through the system.
BFT	1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable, no farms in Syria.
<b>TROPICAL SPECIES</b>			
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable, no vessels targeting BET/YFT/SKJ.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Not applicable, no vessels targeting BET/YFT/SKJ.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable, no vessels targeting BET/YFT/SKJ, no IUU activity.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable, no vessels targeting BET/YFT/SKJ.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable, no Data from ICCAT statistical document programs.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable, no vessels targeting BET/YFT/SKJ.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	Not applicable, no vessels targeting BET.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	Not applicable, no FADs activities in Syria.
<b>SWORDFISH</b>			
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable, no data from ICCAT statistical document programs.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No not applicable, no validation seals and signatures for SDPs.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable, no vessels targeting MED-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable, no vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable, no special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable, no vessels targeting MED-SWO.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not applicable, no vessels targeting MED-SWO.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable, no vessels targeting MED-SWO.
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable, no vessels targeting MED-SWO.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable, no vessels targeting MED-SWO.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable, no inspection vessels for MED-SWO.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable, no vessels targeting MED-SWO.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	Not applicable, no vessels targeting N. SWO

Category	N°	Information required	Response
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	Not applicable, no vessels targeting S. SWO.
SWO	3017	Maximum on board bycatch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable, no bycatch of N. SWO.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable, no bycatch of S. SWO.
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable
SWO	3020	Annual fishing plan for Mediterranean SWO	Not applicable
<b>ALBACORE</b>			
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean Albacore	Not applicable, no vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean Albacore.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic Albacore	Not applicable, no Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean Albacore.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic Albacore	Not applicable, no Vessels authorised to fish for South Atlantic Albacore.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable, no bycatch of N. ALB.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable, no bycatch of S. ALB.
<b>BILLFISH</b>			
BIL	5001	Report on the implementation of Rec. 15-05/18-04 and 16-11	Not applicable, no billfish catch in Syria.
<b>SHARK</b>			
SHK	7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	sharks not targeted by Syrian fleets, sharks not popular for food consumption in Syria, and no exporting activities of sharks, all recommendation adopted in Syria.
<b>OTHER SPECIES / BY-CATCH</b>			
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	No incidental catch of sea turtles.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	no incidental catch of seabird.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	All catch of fish landed and no discards reported.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>			
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	National Observers in landings report the catch of all species and submit reports to fisheries authorities.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	ICCAT recommendations applied regarding BFT fishery.

#### ***Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures***

There are many regulations in Syria affecting marine fisheries. They refer to licensing of fishermen and boats, closed seasons and areas, mesh size regulations, pollution and use of dynamite.

General Commission for Fisheries Resources Terms and Conditions applied for BFT fishing in Syria (only one vessel conduct BFT fishing activities to catch Syrian quota in 2019).

*Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures*

General Commission for Fisheries Resources as fish authority in Syria doing all available means to improve fisheries management and statistical data collection under the difficult conditions in Syria, it encourage fishermen to develop their fishing gear and extend fishing activities to EEZ to meet the high demand for marine products due to overexploitation of coastal fisheries resources, but because of circumstances in Syria and illegal sanctions since 2011 there is less interest of investing in fishing activities, in addition to the fact that many fishermen moved for another alternative works. We hope that with the end of the crisis in Syria, more new vessels will be operated and conduct to fishing activities.

General Commission for Fisheries Resources request for technical support and training programs regarding resource management to insure more cooperation and best implementation of ICCAT recommendations in future to come.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO  
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA TRINITÉ ET TOBAGO  
INFORME ANUAL DE TRINIDAD Y TOBAGO<sup>1</sup>**

*SUMMARY*

*Landings of tuna and tuna-like species from Trinidad and Tobago commercial and recreational vessels for the year 2018 were estimated at 3 360 t. The most abundant species of the non-artisanal fleet's landings was yellowfin tuna as expected. These landings, 1 214 t, comprised 91.5% of the fleet's landings. Twenty-four (24) longliners were operational in 2018. Thirty-seven (37) sailfish and four (4) blue marlins were released at one of the two major tournaments targeting these species. The Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries is participating in the 5-year project "GCP/INT/228/JPN – Fisheries Management and Marine Conservation within a Changing Ecosystem" under which a draft report including recommendations for improving the fisheries data collection systems was produced. These recommendations, which are aligned with those presented by Dr Freddy Arocha (Arocha 2014), will be prioritised for implementation based on resource availability. Also conducted under the project in July 2019 were two workshops for fisheries and information technology personnel on the scalable database structure developed under the project and advanced R training. Having been updated under the FAO funded project TCP/TRI/3601/C1 - TCPF "Strengthening Fisheries Legislation in Trinidad and Tobago – Focus: IUU Fishing" the June 2018 version of the Draft Fisheries Management Bill is being reviewed by the Chief Parliamentary Counsel in preparation for presentation to Parliament. Regulations are also currently being developed under the project. Cabinet has approved Trinidad and Tobago's accession to the Port State Measures Agreement and acceptance of the Compliance Agreement, and a Memorandum of Understanding among the agencies with responsibilities linked to fisheries management. In preparation for the implementation of the agreements, the country is participating in the 3-year Port State Measures Support Project, GCP/RLA/222/USA, which is funded by the United States and implemented by the FAO and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), USA.*

*RÉSUMÉ*

*Les débarquements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées des navires commerciaux et récréatifs de Trinité-et-Tobago pour l'année 2018 ont été estimés à 3.360 t. L'espèce la plus abondante des débarquements de la flottille non-artisanale était l'albacore, comme prévu. Ces débarquements, 1.214 t, représentaient 91,5% des débarquements de la flottille. Vingt-quatre (24) palangriers étaient opérationnels en 2018. Trente-sept (37) voiliers et quatre (4) makaires bleus ont été relâchés lors de l'un des deux grands tournois ciblant ces espèces. Le Ministère de l'agriculture, des terres et des pêches participe au projet quinquennal "GCP/INT/228/JPN - Gestion des pêcheries et conservation marine dans un écosystème en mutation", dans le cadre duquel un projet de rapport renfermant des recommandations en vue d'améliorer les systèmes de collecte des données halieutiques a été produit. Ces recommandations, qui sont alignées sur celles présentées par le Dr Freddy Arocha (Arocha 2014), seront mises en œuvre en priorité en fonction des ressources disponibles. En juillet 2019, deux ateliers ont également été organisés dans le cadre du projet à l'intention du personnel des pêcheries et des technologies de l'information sur la structure des bases de données évolutives développée dans le cadre du projet et sur la formation avancée en R. Ayant été actualisée dans le cadre du projet financé par la FAO TCP/TRI/3601/C1 - TCPF « Renforcement de la législation des pêches à Trinité et Tobago – Objectif : Pêche IUU », la version de juin 2018 du projet de loi sur la gestion des pêches est actuellement examinée par le conseiller parlementaire en chef en vue de sa présentation au Parlement. Des réglementations sont également en cours de développement dans le cadre du projet. Le cabinet a approuvé l'adhésion de Trinité et Tobago à l'accord sur les mesures du ressort de l'État du port et l'acceptation de l'accord de conformité, ainsi qu'un protocole d'accord entre les organismes ayant des responsabilités liées à la gestion des pêcheries. En vue de la mise en œuvre des accords, le pays participe au projet de soutien aux mesures du ressort de l'État du port, GCP/RLA/222/USA, d'une durée de trois ans, qui est financé par les États-Unis et mis en œuvre par la FAO et la National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), États-Unis.*

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## RESUMEN

*Los desembarques de túnidos y especies afines de los buque comerciales y de recreo de Trinidad y Tobago para el año 2018 se estimaron en 3.360 t. Tal y como se preveía, la especie más abundante de los desembarques de la flota no artesanal fue el rabil. Estos desembarques, que ascendieron a 1.214 t, respondieron del 91,5 % de los desembarques de la flota. Veinticuatro (24) palangreros estuvieron operativos en 2018. Treinta y siete (37) peces vela y cuatro (4) agujas azules fueron liberados en uno de los dos principales torneos que se dirigen a estas especies. El Ministerio de Agricultura, Tierras y Pesca está participando en un proyecto de cinco años, “GCP/INT/228/JPN – Fisheries Management and Marine Conservation within a Changing Ecosystem”, en el marco del cual se ha redactado un proyecto de informe que incluye recomendaciones para mejorar el sistema de recopilación de datos. Estas recomendaciones, que están en consonancia con las presentadas por el Dr. Freddy Arocha (Arocha 2014), se priorizarán para su aplicación en función de la disponibilidad de recursos. También se realizaron en el marco del proyecto, en julio de 2019, dos cursos prácticos para personal de pesquerías y de tecnología de la información sobre la estructura de la base de datos ampliable desarrollada en el marco del proyecto y la capacitación en materia de R avanzado. Actualizado en el marco del proyecto financiado por la FAO TCP/TRI/3601/C1 - TCPF «Reforzamiento de la legislación pesquera en Trinidad y Tobago – objetivo: Pesca IUU», la versión de junio de 2018, del Proyecto de ley de ordenación pesquera está siendo revisado por el Consejo parlamentario superior para su presentación al Parlamento. Los reglamentos se están desarrollando también en el marco del mismo proyecto. El Gabinete ha aprobado la adhesión de Trinidad y Tobago al Acuerdo sobre medidas del Estado rector del puerto y la aceptación del Acuerdo de Cumplimiento, así como un Memorando de Entendimiento entre los organismos con responsabilidades relacionadas con la ordenación pesquera. En preparación para la aplicación de los acuerdos, el país participa en el Proyecto de apoyo a las medidas del Estado rector del puerto, de tres años de duración, GCP/RLA/222/USA, financiado por Estados Unidos e implementado por la FAO y el Organismo Nacional del Océano y la Atmósfera (NOAA) de Estados Unidos.*

## **Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**

### ***Section 1: Annual fisheries information***

Landings of tuna and tuna-like species from Trinidad and Tobago commercial and recreational vessels for the year 2018 were estimated at 3 360 t, thereby showing an increase of 244 t compared to the 2017 landings and a reversal of the pattern of declining landings over the period 2015 to 2017. The most abundant species of the non-artisanal fleet’s landings was yellowfin tuna as expected. These landings, 1 214 t, comprised 91.5% of the fleet’s landings, and were an increase over the fleet’s 2017 yellowfin tuna landings by 325 t. In 2017 and 2016 the longline fleet’s landings of yellowfin tuna comprised 82% and 81% of the fleet’s landings respectively. Twenty-four (24) longliners were operational in 2018. This represents a marked decrease in the number of operational longliners given that between 2013 and 2017 the number of operational longliners remained relatively steady, ranging between 29 and 32.

In 2018, 0.5 t of fish were landed at four of the five major game fishing tournaments, compared with 1.7 t landed at the same tournaments in 2017. Thirty-seven (37) sailfishes and four (4) blue marlins were released at one of the two major tournaments targeting these species.

### ***Section 2: Research and statistics***

Catch and effort data from the non-artisanal longline fleet continue to be collected by the submission of Trip Reports by vessel owners. Data verification is achieved through cross-checking customs export forms, receipts and Statistical Document Programme forms which must accompany each submission as relevant. Coverage of the catch and effort fishing operations of this fleet is estimated at 90%. Data submission is linked to the issuing of fishing licences.

As previously indicated, the system for catch and effort data collection, verification and raising for the artisanal multi-gear fleet of Trinidad was disrupted in October 2015 when collection of the data was significantly curtailed as a result of a change in administrative policy. Alternative mechanisms for deriving catch and effort statistics from the fleet continue to be pursued under the 5-year, Japan-funded, FAO project GCP/INT/228/JPN as described below.

The biological data collection programme for key tuna and tuna-like species landed by the non-artisanal longline fleet continues to be suspended due to the loss of staff and lack of financial resources. However, Task II size data for three major species, yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna and swordfish are being reported based on the size data on each exported fish obtained under the trip reporting system.

Currently there is no biological data collection programme in place covering the artisanal multi-gear fleet. The Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries began participating in the 5-year project “GCP/INT/228/JPN – Fisheries Management and Marine Conservation within a Changing Ecosystem” in mid-2016. The objectives of project activities in Trinidad and Tobago are to enhance capacity within the agencies responsible for fisheries management in the areas of database development and maintenance and utilisation and analysis of data required in fisheries management, and to develop a harmonised fisheries management information system in Trinidad and Tobago. The plan for development of the harmonised fisheries information system was outlined. It includes building on existing in-country mechanisms. In addition, a draft report on the review of the current fisheries data collection and statistical systems – which was conducted jointly under project GCP/SLC/202/SCF – “Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector- CC4FISH” – was developed and includes recommendations for improving the data collection systems for the artisanal and non-artisanal fleets. It is anticipated that these recommendations, which are aligned with those presented by Dr Freddy Arocha with regard to improvement of Trinidad and Tobago’s data collection for ICCAT species (Arocha 2014), will be prioritised for implementation based on resource availability. Under project GCP/INT/228/JPN, two workshops for fisheries and information technology personnel were conducted in July 2019, on: 1) presentation and testing of the scalable database structure developed under the project and 2) advanced R training.

**ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)**

	<b>GENERAL</b>	<b>RESPONSE</b>
S1	Annual Report	15 September 2019
S2	Fleet Characteristics	31 July 2019
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate	26 February 2019 (WHM); 1 April 2019 (YFT); 31 July 2019.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	1 April 2019 (YFT); 31 July 2019.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	1 April 2019 (YFT); 31 July 2019.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Not available
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	No tags were declared in Trinidad and Tobago.
S8	Information on tagging surveys	No tagging surveys were conducted in Trinidad and Tobago.
S9	Information collected under conventional tagging programmes	No tagging programmes have been implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.
S10	Information collected under electronic tagging programmes	Domestic observer program not yet implemented.
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Domestic observer program not yet implemented.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not available
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago fishing vessels were authorised to fish in the Mediterranean during 2018.
<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. There are no bluefin tuna farms in Trinidad and Tobago.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable. There are no bluefin tuna farms in Trinidad and Tobago.

S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago fishing vessels are authorised to catch bluefin tuna; there is no BFT observer programme being implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. There is no cooperative research program on W-BFT to be undertaken in Trinidad and Tobago.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago fishing vessels are authorised to catch bluefin tuna; no bluefin tuna were caught by Trinidad and Tobago fishing vessels.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. No GBYP related research is being implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.
S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Not applicable. No such scientific activities are being implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.
<b>TROPICALS</b>		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	Logbooks are not yet mandatory on Trinidad and Tobago BET/YFT vessels. A precursor Trip Report program is in place, from which information is reported in the Task I and Task II submissions.
S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	There is currently no legislated Management Plan for the use of fish aggregating devices in Trinidad and Tobago. However, the CRFM has developed a Sub-Regional Management Plan for FAD Fisheries in the Eastern Caribbean – which was approved by the Ministerial Council in principle in 2018.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc.	Not available
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not available. There are no Trinidad and Tobago-flagged purse seiners or baitboats.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	An observer programme has not yet been implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	A port sampling programme has not yet been implemented in Trinidad and Tobago; however, the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries is currently engaged in establishing such a programme.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	The Trinidad and Tobago longline fleet does not utilise FADs.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Not applicable. No such programme has been implemented in Trinidad and Tobago as no Trinidad and Tobago fishing vessels are authorised to fish in the EEZ of another CPC.



<b>SHARK</b>		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Trinidad and Tobago's draft NPOA-Sharks is currently being addressed (see Section 5).
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	No specific research on shortfin mako is being undertaken in Trinidad and Tobago.
S51	Information on blue shark	No specific research on blue sharks is being undertaken in Trinidad and Tobago.
<b>OTHER BYC</b>		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	This issue is currently being addressed under project GCP/INT/228/JPN (see Section 2).
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No information available currently for the Trinidad and Tobago fleet.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	A scientific observer programme has not yet been implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No such measures taken; in general there are no discards in the multi-species artisanal fisheries of Trinidad and Tobago.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No such steps or related research have been conducted to date in Trinidad and Tobago.

**Part II (Management implementation)**

*Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures*

**ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3**

<b>Req</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information required</b>	<b>Response</b>
GEN	0001	Annual Reports	<p>The Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries collaborates with the Maritime Services Division regarding TTO vessel registration and maintains records of Trinidad and Tobago fishing vessels that are utilised to derive Task I fleet characteristics.</p> <p>The Fisheries Division also implements: 1) a trip reporting system for the non-artisanal longline fleet, 2) a landing site sampling programme for the multi-gear artisanal fleet (but see below), and 3) a game fishing tournament data collection programme, which provide Task I fleet statistics, Task I and II catch and effort statistics, including data on shark species, and Task II size data (weight) for the longline fleet.</p>

			<p>Resulting from a change in administrative policy that began in October 2015, the Division is experiencing a lack of human resource capacity which precludes the provision of Task II size data (length) for both the non-artisanal longline and artisanal multi-gear fleets, and hampers to a significant extent, provision of Task I and II catch and effort data for the multi-gear artisanal fleet. The Fisheries Division is involved in active engagement with the administration on the necessity to expand the Division's human resource capacity.</p> <p>The Ministry began participating in the 5-year project "GCP/INT/228/JPN – Fisheries Management and Marine Conservation within a Changing Ecosystem" in mid-2016, with the aim of enhancing capacity in the areas of database development and maintenance and utilisation and analysis of data required in fisheries management, and to develop a harmonised fisheries management information system in Trinidad and Tobago. To date, project output includes: recommendations for improving the fleet data collection systems, testing of the scalable database structure, and training of personnel in R (see section 2).</p> <p>An ICCAT Statistical Correspondent has been identified in Trinidad and Tobago who submits all reports.</p> <p>For 2019, to date all reports, save 4 (TRO 2006, SWO 3001), have been submitted within deadline.</p>
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	See above.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	14 August 2019
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in any vessel chartering programme.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in any vessel chartering programme.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago vessels have not transhipped during the previous year.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago vessels have not transhipped during the previous year.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago has not authorised any of its vessels to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago has not authorised any of its LSPLVs to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean.

GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not submitted: please refer to Sections 4 and 5.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not submitted: please refer to Sections 4 and 5.
GEN	0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not submitted: please refer to Sections 4 and 5.
GEN	0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	None: please refer to Sections 4 and 5.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	None: please refer to Sections 4 and 5.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	None: please refer to Sections 4 and 5.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	None: please refer to Sections 4 and 5.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No such arrangement at present: please refer to Sections 4 and 5.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago has not entered into any access agreement.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago has not entered into any access agreement.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	11
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	<p>Generally, the fishery has been monitored through the collection of catch and effort and biological data at all of major recreational tournaments. Since 2016 however, the data were collected at 4 of the 5 major tournaments as a result of financial constraints.</p> <p>Periodic surveys of the fishery are also implemented. The most recent assessment of the fishery was conducted by Mohammed (2012) and is included in the CRFM Research Paper Collection Volume 7.</p>
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Trinidad and Tobago had no information to report regarding vessels involved in IUU fishing.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	No allegations have been brought against Trinidad and Tobago-flagged vessels.
GEN	0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	15 September 2019
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Trinidad and Tobago has no information to report.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Trinidad and Tobago has no information to report.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Trinidad and Tobago has no information to report.

GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No Trinidad and Tobago vessels have been sighted as reported under Res. 94-09.
GEN	0031	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel at this time.
GEN	0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel at this time.
GEN	0033	Report on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel at this time.
GEN	0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable; No Trinidad and Tobago vessels appear on the final IUU list.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago has no traps fishing for bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.
BFT	1008	Farming capacity plan and revisions if appropriate	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.
BFT	1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea, nor is the country involved in bluefin tuna farming.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2018	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels caught bluefin tuna in 2018.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish, farm or transport bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in any joint fishing operations.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish or operate for bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.

BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.
BFT	1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the western Atlantic.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago neither imported nor exported bluefin tuna during the period 1 January to 31 December 2018.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish BFT, nor are re-exports of BFT authorised.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish BFT, nor are re-exports of BFT authorised.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish BFT, nor are re-exports of BFT authorised.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable; there are no tail tagging schemes in Trinidad and Tobago.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Trinidad and Tobago has received no information indicating that vessels not included on the ICCAT Record of BFT catching vessels have caught E-BFT.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in the catching, farming or trading of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	11
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	31 July 2019. See also S2 above.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No notifications were received of Trinidad and Tobago BET/YFT/SKJ vessels allegedly carrying out IUU activity.

TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish in the relevant area.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	3 April 2019; 1 report outstanding.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No change from last submission.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye	31 March 2019; 30 June 2019.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish in the relevant area.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	3 April 2019; 1 report outstanding.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No change from last submission.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago sport/recreational vessels are authorised to catch Med-SWO.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	There are no modifications to Trinidad and Tobago's development/fishing/management plan for North swordfish.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No Trinidad and Tobago ports have been authorised for the landing of Med-SWO.
SWO	3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago sport/recreational vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO, therefore there is no associated tagging programme for the landing of such Med-SWO.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	10
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	0
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No onboard by-catch limit has been set for N. SWO by Trinidad and Tobago.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No onboard by-catch limit has been set for S. SWO by Trinidad and Tobago.
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.

SWO	3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO.
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Mediterranean albacore.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	4
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	3
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No onboard by-catch limit has been set for N. ALB by Trinidad and Tobago.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	No onboard by-catch limit has been set for S. ALB by Trinidad and Tobago.
BIL	5001	Report on the implementation of Rec. 15-05/18-04 and 16-11	15 September 2019
SHK	7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	12 October 2017
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	No mitigation measures for turtle by-catch were implemented by Trinidad and Tobago. Please refer to Sections 4 and 5.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No seabird mitigation measures nor an NPOA for seabirds was implemented by Trinidad and Tobago. Please refer to Sections 4 and 5.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not submitted. Please refer to Sections 4 and 5.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable; no pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by Trinidad and Tobago.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable; no objections were lodged by Trinidad and Tobago.

#### ***Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures***

The Fisheries Division continues to utilise informal means – not supported by national fisheries legislation – in the implementation of several flag State, coastal State and related ICCAT conservation and management measures. In this regard, the Fisheries Division maintains vessel records for all fishing vessels and collaborates with the Maritime Services Division which is the agency responsible for vessel registration in Trinidad and Tobago (see Section 5). Additionally, the trip reporting system through which the non-artisanal longline catch and effort data are acquired entails voluntary submission of trip reports by vessel owners. The vessel owners are incentivised to participate as reporting is linked to the granting of fishing authorisations which permit fishing on the High Seas and the export of catch. Adherence to measures stipulated in the Internal Actions Report is also linked to the granting of fishing authorisations.

The implementation of port State measures, particularly with respect to fishing vessel entry into and departure from port, and fish cargo landings, is currently guided by the legislation under which the Maritime Services, Immigration and Customs and Excise Divisions and the Public Health Inspectorate operate, in conjunction with the legal mandates of the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard. Fishing vessel entry into port and fish cargo landings are administered through a Single Electronic Window (SEW) established under the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

Market State measures are addressed mainly under the import and export licencing systems administered by the Ministry of Trade and Industry, with critical input from the Fisheries Division.

***Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures***

Trinidad and Tobago's outdated fisheries legislation continues to be addressed to facilitate full compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures. Having been updated, including through stakeholder feedback, under the FAO funded project TCP/TRI/3601/C1 - TCPF "Strengthening Fisheries Legislation in Trinidad and Tobago – Focus: IUU Fishing" the June 2018 version of the Draft Fisheries Management Bill (DFMB) is currently being reviewed by the Chief Parliamentary Counsel in preparation for presentation to Parliament. Regulations are also currently being developed under the project.

In addition, the lack of MCS and enforcement capacity targeted at fisheries management remains a significant limitation in Trinidad and Tobago's implementation of and compliance with ICCAT measures. In this regard Cabinet has approved a Memorandum of Understanding among the agencies with responsibilities linked to regulating fishing, fishing related activities and relevant trade. The agencies include: the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries (Fisheries Division), the Ministry of National Security (Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard), the Ministry of Finance (Customs and Excise Division), the Ministry of Works and Transport (Maritime Services Division), the Ministry of Trade and Industry, and the Tobago House of Assembly (Division of Food Production, Forestry and Fisheries).

Cabinet has approved Trinidad and Tobago's accession to the Port State Measures Agreement and acceptance of the Compliance Agreement. In preparation for the implementation of these agreements, the country is participating in the 3-year Port State Measures Support Project, GCP/RLA/222/USA, which is funded by the United States and implemented by the FAO and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), USA. Thus far, a draft National Strategy and Roadmap for Trinidad and Tobago's implementation of the PSMA was developed and assessments of the MCS capacities and capabilities of national agencies and ports are ongoing. Enactment of the Draft Fisheries Management Bill and re-establishment of the fisheries monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement capability within the Fisheries Division were determined to be the most significant interventions required for Trinidad and Tobago's advancement with respect to compliance with its international obligations.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries is continuing its efforts to finalise a National Plan of Action for sharks. The draft NPOA is to be submitted by the Fisheries Division for Ministerial approval followed by Cabinet approval. Currently before the Cabinet are an action plan to address the deficiencies in Trinidad and Tobago's legal, administrative and MCS frameworks and a Note recommending the establishment of a fisheries inspectorate.



**ANNUAL REPORT OF TUNISIA  
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA TUNISIE  
INFORME ANUAL DE TÚNEZ**

**SUMMARY**

*The tuna and tuna-like management and conservation plans are essentially governed by the provisions of Law No. 94-13 of 31 January 1994 and its implementing texts. In 2018, as for previous years, these plans were supported by implementation of all the control programmes (onboard observer programme) and the at-sea and in-port inspection programmes, in particular, during the periods of prohibition on fishing for bluefin tuna and swordfish. In preparation for the 2018 bluefin tuna fishing campaign, Tunisia adjusted its fishing capacity in accordance with the methodology adopted by ICCAT (Recs. 14-04 and 17-07). Based on this methodology, Tunisia established a fishing plan, allocating individual quotas to 37 vessels to fish for bluefin tuna in 2018. In this context and within the framework of improvement of collection of bluefin tuna catch statistics and monitoring of implementation of action taken to mitigate bycatch and discards in the tuna and swordfish fisheries, the competent authority, in addition to catch documentation, has attained a scientific observer coverage of 5% of the tuna and artisanal fisheries. Allocation of quotas for bluefin tuna fishing and fine-tuning of gears targeting swordfish have greatly reduced bycatch; in 2018, there was no bycatch of sea turtles, sea birds or sea mammals reported by the national and scientific observers programme. Total catches of bluefin tuna in 2018 amounted to 2,102.93 t, with 2,092.043 t taken by purse seine vessels authorised to fish for bluefin tuna. Regarding its contribution to the scientific research programme, Tunisia carries out different research activities on bluefin tuna, swordfish and small tunas. These activities are defined taking into account ICCAT recommendations and SCRS priorities.*

**RÉSUMÉ**

*Les plans de gestion et de conservation des thonidés et des espèces accessoires sont régis essentiellement par les dispositions de la loi N°94-13 du 31 Janvier 1994 et de ses textes d'application. En 2018, comme pour les années précédentes, ces plans ont été soutenus par la mise en œuvre de tous les programmes de contrôle (programme des observateurs à bord) et les programmes d'inspection en mer et dans les ports notamment pendant les périodes d'interdiction de la pêche de thon rouge et d'espadon. En vue de la préparation de la campagne de pêche de thon rouge 2018, la Tunisie a ajusté sa capacité de pêche conformément à la méthodologie adoptée par l'ICCAT (Rec. 14-04 et 17-07). Sur la base de cette méthodologie, la Tunisie a établi un plan de pêche et a attribué des quotas individuels à 37 navires pour exercer la pêche au thon rouge en 2018. Dans ce contexte et dans le cadre de l'amélioration de la collecte des statistiques de prise de thon rouge et le suivi de la mise en œuvre des mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et les rejets dans les pêcheries thonières et d'espadon, l'autorité compétente, outre la documentation des captures, a couvert 5 % de ses pêcheries thonières et artisanales par des observateurs scientifiques. L'allocation de quotas pour la pêche de thon rouge et la perfection des engins ciblant l'espadon ont minimisé énormément les captures accidentelles, sachant qu'en 2018 aucune prise accessoire de tortues marines, d'oiseaux marins ou de mammifères marins n'a été relevée par le programme des observateurs nationaux et scientifiques. Les captures totales du thon rouge en 2018 ont atteint 2.102,93 t dont 2.092,043 t provenant des navires senneurs autorisées à pêcher le thon rouge. Concernant la contribution au programme de recherche scientifique, la Tunisie effectue différentes activités de recherche sur le thon rouge, l'espadon et les thons mineurs. Ces activités sont définies tenant compte des recommandations de l'ICCAT et des priorités du SCRS.*

**RESUMEN**

*El plan ordenación y conservación de túnidos y especies afines se rige principalmente por las disposiciones de la ley n.º 94-13 del 31 de enero de 1994 y sus textos de aplicación. En 2018, como en años anteriores, estos planes fueron respaldados mediante la implementación de todos los programas de control (programa de observadores a bordo) y los programas de inspección en el mar y en el puerto, sobre todo durante los periodos en que está prohibida la pesca de atún rojo y de pez espada. Con miras a preparar la campaña de pesca de atún rojo de 2018, Túnez ha*

*ajustado su capacidad de pesca de un modo conforme con la metodología adoptada por ICCAT (párrafo 14 de la Rec. 14-04 y 17-07). Basándose en dicha metodología, Túnez ha establecido un plan de pesca y ha asignado cuotas individuales a 37 buques para la pesca de atún rojo en 2018. En este contexto y en el marco de la mejora de la recopilación de estadísticas de capturas de atún rojo y del seguimiento de la implementación de las medidas adoptadas para mitigar las capturas fortuitas y los descartes en las pesquerías de túnidos y de pez espada, la autoridad competente, además de la documentación de capturas, ha logrado una cobertura de observadores científicos del 5% de las pesquerías atuneras y artesanales. La asignación de cuotas para la pesca de atún rojo y el perfeccionamiento de los artes de pesca que se dirigen al pez espada han reducido en gran medida las capturas fortuitas, dado que en 2018 el programa de observadores nacionales y científicos no ha registrado ninguna captura de tortugas marinas, aves marinas o de mamíferos marinos. Las capturas totales de atún rojo de 2018 han alcanzado las 2102.93 t, de las cuales, 2092.043 t procedían de buques cerqueros autorizados a pescar atún rojo. Respecto a la contribución al programa de investigación científica, Túnez efectúa diferentes actividades de investigación del atún rojo, el pez espada y los pequeños túnidos. Estas actividades se definen teniendo en cuenta las recomendaciones de ICCAT y las prioridades del SCRS.*

## **Ière Partie (Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques)**

### **Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries**

Les captures des thonidés mineurs et d'espadon ont totalisé en 2018: 7 766 tonnes marquant une diminution de 14 % par rapport à l'année 2017.

En 2018, le nombre de navires qui ont pris part à la pêche de thon rouge a été de 37 navires. L'allocation des quotas individuels a été établie conformément à la méthodologie de l'ICCAT (niveaux de capture et fourchettes de longueur) de manière à ce que la capacité de pêche soit proportionnelle aux quotas alloués. Pendant la campagne 2018, le nombre de jours de mer effectué par les navires de pêche autorisés a atteint 179 jours contre 186 jours réalisés en 2017. La production moyenne du thon rouge par jour de mer de la flottille thonière active a été 11,7 tonnes pendant la campagne de 2018, contre 9,43 tonnes pendant la campagne 2017, 4,42 tonnes pendant la campagne 2016, soit un taux d'accroissement près de 24 % entre 2017 et 2018. Cette augmentation de la prise par unité d'effort (CPUE) peut être expliquée notamment par le rétablissement constaté de thon rouge dans les pêcheries méditerranéennes. Le pourcentage d'échantillonnage de thon rouge par caméra stéréoscopique est estimé à 20,05 %. Le taux de 3,5 % des tailles (SFL) comprises entre 85 et 115 cm dans les captures totales.

Concernant la pêche d'espadon, les navires de pêche côtière ont été autorisés à pratiquer la pêche d'espadon pendant les deux périodes suivantes : du 1er Janvier au 14 février et du 16 Mars au 30 Septembre. La production enregistrée en 2018 a été de 974 tonnes.

Les principales mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires est l'application des réglementations relatives aux engins de pêche de la loi nationale qui est en concordance avec les recommandations de l'ICCAT. D'autres parts des campagnes des vulgarisations sont effectuées dans les ports auprès des pêcheurs.

Il est à signaler que durant l'année 2018 aucune prise accessoire de tortues marines, des oiseaux marins ou de mammifères marins n'a été relevée par le programme des observateurs nationaux et scientifiques.

### **Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques**

#### **2.1 Thon rouge**

La Tunisie a lancé depuis l'année 2011 un programme d'observateurs scientifiques, suite aux recommandations de l'ICCAT. Ce programme a été nommé « TUNOS » Programme Tunisien d'Observateurs Scientifiques. Il vise le suivi scientifique des pêcheries du thon rouge, de l'espadon et des thons mineurs. Ce programme est exécuté par l'Institut National des Sciences et Technologies de la Mer (INSTM) en coopération avec la Direction Générale de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture (DGPA) et la profession.

Les actions de recherche sont définies tenant compte principalement des recommandations de l'ICCAT et des priorités du SCRS, telles que : le suivi des pêcheries et de l'activité d'engraissement et la collecte des données pour l'évaluation des stocks. En effet, différents aspects scientifiques sont en cours d'étude et concerne le thon rouge, l'espadon et les thons mineurs. Les résultats de ces actions de recherche sont présentés dans les différentes réunions du SCRS.

Pour le thon rouge le suivi scientifique concerne la totalité des bateaux de pêche autorisés. En effet, les données de pêche: la pêche, le transfert et l'abatage (fin d'engraissement).

Les principaux aspects suivis pendant la pêche par ce programme sont : La zone et la date de capture, L'espèce cible, structure démographique, relations biométriques, les espèces accessoires et les rejets. Le présent programme se base sur un échantillon d'effort de pêche déterminé en nombre de bateaux. Les aspects de recherche sur le thon rouge ont concerné l'étude de l'indice d'abondance (CPUE), les Structures démographiques et les relations biométriques. Ces deux derniers aspects sont étudiés lors du transfert dans les cages d'engraissement et de l'abatage.

Pendant, le transfert la longueur à la fourche (FL, cm) est déterminée par la caméra stéréoscopique (modèle AQ1 Systems AM100). Pendant le transfert, la caméra est maintenue en face de l'ouverture d'entrée de la cage. Un moniteur à bord du navire de remorquage sert à l'affichage et le suivi de la qualité d'enregistrement des vidéos. La **figure 1** illustre la structure démographique d thon rouge pêché par des senneurs tunisiens durant la saison de pêche : été 2018.

## 2.2 Espadon

L'espadon (*Xiphias gladius*) est une espèce importante dans les pêcheries et l'économie tunisiennes. En effet, la pêche de cette espèce est artisanale. En 2018, la pêche à l'espadon a été interdite en tant que pêche ci L'espadon (*Xiphias gladius*) est une espèce importante dans les pêcheries et l'économie tunisien L'espadon (*Xiphias gladius*) est une espèce importante dans les pêcheries et l'économie tunisiennes. En effet, la pêche de cette espèce est artisanale. En 2018, la pêche à l'espadon a été interdite en tant que pêche cible ou accessoire : du 15 février au 15 mars et du 1er octobre au 30 novembre.

La Tunisie a lancé un programme scientifique de suivi de la pêcherie palangrière de l'Espadon. Ce programme se base sur le suivi dans les ports le long des côtes tunisiennes. Ces ports sont dans le nord (Tabarka, Kélibia) et dans l'Est (Sousse, Teboulba, Mahdia). Le suivi consiste à avoir près des pêcheurs des informations sur :

- Les moyens de pêche : bateau, palangre, appât... ;
- La durée des sorties
- Les lieux et la période de pêche ; Les débarquements: quantité d'espadon et structure démographique.
- Les espèces accessoires ; Les relations biométriques (Longueur fourche-mâchoire inférieur: cm, LJFL et Poids total: TW, Kg.

D'autre part les données historiques seront investiguées auprès de l'administration de pêche (Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Hydrauliques et de la Pêche), en ce qui concerne l'effort et les débarquements.

## 2.3 Thons mineurs

En Tunisie, la pêche aux thons mineurs représente une activité socio-économique importante. Les captures totales de ce groupe d'espèces s'élevaient à environ 6792 tonnes en 2018. L'espèce la plus importante, en termes de captures, est la thonine commune *Euthynnus alletteratus*, qui représente environ 4031 tonnes soit 60 % des captures totales des thonidés mineurs dans les côtes tunisiennes en 2018.

Depuis 2018, la Tunisie participe à une action de recherche dans le cadre d'un programme de récupération des données et prélèvement des échantillons biologiques pour la thonine commune (LTA) et la bonite à dos rayé (BON) (Circulaire ICCAT # 2476\_2018). L'objectif principal de cette action était l'étude de la croissance et de la maturité de ces deux espèces principales de thonidés mineurs durant la période 2018-2021. Jusqu'à présent, 223 spécimens examinés ont été collectés au niveau des différents ports de débarquements.

Les structures démographiques des individus échantillonnés montrent que pour la thonine commune, l'histogramme des tailles s'étend de 20 à 88,5cm de longueur courbée à la fourche (**figure 2**). La distribution en taille est plurimodale et le mode le plus marqué est situé à 27 cm ; la taille moyenne des poissons capturés est de 41,5 cm. Pour la bonite à dos rayé, l'histogramme des tailles s'étend de 29,5 à 46,5cm de longueur courbée à la fourche (**figure 3**). La distribution en taille est bimodale et le mode le plus marqué est situé à 42 cm ; la taille moyenne des poissons capturés est de 39 cm.

L'étude de la reproduction durant la période d'étude a montré que les femelles représentent 69,56% des captures totales pour la thonine commune et 77,22% pour la bonite à dos rayé. Pour les deux espèces, les femelles sont significativement ( $p < 0,05$ ) plus nombreuses que les mâles.

La relation taille-masse de 110 spécimens de la thonine commune des côtes tunisiennes est représentée par la **figure 4**. La valeur de l'exposant  $b$  qui diffère de 3 suggère que la thonine commune ne suit pas strictement la loi du cube. Cependant, la valeur élevée de  $R^2$  révèle, chez cette espèce, une étroite corrélation entre les deux variables étudiés ( $W_t$  et LFC). Chez 113 de la bonite à dos rayé, les équations d'allométrie entre les deux variables ( $W_t$  et LFC) met en évidence une allométrie significativement minorante ( $P < 0,05$ ) (**figure 5**).

Autrement dit, chez les deux espèces étudiées la taille croit plus vite que le poids.

D'autre part, le programme scientifique actuel concerne aussi le suivi des structures démographiques des débarquements de toutes les espèces de thons mineurs dans les principaux ports tunisiens.

#### 2.4 Participation aux réunions de l'ICCAT

La Tunisie participe activement aux différentes réunions du comité scientifique de l'ICCAT (SCRS). Ces réunions portent sur la préparation des données (biologie, dynamique, écologie,...) pour l'évaluation des stocks et la compréhension du comportement de l'espèce. Nous présentons les rapports actualisés et les documents scientifiques au moment opportun et conformément aux normes et aux recommandations de l'ICCAT.

#### ANNEXE DE LA IÈRE PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIQUE)

	GÉNÉRAL	RÉPONSE
S1	Rapport annuel	4/09/2019
S2	Caractéristiques de la flottille	04/07/2019-13/09/2019
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (tâche I), rejets compris le cas échéant	04/07/2019
S4	Prise & effort (Tâche II)	04/07/2019
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	04/07/2019
S6	Prise estimée par taille	04/07/2019
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Non application, pas de marquage en 2018 en Tunisie.
S8	Informations sur les prospections de marquage	26/07/2019
S9	Informations recueillies dans le cadre de programmes de marquage conventionnel	26/07/2019
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre de programmes de marquage électronique	04/07/2019
S11	Informations sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 16-14	04/07/2019
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	Non applicable, la Tunisie fait partie de la méditerranée.
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries pélagiques à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure.	13/09/2019
	<b>THON ROUGE</b>	
S15	Echantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	04/07/2019

S17	Les résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente durant la mise en cage (couvrant 100 % de toutes les opérations de mise en cage)	04/07/2019
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	04/07/2019
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable, La Tunisie fait partie de la méditerranée soit stock EST.
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	SCRS/2017/180
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable, la Tunisie n'a pas en 2018 d'activité directe avec le programme de recherche GBYP.
S53	Déclaration des activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique	04/07/2019
	<b>TROPICAUX</b>	
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/listao, rejets compris	Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact)	Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S44	Le nombre de DCP réellement déployés sur une base mensuelle par rectangles statistiques de 1°x1°, par type de DCP, etc.	Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par quadrillage de 1°, mois et État du pavillon et associé à PS/BB	Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs, y compris les niveaux de couverture	Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S47	Données et information recueillies du programme d'échantillonnage au port	Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S48	Exploration des données historiques sur l'emploi et le nombre de DCP déployés	Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S49	Données scientifiques recueillies dans la ZEE d'une autre CPC	Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
	<b>REQUINS</b>	
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins à un niveau spécifique aux espèces.	Un programme de suivi de collecte d'information sur les requins est mis en place.
S50	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taupe bleu	Non applicable, espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S51	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	Non applicable, espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.

<b>AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES</b>		
S37	Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	L'institut de recherche scientifique INSTM fournit des guides d'identification aux observateurs scientifiques nationaux, les derniers datent d'avril 2019.
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Les informations sont incluses dans le premier chapitre de ce rapport.
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Les informations sont incluses dans le premier chapitre de ce rapport.
S41	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	La collecte des données des prises accessoires et des rejets de pêcheries artisanales est assurée dans les ports à travers le réseau de suivi d'échouage et des enquêtes avec les pêcheurs.
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Les principales mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires est l'application de la réglementation relatives aux engins de pêche de la loi nationale qui est en concordance avec les recommandations de l'ICCAT. L'Administration veille à l'application des mesures de pêche. De même des campagnes de vulgarisation sont effectuées auprès des pêcheurs dans les ports de pêche.

## **Ile Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)**

### *Chapitre 3 : Respect des exigences de déclarations dans le cadre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT*

#### **RAPPORT ANNUEL, Ile PARTIE, CHAPITRE 3**

<b>Exig</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information requise</b>	<b>Réponse</b>
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels	<p>-La Tunisie déploie des efforts considérables pour répondre aux exigences de déclaration dans les délais requis.</p> <p>-Le plan de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité pour thon rouge adopté au titre de 2019 a été respecté.</p> <p>-Pour la mise en œuvre du programme d'inspection conjointe et le programme des observateurs nationaux, la Tunisie a réalisé comme chaque année une session de formation au profit des observateurs nationaux et des inspecteurs.</p> <p>-Une session de formation a été réalisé cette année aux profit d'observateurs scientifique.</p> <p>-Des journées de sensibilisation au profit des capitaines de pêche de thon rouge ont été organisées pour insister sur l'importance du respect des dispositions de l'ICCAT notamment l'enregistrement des captures.</p>

			- l'application de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon est assurée par des missions de contrôle et d'inspection qui sont en partie effectuées en mer conjointement avec les services de la garde nationale.
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	La Tunisie s'est conformée à toutes les exigences en matière de déclaration pour le thon rouge de l'Est, l'espadon de la Méditerranée et d'autres espèces accessoires.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	2/08/2019
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas conclu d'accord d'affrètement avec d'autres CPC.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas conclu d'accord d'affrètement avec d'autres CPC.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement (en mer et au port)	Non applicable. Le transbordement en mer est interdit selon la loi tunisienne.
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable. Le transbordement en mer est interdit selon la loi tunisienne.
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de grands palangriers thoniers et des navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordement en mer ou au port.
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires de ces types.
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port et points de contact pour la réception des copies des rapports d'inspection au port	15/02/2019
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	15/02/2019
GEN	0012	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	15/02/2019
GEN	0013	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Non applicable ;. Aucune notification de refus d'entrée ou d'utilisation de port n'as été effectuée.
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Pas de rapports d'inspection au port faisant état d'infractions apparentes.
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Non applicables. Pas de rapports d'inspection au port faisant état d'infractions apparentes.
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Non applicable. Nous n'avons reçu aucun rapport d'inspection au port relatif aux navires tunisiens.

GEN	0017	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Non applicable Pas d'accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port.
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Non applicable Pas d'accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port.
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Non applicable. Pas d'accords d'accès.
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	40 unités pour les unités de capture de thon rouge. 33 unités pour les autres navires de thon rouge.
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus.	Non applicable aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis l'année antérieure.
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne réalise aucune pêche récréative et sportive dans la zone de convention de l'ICCAT.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a aucune information concernant les activités IUU présumées.
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a aucune information concernant les activités IUU présumées et n'a aucune information supplémentaire à déclarer.
GEN	0026	Soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement des mesures commerciales	12/09/2019
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	Pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer.
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer.
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Pas d'observations recueillis.
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Pas d'observations recueillis.
GEN	0031	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, selon le cas	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'est actuellement pas intéressée à participer au programme pilote pour l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection.
GEN	0032	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en oeuvre du programme	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'est actuellement pas intéressée à participer au programme pilote pour l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection.
GEN	0033	Rapport sur toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'est actuellement pas intéressée à participer au programme pilote pour l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection.
GEN	0034	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne compte aucun navire sur la liste des navires IUU finale.
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	6 fermes d'engraissement sont actuellement autorisées.
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	le 29 août 2019 (TT) et le 03 septembre 2019 (TFT).
BFT	1003	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	03 septembre 2019
BFT	1004	Rapport/déclaration de mise en cages du thon rouge	TT (29 août 2019) - 12 ICDs TFT (03 septembre 2019) - 4 ICDs
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas de madrague.



BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de capacité	14/02/2019
BFT	1008	Plan de la capacité d'élevage et révisions, si approprié	14/02/2019
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêche	25/04/2019
BFT	1010	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 18-02	Nouvel Arrêté « thon rouge » du 28 mai 2019.
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2018	4/07/2019
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	25/04/2019. 44 navires de capture de thon rouge autorisés.
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	13/05/2019- 15/05/2019, 34 autres navires de thon rouge autorisés.
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO)	10/05/2019
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	oui
BFT	1016	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	14/02/2019
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	14/02/2019. 1 navire d'inspection.
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	21/02/2019. 10 inspecteurs actuellement en activité.
BFT	1019	Copie des rapports d'inspection du JIS	18/07/2019. 7 rapports ont été envoyés à l'ICCAT.
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	14, puis 15/02/2019
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	14, puis 15/02/2019
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	4 hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge (3/06/2019-4/07/2019).
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	2 mensuels de capture de thon rouge (3/06/2019 - 4/07/2019).
BFT	1024	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	9 juin 2019 (notifiée le 10/06/2019).
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	La Tunisie ne participe pas directement à l'action de marquage.
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel du BCD	9/09/2019
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	16/05/2019
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Non applicable. Aucun changement depuis la dernière soumission.
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Non applicable. Aucun changement depuis la dernière soumission.
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	La Tunisie ne participe pas directement à l'action de marquage.
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT	Non applicable. Aucun changement depuis la dernière soumission.

BFT	1033	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Tâche continue en ligne.
BFT	1034	Rapport sur les transferts à l'intérieur des fermes et contrôles aléatoires	Conformément à la Rec. 18-02 (para 103), des opérations de contrôle aléatoire seront réalisées par l'autorité compétente dans les cages d'élevage entre la fin de mise en cage et la première mise en cage de l'année suivante. Tenant compte de l'évaluation complète réalisée le 22 et 23 mai 2019 sur la totalité des thons reportés de 2018, cette mesure est planifiée sur les mises en cage des captures de la saison 2019 entre octobre 2019 et juin 2020.
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
TRO	2009	Prises trimestrielles de thon obèse	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
TRO	2010	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP ((inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S25)	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable, la Tunisie n'importe pas l'espadon.
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	16/05/2019
SWO	3003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	15/01/2019
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'autorise pas ces navires de pêche sportive/récréative à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée.
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	13/09/2019
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	28/08/2019

SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord.
SWO	3010	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	14/02/2019
SWO	3011	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO	15/01/2019-23/04/2019-23/07/2019.
SWO	3012	Résumé de la mise en oeuvre du programme de marquage	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne participe pas directement à l'action de marquage et n'a pas débarqué de spécimens d'espadon de la méditerranée marqués.
SWO	3013	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable Les navires de capture n'exercent pas des activités dirigées sur l'espadon mais ce sont des activités multi-spécifiques. et ne participe pas au programme d'inspection conjointe pour l'espadon de la méditerranée .
SWO	3014	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable, la Tunisie ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe de l'espadon.
SWO	3015	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord.
SWO	3016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le S-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique sud.
SWO	3017	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord.
SWO	3018	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique sud.
SWO	3019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	la Tunisie ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe de l'espadon.
swo	3020	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	7/03/2019
ALB	4003	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Non applicable, la Tunisie est concernée par l'espadon de la Méditerranée.
ALB	4004	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable. Espèce non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
ALB	4005	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le S-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable. Espèce non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
ALB	4006	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non applicable. Espèce non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
ALB	4007	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non applicable, Espèce non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes
ISTIO PHORI DÉS	5001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 15-05 / 18-04 et 16-11	10, puis 11/09/2019.
REQU INS	7005	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	10, puis 11/09/2019.

BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO	Inclu dans le rapport annuel. En effet la Tunisie continue à déployer de efforts pour la diminution des interactions négatives de l'activité de la pêche avec les espèces menacées notamment les tortues marines (journées de sensibilisation, centre de soins des tortues à Monastir, réseau national d'échouage).
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Pas de prise accidentelle d'oiseaux de mer.
SDP	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	En vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets, des opérations de contrôle des halles de marée et des points de vente sont effectuées et consolidées par des missions conjointes en mer groupant les services de pêche et de la garde maritime. D'un autre côté, les journées d'information pendant les périodes d'interdiction de la pêche de thon rouge et d'espadon ont permis de sensibiliser les pêcheurs sur l'importance du respect de la réglementation nationale et des dispositions de l'ICCAT dans la conservation des pêcheries. 4/09/2019
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non applicable .La Tunisie n'a pas mis en œuvre un programme pilote de document statistique électronique (autre que le eBCD de l'ICCAT).
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Non applicable La Tunisie n'a formulé aucune objection aux recommandations de l'année antérieure.

#### **Chapitre 4 : Mise en œuvre d'autres mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT**

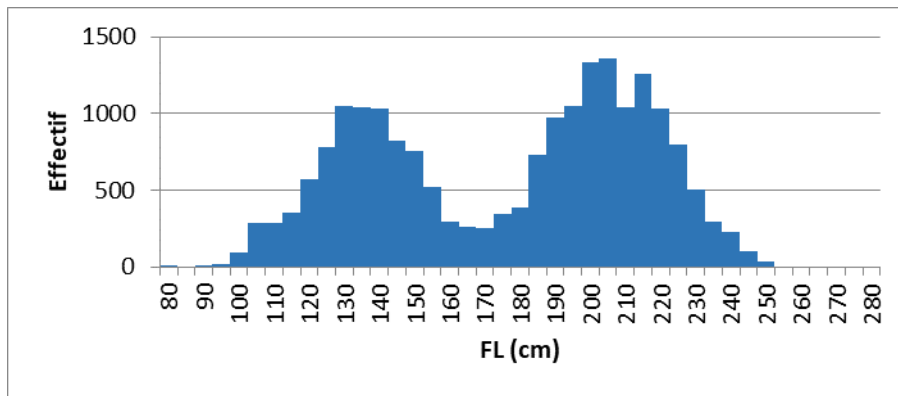
Dans le cadre de la collecte des statistiques sur les captures accidentelles des tortues marines, des oiseaux marins et des Cétacés dans les pêcheries de thon rouge et d'espadon, l'autorité compétente a réalisé des missions de sensibilisation au profit des pêcheurs pour les inciter à déclarer les éventuelles prises accessoires et les rejets y relatifs.

Par ailleurs, le programme de suivi et de surveillance des prises accessoires dans les zones relevant de la convention de l'ICCAT est renforcé par les efforts du Réseau National d'Echouage dont certaines de activités sont orientées vers l'identification des types d'interaction de ces espèces avec les engins de pêche et les causes des mortalités des espèces échouées. Il remplit aussi un rôle de collecte de données et de prélèvements biologiques sur les individus morts et vivants.

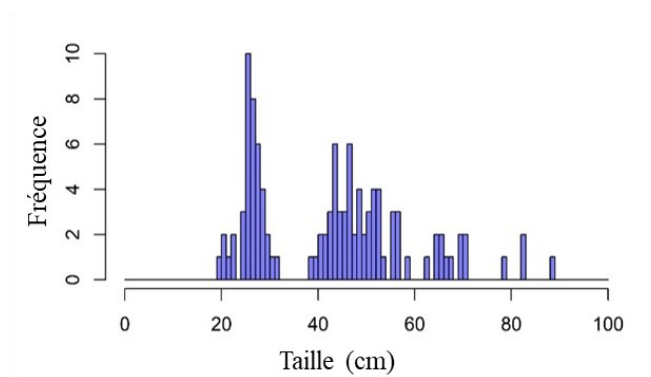
Pour les autres espèces, comme les thons mineurs, une base de données a été mise en place pour servir d'assise d'établissement d'un plan de gestion national et elle est renforcée par une étude biologique et écologique (en cours).

#### **Chapitre 5 : Difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre et dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT**

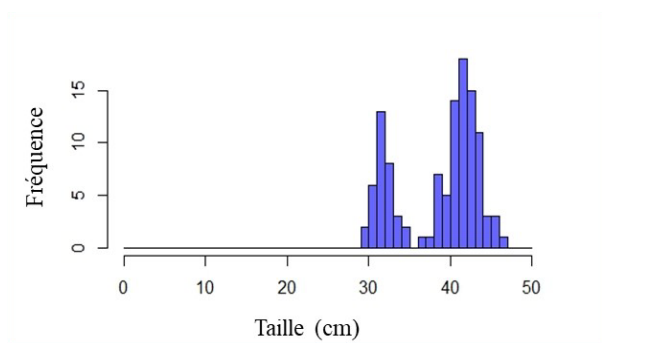
- Difficulté de répondre à tous les communiqués des données requises. A cet effet, il est souhaitable de réduire certaines d'entre elles ayant le même objet en une seule exigence de déclaration et l'élimination d'autres formulaires dont l'information est saisie par le biais de l'application eBCD, déclarations destinés au SCRS et déclarations destinées au COM. De même et dans le même contexte voir la possibilité d'avoir des dates limite de déclaration plus appropriées.
- Difficultés de remplir certains formulaires en matière de déclaration d'information (SCRS et COM) malgré les guidelines publiés sur le site de l'ICCAT. A cet effet une formation spécifique serait souhaitable.



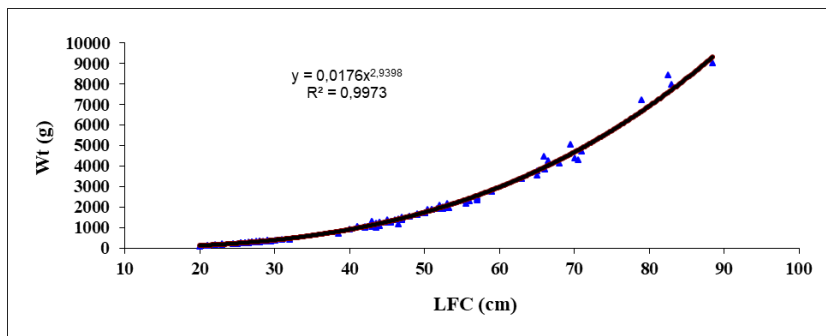
**Figure 1.** Fréquence de taille (SFL, cm) du thon rouge pêché en Tunisie et transféré dans les fermes à Malte (été 2018).



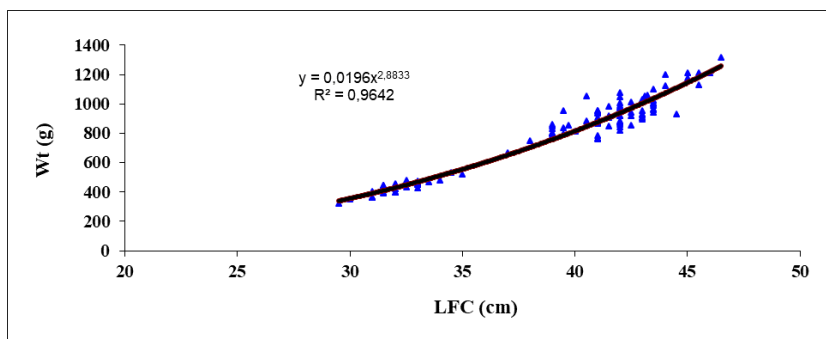
**Figure 2.** Structure démographique de la thonine commune.



**Figure 3.** Structure démographique de la bonite à dos rayé.



**Figure 4.** Relation entre la longueur (LFC) et la masse totale (Wt) de la thonine commune *Euthynnus alletteratus*.



**Figure 5.** Relation entre la longueur (LFC) et la masse totale (Wt) de la bonite à dos rayé *Sarda sarda*.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF TURKEY<sup>1</sup>**  
**RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA TURQUIE**  
**INFORME ANUAL DE TURQUÍA**

**SUMMARY**

*The amount of total catch of marine species of Turkey was 314,093.8 t during the year 2018. The portion of tuna and tuna-like fish in total catch was 33,652.5 t including Mediterranean swordfish. In 2017, the amounts of catch of bluefin tuna, swordfish, albacore, bullet tuna, Atlantic bonito and little tunny were 1,283.7 t, 427.0 t, 37.8 t, 367.0 t, 30,920.4 t and 616.6 t, respectively. Most bluefin tunas were caught by purse seiners, with an overall length 30-62 meters. Fishing operations were conducted intensively off Antalya Bay in the south of Turkey and in the Eastern Mediterranean region. Catches of bluefin tuna started at the end of May and finished at the end of June. Conservation and management measures on the swordfish and bluefin tuna fisheries as well as farming are regulated by national legislation through notifications, taking into account related ICCAT regulations.*

**RÉSUMÉ**

*En 2018, le volume total d'espèces marines capturées par la Turquie s'est élevé à 314.093,8 t. La proportion des thonidés et des espèces apparentées dans la prise totale se chiffrait à 33.652,5 t, y compris l'espadon de la Méditerranée. En 2017, le volume de capture du thon rouge, de l'espadon, du germon, du bonitou, de la bonite à dos rayé et de la thonine commune s'est élevé à 1.283,7 t, 427,0 t, 37,8 t, 367,0 t, 30.920,4 t et 616,6 t. La plupart des thons rouges ont été capturés par des senneurs, qui ont une longueur hors-tout de 30 à 62 m. Les opérations de pêche se sont déroulées intensivement au large de la baie d'Antalya dans le Sud de la Turquie et dans la région de la Méditerranée orientale. La capture de thon rouge a débuté à la fin du mois de mai et s'est terminée à la fin du mois de juin. Les mesures de conservation et de gestion relatives aux pêcheries et à l'élevage du thon rouge et de l'espadon sont réglementées par la législation nationale, à travers des notifications, qui tient compte des réglementations pertinentes de l'ICCAT.*

**RESUMEN**

*La captura total de especies marinas de Turquía ascendió a 314.093,8 t durante el año 2018. La parte de túnidos y especies afines en la captura total asciende a 33.652,5 t, lo que incluye el pez espada del Mediterráneo. En 2017, la cantidad de captura de atún rojo, pez espada, atún blanco, melvera, bonito y bacoreta ascendió a 1.283,7 t, 427,0 t, 37,8 t, 47,1 t, 30.920,4 t y 616,6 t, respectivamente. Casi toda la captura de atún rojo la realizaron cerqueros con una eslora total de 30-62 m. Las operaciones de pesca se llevaron a cabo de forma intensiva en la bahía de Antalya, en el sur de Turquía, y en la región del Mediterráneo oriental. La captura de atún rojo comenzó a finales de mayo y terminó a finales de junio. Todas las medidas de conservación y ordenación respecto al pez espada y las pesquerías y cría de atún rojo están reglamentadas en la legislación nacional mediante notificaciones, que tienen en cuenta las reglamentaciones relacionadas de ICCAT.*

**Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**

**Section 1: Annual fisheries information**

In 2018, the total catch of tuna and tuna-like species was 33,652.5 t which is considerably higher than total amount in 2017 due to excessive increase on catch amount of Atlantic bonito in 2018 (30,920.4 t).

<sup>1</sup>Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture, Eskisehir Yolu 9.Km Ankara, Turkey. erdinc.gunes@tarim.gov.tr

### 1.1 Albacore

The fishing season for Albacore was concentrated between May and July in the eastern Mediterranean Sea. Before the immense increase in the catch amount of the specie in 2007, the mean catch amount of the specie was about 40.0 t. Catch amount of Albacore jumped to the highest level between 2007 and 2011 (mean catch amount increased to 500.0 t for the mentioned years). After this extreme period, catch amount of the specie fell back to the same level before 2007. Catch amount for the years 2016, 2017 and 2018 was 25.2 t, 44.0 t and 37.8 t respectively (**Table 1**).

### 1.2 Atlantic bonito

Atlantic bonito has been caught intensively in Black Sea and Marmara Sea using purse seines, gillnets, surrounding nets and handlines. In the last 20 years, average catch amount of Atlantic bonito has been varied between 10,000.0 t and 15,000.0 t. Four peak points have occurred on catch amount of Atlantic bonito (24,000.0 t in 1998, 70,797.0 t in 2005, 35,764.2 t in 2012 and 39,459.6 t in 2016), and a new peak point have been added to catch history in 2018 with the catch amount of 30,920.4 t (**Table 1**).

### 1.3 Bluefin tuna

In 2018, total Bluefin tuna catch of the Turkey was 1,283.7 t with a decrease compared to the previous year (1514.7 t in 2017). Almost all of the fish caught by purse seiners was transferred to cages at the farming facilities authorized by ICCAT for fattening purposes.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) issued Bluefin tuna fishing licenses to 22 fishing vessels in 2018, in accordance with domestic legislation as well as relevant ICCAT regulations. The Bluefin tuna purse seiners had an overall length between 32-62 m and a tonnage between 112-694 GT. All fishing vessels were monitored via Fishing Vessel Monitoring System, which is established in 2016. In addition to the fishing vessels, 41 vessels were licensed as towing and support vessels. The total number of bluefin tuna purse seiners by tonnage for the period 2006-2018 is presented in **Table 2**.

The bluefin tuna fisheries started at the end of May and finished at the end of June in 2018. The fishing operation was conducted intensively off Antalya Bay in the south of Turkey and in the Eastern Mediterranean region. Bluefin tuna harvest operations at fattening farms were conducted in November, December and January.

### 1.4 Mediterranean swordfish

The swordfish fishery in Turkey has been carried out in Aegean Sea and eastern Mediterranean Sea. While harpoon have been used in the northern Aegean Sea, longlines have been used in the eastern Mediterranean Sea. Total catch amount of the swordfish was 427.0 t in 2018.

### 1.5 Other tunas

The bullet tuna and little tunny fisheries are carried out in Aegean Sea and eastern Mediterranean Sea by purse seines, gill nets and encircling gillnets. In 2018, total catches amount of Bullet tuna and Little tunny was 367.0 t and 616.6 t, respectively.

## Section 2: Research and statistics

### 2.1 Research

Referring to the reporting requirement in relation to the steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards (ref. no BYC S42); some research institutions have undertaken local studies regarding selectivity and effectiveness of fishing gears used in small tuna fishery. In addition to setting some technical measures and prohibitions for certain shark species, sea mammals and sea turtles, usage of all modified drift-nets has been prohibited since 2011 to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture) has initiated a specific programme aiming to clean up the abandoned “ghost fishing nets” from Turkey’s territorial waters and the initial phases of the programme have been completed. Project activities aiming to support biological diversity conservation and to improve natural habitats of marine living resources have continued to be implemented at 10 varied locations in 2017. With a substantial part of the marine zones being dredged at 354 varied locations, a total of 270 kilometres fishnets and more than 1,500 pots could be extracted from sea.



### 2.1.1 Research on tuna and tuna-like species

Turkey has continued to conduct random sea surveys to collect biological data together with supporting oceanographic data through national research institutes or universities. The report of the program named “Turkish Swordfish Fishery Monitoring Program” implemented by General Directorate for Fisheries and Aquaculture was submitted to ICCAT on 30 July 2019.

With regard to the measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means; a report entitled “Alternative Scientific Monitoring Approach & Collection of Bycatch and Discard Data Including Data from Artisanal Fisheries” has been prepared and submitted to ICCAT on 30 July 2019 in response to the reporting requirement ref.no BYC S41 and BYC S42.

A study aimed to examine the relation between the lunar phase and the swordfish CPUE, based on data from Turkish longline fisheries, targeting swordfish in the eastern Mediterranean during the 2008–2016 fishing seasons was carried out by Turkish and Greek scientists. The observed CPUE rates ranged from 0 to 700 kg \* 1000 hooks<sup>-1</sup>. The mean swordfish CPUEs in the dark and light periods of the lunar cycle were equal to 178.10 ± 19.01 and 175.27 ± 19.56 kg \* 1000 hooks<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. Although no significant differences among phases of the Moon were found (P > 0.05), CPUEs differed significantly between years (P < 0.05).

### 2.2 Statistics

During the bluefin tuna fishing season, daily bluefin tuna data were collected and assessed at the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to determine and pre-announce the closure time for the fishing vessels. Task I and Task II data were regularly reported to the ICCAT Secretariat.

### 2.3 Fisheries information system

Turkey has continued to implement a Fisheries Information System (FIS) to improve its fisheries management system through collection and analysing fisheries data. Technical works to update and integrate the current vessel registry system into FIS have continued. FIS comprises data on landings, logbooks, vessel monitoring system, sale notes, observer and control forms, first buyer notification, and storage notification. The Ministry has established a GSM/Satellite based vessel monitoring system and electronic logbook in 2016. The VMS covers fishing vessels over 12 meters in length.

## ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

	GENERAL	RESPONSE
S1	Annual Report	Sent to ICCAT on 13/09/2019
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2019.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate	Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2019.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2019.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2019.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2019.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since no marking study was carried out or no tag returned in 2018. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2019.
S8	Information on tagging surveys	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since no marking study was carried out or no tag returned in 2018. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2019.
S9	Information collected under conventional tagging programmes	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since no marking study was carried out or no tag returned in 2018. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2019.
S10	Information collected under electronic tagging programmes	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since no marking study was carried out or no tag returned in 2018. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2019.

S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since no marking study was carried out or no tag returned in 2018. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2019.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted for pelagic <i>Sargassum</i> . Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2019.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	The information of active vessels which have permit for pelagic longline and harpoon are submitted to ICCAT on 30/07/2019.
<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>		
S15	Size sampling from farms	The data obtained from BFT Farming Facilities was reported in ST06-T2FM forms. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2019.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	ST06-T2FM Forms and The Report sent to ICCAT on 10.09.2019.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Reported in "ST01" to "ST06" Forms. Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2019.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted for the BFT-W. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2019.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted for the BFT-W. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2019.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted for the BFT-W. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2019.
S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2019.
<b>TROPICALS</b>		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no local consumption or fishing activity for the BET, YFT and SKJ. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2019.
S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity around FAD in the Gulf of Guinea. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2019.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc.	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity around FAD in the Gulf of Guinea. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2019.

S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity around FAD in the Gulf of Guinea. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2019.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity around FADs. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2019.
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is fishing activity targeted BET, YFT and SKJ. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2019.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since no FAD fisheries ever occurred for tropical tuna species. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2019.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no national observer of Turkey to collect data in the EEZ of another CPC. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2019.
<b>SHARK</b>		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	A summary report titled “Alternative Scientific Monitoring Approach & Collection of By-catch and Discard Data Including Data From Artisanal Fisheries” has been prepared and submitted to ICCAT on 30/07/2019.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted for Shortfin Mako. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2019.
S51	Information on blue shark	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no undertaking scientific research on blue sharks. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2019.
<b>OTHER BYC</b>		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Guides for Sharks Fin Identification and Guide on Identification of Sea Turtles sent to ICCAT in 2017.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no observation for interaction of Sea Turtles with fishing gear was recorded during domestic fishery monitoring program. Beside no data pertaining to by-catch of sea turtles has been received from the industry and research institutes. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2019.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no incidental catch observation for Sea Birds was recorded during domestic fishery monitoring program. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2019
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	A summary report titled “Alternative Scientific Monitoring Approach & Collection of By-catch and Discard Data Including Data From Artisanal Fisheries” has been prepared and submitted to fulfil this reporting obligation. Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2019.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	A summary report titled “Alternative Scientific Monitoring Approach & Collection of By-catch and Discard Data Including Data From Artisanal Fisheries” sent to ICCAT 30/07/2019.

**Part II (Management implementation)***Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures***ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3**

<b>Req</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information required</b>	<b>Response</b>
GEN	0001	Annual Reports	Sent to ICCAT on 13/09/2019 Applicable recommendations and resolutions imposed by ICCAT have been transposed into national legislation and implemented as required. The relevant and applicable conservation and management measures regarding Bluefin tuna, Mediterranean swordfish and other tuna fisheries have been regulated by national legislation through notifications, considering ICCAT's related regulations. 61 reporting obligations (under conservation and management measures) have been timely responded with accompanying data, as required. In cases where Turkey has no targeted fishery or no data obtained for certain types of species, such cases have been responded as "not applicable" (53 reporting obligations). No major difficulties encountered in the implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Sent to ICCAT on 13/09/2019. See the explanation above. 53 reporting obligations have been responded as "not applicable" since Turkey has no targeted fishery for certain species and/or no data received in consequence of non-occurrence of an activity having a reporting obligation (i.e., no reported catch, discard or by-catch of oceanic whitetip, silky shark and hammerhead sharks).
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Sent to ICCAT on 12/07/2019 and an updated on 26/07/2019.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Turkey has not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Turkey has not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	Not applicable. No transshipment notifications or incidents were reported.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	No transshipment notifications or incidents were reported.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. Turkey has not authorized any vessel to receive transshipments of ICCAT species in the Convention area.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Not applicable. Turkey has not authorized any pelagic longline vessels to tranship in the Convention area.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission of this information by this CPC.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.
GEN	0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.
GEN	0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.

GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Not applicable. This CPC has not entered into any such bilateral arrangements.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable. This CPC has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. This CPC has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	Total number of currently authorised and non-expired vessels has been 64 as of the date of 23/08/2019.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Activities for recreational and sport fisheries are regulated by Ministerial Notification. Such activities are subject to special fishing authorizations.</li> <li>- The catch and retention on board, transshipment or landing of more than one Bluefin tuna (115 cm FL), one Mediterranean swordfish (125 cm FL), one albacore (60 cm), and two Little tunny (45 cm) per vessel per day is prohibited.</li> <li>- As for Bluefin tuna fisheries, a specific quota level has been allocated for the purposes of artisanal, recreational and sport fisheries, as well as incidental and by-catches, which is of 6.32% of the total (118,661 metric tons).</li> <li>- The marketing of Bluefin tuna and swordfish caught in recreational and sport fishing is prohibited except for charitable purposes.</li> </ul>
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. This CPC has no information to report on alleged IUU activities.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. This CPC has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report.
GEN	0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Sent to ICCAT on 27/08/2019.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable. This CPC has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Findings of investigations on PNCs reported under ROP-BFT will be sent to ICCAT by 30/09/2019 ( <i>According to Notification by ROP-BFT dated 25/07/2019</i> ). This CPC has not received any other allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. This CPC has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.

GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. This CPC has not received any reports of its vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures.
GEN	0031	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate	Not applicable. This CPC is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.
GEN	0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Not applicable. This CPC is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.
GEN	0033	Report on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Not applicable. This CPC is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.
GEN	0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable. This CPC has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Number of currently authorised farms has been 6 as of the date of 14/06/2019.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Data sent to ICCAT on 05/8/2019.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Data sent to ICCAT on 30/05/2019.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Total number of caging declarations sent to ICCAT has been 23 as of the date of 08/08/2019.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any trap fishery for Bluefin tuna.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plan of Turkey has been sent to ICCAT on 14/02/2019 and 06/03/2019.
BFT	1008	Farming capacity plan and revisions if appropriate	Farming capacity plan of Turkey has been sent to ICCAT on 14/02/2019, 06/3/2019 and 28/05/2019 respectively.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans	Not applicable. There has been no change to the plan originally submitted.
BFT	1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	Sent to ICCAT on 26/08/2019.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2018	Sent to ICCAT through ST01-T1FC on 30/07/2019.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 30/004/2019. Total number of authorised BFT catching vessels has been 29 for the 2019 fishing season.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 30/04/2019. Total number of authorised other BFT vessels has been 48 for the 2019 fishing season.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Sent to ICCAT on 06/05/2019.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes. All BFT fishing vessels have been equipped with operational satellite tracking devices transmitting VMS signals every 2 hours.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Sent to ICCAT on 14/02/2019 and 15/02/2019, respectively.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 15/02/2019. Total number of currently active inspection vessels has been 107 in addition to 13 helicopters and 3 planes.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Sent to ICCAT on 15/02/2019. Total number of currently active inspectors has been 389.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Total number of reports sent to ICCAT has been 153. Copies of inspection reports have been reported to ICCAT by electronic means. Sent to ICCAT on 27/08/2019.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Sent to ICCAT on 15/02/2019 and 21/02/2019.

BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Sent to ICCAT on 15/02/2019 and 21/02/2019.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Weekly catch reports sent to ICCAT on the following dates; 21/5/2019, 28/5/2019, and on the 4 <sup>th</sup> , 11 <sup>th</sup> , 18 <sup>th</sup> , 25 <sup>th</sup> June 2019, respectively and on 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2019.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Total number of reports sent to ICCAT has been 8 as of 23 August 2019.
BFT	1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Sent to ICCAT on 01/07/2019.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. This CPC does not operate any BFT-W fishery or have any opportunity to take any BFT-W as by-catch.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Sent to ICCAT on 21/08/2019.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Sent to ICCAT on 21/02/2019 and 12/07/2019 respectively.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission by this CPC.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission by this CPC.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission by this CPC.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. This CPC has no information to report regarding such vessels.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	The required data has been entered directly through the eBCD system at <a href="https://etuna.iccat.int/">https://etuna.iccat.int/</a>
BFT	1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Minimum percentage of controlled fish included in annual farming management plan has been 10%. Sent to ICCAT on 14/02/2019. Carry-overs of the caged Bluefin tuna from the previous seasons were made during the 2 <sup>nd</sup> half of April 2019 and reported to ICCAT on 30/05/2019. Intra farm transfers and controls were carried-out with a full coverage of ministerial inspectors and stereoscopic underwater cameras.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. This CPC has not received reports of IUU activity by its vessels nor has any additional information to report.
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise the use of FADs in the specified area.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Sent to ICCAT on 22/04/2019 and 04/09/2019 respectively.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Sent to ICCAT on 21/02/2019 and 12/07/2019 respectively.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye	Not applicable. This CPC does not catch any BET.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. This CPC does not deploy FADs to catch tropical tuna.

SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Sent to ICCAT on 22/04/2019 and 04/09/2019 respectively.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Sent to ICCAT on 21/02/2019 and 12/07/2019 respectively.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Sent to ICCAT on 14/01/2019.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its sport/recreational vessels to catch SWO-MED.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2019.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Sent to ICCAT on 27/08/2019.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable. This CPC does not operate, nor has plans to operate, a SWO-N fishery.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Sent to ICCAT on 15/02/2019 & 21/02/2019, respectively.
SWO	3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Sent to ICCAT on 15/01/2019, 29/04/2019 and 29/07/2019 respectively. The last quarter catch report shall be sent by 15/10/2019.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. This CPCs does not tag and has not landed any tagged SWO-MED fish.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 15/02/2019. Total number of currently active inspection vessels has been 107 in addition to 13 helicopters and 3 planes.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Sent to ICCAT on 15/02/2019. Total number of currently active inspectors has been 389.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-S.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. This CPC does not permit by-catch of SWO-N in other fisheries.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable. This CPC does not permit by-catch of SWO-S in other fisheries.
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Total number of reports sent to ICCAT has been 153. Copies of inspection reports have been reported to ICCAT by electronic means. Sent to ICCAT on 27/08/2019.
SWO	3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Sent to ICCAT on 14/03/2019.
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Sent to ICCAT on 15/03/2019.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-N.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-S.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. This CPC does not permit by-catch of ALB-N in other fisheries.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. This CPC does not permit by-catch of ALB-S in other fisheries.



BIL	5001	Report on the implementation of Rec. 15-05/18-04 and 16-11	<p>This CPC has no industrial or non-industrial fisheries that interact with billfish, blue marlin or white marlin/spearfish. Turkey has submitted the issue to Billfish Species Group on the date of 27/08/2019 with a view to receiving an exemption to be granted by SCRS in its upcoming session.</p>
SHK	7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	<p>Catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale the following shark species have been prohibited within the framework of Notification No. 4/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries (2016-2020);</p> <p>Sandbar Shark (<i>Carcharhinus plumbeus</i>) Basking Shark (<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>) Tope Shark (<i>Galeorhinus galeus</i>) Porbeagle (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) Piked/Spiny Dogfish (<i>Squalus acanthias</i>)</p> <p>The following sharks are added to the list of prohibited species given in Notification No. 4/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries in 2018;</p> <p>- Shortfin mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>) <i>Squatina oculata</i>, <i>Squatina squatia</i>, <i>Squatina aculeate</i>, <i>Rhinobatos rhinobatos</i>, <i>Rhinobatos cemiculus</i>, <i>Oxynotus centrina</i>, <i>Mobula mabular</i>, <i>Mobula japonica</i>, <i>Alopias vulpinus</i>, <i>Raja clavata</i>, <i>Squalus blainville</i>, <i>Myliobatidae</i></p> <p>Fishermen are required through ministerial order to declare all by-catches of sharks. Compliance is monitored by the official inspections carried-out by ministry inspectors at sea, landing ports, wholesale &amp; retail fish markets.</p> <p>So as to bring clarity to implementation and meeting the other species-specific modalities of related ICCAT Recommendations; “<i>Ministerial Communiqué Regarding The Conservation of Shark Species Caught as By-Catch In the Fishing in the Seas</i>” has been drafted. The Communiqué is expected to be adopted following the completion of internal approval process.</p> <p>The Communiqué covers the provisions on reporting and recording of catch information of shark species caught incidental/ as by-catch in fisheries as well the provisions on management of this by-catch in accordance with the related ICCAT Recommendations.</p>

			With reference to ICCAT Circular #4180/2019 the revised/updated “Shark Implementation Shark Sheet” shall be sent before 01/10/2019.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale the following sea turtle species have been prohibited within the framework of Notification No. 4/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries (2016-2020); <i>Caretta caretta</i> , <i>Chelonia mydas</i> , <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> and <i>Trionyx triunguis</i> . During the sea turtle breeding season necessary measures, including navigation controls at sea, shall be taken by the Ministry in the vicinity of / at the located spawning grounds of sea turtles. For instance, boats shall not exceed 8 miles speed within 1 nautical miles from a sea-turtle breeding zone between the periods 1 April – 30 September.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Sent to ICCAT on 27/08/2019.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	As a result of fishing operations targeting tuna and swordfish species, by-catches of sharks, sea mammals and sea turtles may rarely occur. In order to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards, some technical measures and fishing prohibitions have been set for certain species of sharks, sea mammals and sea turtles. As an important initial step, usage of all modified drift-nets has been prohibited as of 1 July 2011 with a legislative arrangement dated 10 July 2010. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has implemented a national monitoring program comprising landing checks and observers to improve the collection of by-catch and discard data pertaining to sharks and other species. Fishery dependent by-catch and discard data are collected by ministerial officials or national observers at the landing places or on-board of fishing vessels. The standing overall prohibition on the usage of monofilament and multi-monofilament gear materials at the commercial sea fishing is still valid.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by this CPC.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable. This CPC had not lodged an objection to any of the previous year's Recommendations.

#### ***Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures***

Regarding the conservation issues on billfish, bluemarlin or white marlin/spearfish; since Turkey has no industrial or non-industrial fisheries that interact with billfish, blue marlin or white marlin/spearfish, Turkey has applied to ICCAT Secretariat on 27<sup>th</sup> of August 2019 for their assistance in conveying this issue to the attention of the Billfish Species Group in order for Turkey to be able to receive an exemption to be granted by the SCRS in its upcoming session. Until this approval process is being completed; reporting obligations regarding BIL-5001 (Report on the Implementation of Rec. 15-05/18-04 and 16-11) is sent as NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey

#### ***Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures***

Turkey did not encounter any difficulties in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures.

**Table 1.** Catches (t) of tunas and tuna-like species (2008-2018).

<i>Species</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>
Atlantic bonito	6,448	7,036	9,401	10,018.9	35,764.2	13,157.6	19,031.5	4,573.0	39,459.6	7,577.6	30,920.4
Bluefin tuna	879	665.4	409.4	527.5	535.5	551.4	555.0	1,091.0	1,324.0	1,514.7	1,283.7
Swordfish	386	301	334	189.6	79.7	96.8	55.7	34.9	76.5	441.0	427.0
Albacore	208	631	402	1,395.7	61.7	70.6	0.3	53.4	25.2	44.0	37.8
Little tunny	1,072	1,309	1,046	1,437.4	1,644.7	1,385.8	681.9	325.5	184.1	479.8	616.6
Bullet tuna	836	1,873	1,081	2,551.8	907.2	863.3	561.7	476.0	406.8	474.1	367.0

**Table 2.** The total number of bluefin tuna purse seiners, by tonnage (2006-2018).

<i>Tonnage (GRT)</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>
<50	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51-100	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
101-200	8	4	13	5	-	7	2	2	1	2	-	1	4
201-300	42	44	50	30	6	1	2	2	4	7	5	6	6
301-400	6	7	9	6	1	2	2	1	1	-	3	5	6
>400	14	18	21	16	10	7	5	4	7	11	8	10	6

**Table 3.** Length and weight prohibitions, by species.

<i>Species</i>	<i>Minimum length (cm)</i>	<i>Minimum weight (kg)</i>
Bluefin tuna ( <i>Thunnus thynnus</i> )	115	30
Atlantic bonito ( <i>Sarda sarda</i> )	25	
Swordfish ( <i>Xiphias gladius</i> )	125	
Little tunny ( <i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i> )	45	

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (OVERSEAS TERRITORIES)  
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU ROYAUME-UNI (TERRITOIRES D'OUTRE-MER)  
INFORME ANUAL DE REINO UNIDO (TERRITORIOS DE ULTRAMAR)**

**SUMMARY**

*The United Kingdom (Overseas Territories) 2018 annual report provides information for the United Kingdom Overseas Territories (UKOTs) of Bermuda, St Helena (including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha), Turks and Caicos Islands and the British Virgin Islands. The fishing fleets associated with the UKOTs are small-scale and deploy limited effort compared to other nations. Most fishing is conducted within close proximity to shore, with some activity operating over seamounts within the EEZs. The typical fishing gears utilised are pole-and-line, trolling, rod-and-reel and handlines which reduce issues with incidental capture of non-target bycatch species more typically associated with longline and purse-seine fishing techniques. Catches across the UKOTs were low, with 386 t landed in total (St Helena; 260 t and Bermuda; 126 t). The UKOTs of Turks and Caicos Islands and British Virgin Islands remain interested in developing and diversifying offshore fisheries to support their economic development, but no commercial landings were reported in 2018 for these territories. A successful tagging programme is currently in operation at St Helena. In 2018, 1,993 tunas or tuna-like species have been tagged as part of scientific research to study the movement, growth and habitat use of pelagic species in the St Helena EEZ (under the AOTTP and Blue Belt Program).*

**RÉSUMÉ**

*Le rapport annuel 2018 du Royaume-Uni (territoires d'outre-mer) fournit des informations sur les territoires d'outre-mer du Royaume-Uni (UKOT) des Bermudes, de Sainte-Hélène (y compris l'île de l'Ascension et Tristan da Cunha), des îles Turks et Caïcos et des îles Vierges britanniques. Les flottilles de pêche associées aux territoires d'outre-mer du Royaume-Uni sont de petite taille et déploient un effort limité par rapport aux autres pays. La plupart des activités de pêche se déroulent à proximité du rivage, et certaines activités se déroulent au-dessus des monts sous-marins dans les ZEE. Les engins de pêche généralement utilisés sont la canne et la ligne, la traîne, la canne et le moulinet et les lignes à main, ce qui réduit les problèmes liés à la capture accidentelle d'espèces non ciblées capturées accidentellement, plus généralement associée aux techniques de pêche à la palangre et à la senne. Les prises dans l'ensemble des territoires d'outre-mer du Royaume-Uni ont été faibles, avec 386 t débarquées au total (Sainte-Hélène : 260 t et les Bermudes : 126 t). Les territoires d'outre-mer du Royaume-Uni des îles Turks et Caïcos et des îles Vierges britanniques restent intéressés par le développement et la diversification de la pêche hauturière pour soutenir leur développement économique, mais aucun débarquement commercial n'a été déclaré en 2018 pour ces territoires. Un programme de marquage efficace est actuellement mis en œuvre à Sainte-Hélène. En 2018, 1.993 thonidés ou espèces apparentées ont été marqués dans le cadre de la recherche scientifique visant à étudier les mouvements, la croissance et l'utilisation de l'habitat des espèces pélagiques dans la ZEE de Sainte-Hélène (dans le cadre de l'AOTTP et du Programme « Blue Belt »).*

**RESUMEN**

*En el informe anual del Reino Unido (Territorios de Ultramar) correspondiente a 2018 se proporciona información sobre los Territorios de Ultramar del Reino Unido (TU) de Bermudas, Santa Elena (incluidas la isla de Ascensión y Tristán da Cunha), las Islas Turcos y Caicos y las Islas Vírgenes británicas. Las flotas pesqueras asociadas con Reino Unido (TU) son de pequeña escala y despliegan un esfuerzo limitado en comparación con otras naciones. La mayor parte de la pesca se lleva a cabo en las proximidades de la costa, con alguna actividad que opera sobre los montes submarinos dentro de las ZEE. Los artes de pesca típicos que se utilizan son caña y la línea, curricán, caña y carrete y líneas de mano, lo que reduce los problemas de la captura fortuita de especies no objetivo de la pesca y que se asocian más típicamente con las técnicas de pesca con palangre y con red de cerco. Las capturas en Reino Unido-TU fueron bajas, con un total de 386 t desembarcadas (Santa Elena; 260 t y Bermudas; 126 t). Los territorios de ultramar de Reino Unido-TU de Islas Turcas y Caicos e Islas Vírgenes británicas siguen interesados en desarrollar y diversificar la pesca de altura para respaldar su desarrollo económico, pero en*

*2018 no se informó de ningún desembarque comercial en esos territorios. Actualmente se está llevando a cabo con éxito un programa de marcado en Santa Elena. En 2018, se han marcado 1.993 túnidos y especies afines como parte de la investigación científica para estudiar el movimiento, crecimiento y uso del hábitat de las especies pelágicas en la ZEE de Santa Elena (en el marco del AOTTP y del Programa Blue Belt).*

## **Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**

### **Section 1: Annual fisheries information**

#### *1.1 Bermuda*

The small-scale fishing fleet operating in Bermuda in 2018 included 106 vessels that reported catch of tuna or tuna-like species. All vessels are smaller than 18 m and most are smaller than 15 m total length. The fleet is multi-purpose, utilising a variety of fishing methods predominantly trolling, rod-and-reel and handlines. Most of the fishing effort is conducted in the inner 50 km (including two offshore banks) of the Bermuda Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). No longline fishing occurred, and no foreign commercial vessels were licenced to fish in Bermuda waters in 2018.

ICCAT species were caught by Bermuda flagged vessels in 2018 on a total of 2,571 fishing days. A total of 126 metric tonnes (t) of ICCAT species were landed in Bermuda, which represents a reduction in catch of 16 t compared to 2017. The main species caught and landed by weight was wahoo, with an annual total of 68 t, followed by yellowfin tuna (32 t). Details of the catch composition were presented to the Secretariat in the Task I and II returns in July 2019. All fish captured by local vessels is consumed on the Island. A total of 58.2 t was caught and discarded (released alive), including released tunas (that were assumed to be undersized) and blue marlin *Makaira nigricans*.

Limited development of longline fishing in Bermuda has meant that quotas for swordfish, albacore tuna and bluefin tuna have not been fully utilised. However, the development of the offshore fishery is an important component of Bermuda's plans to diversify the local fishery, as reef fish stocks close to the Island are essentially fully exploited. There continues to be interest amongst local fishermen to conduct longlining, but the lack of infrastructure is hindering development.

Due to the small size of the fishing vessels in the small-scale fleet, there is insufficient space to accommodate observers. Bermuda does not have a national observer programme.

#### *1.2 St Helena*

The territory of St Helena includes Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha. No commercial fishing for tunas or tuna-like species is conducted at Ascension Island where a large no-take Marine Protected Area has been designated. There was no commercial fishing for pelagic species at Tristan da Cunha in 2018.

The St Helena fleet is comprised of a total of 16 pole and line vessels that fish within 6 miles of the island plus at Cardno and Bonaparte seamounts. The vessels catching ICCAT species in 2018 are all registered in the port of Jamestown, and all fish are landed in the same location. Only one of the vessels is over 15 m total length, the Extractor (22 m). Together, the 16 vessels reported a total of 1,150 fishing days in 2018. St Helena has committed to using only pole & line or rod & line methods in its EEZ. The types of bait used are live and dead small pelagics including *Decapterus* spp and *Scomber colias*.

A total of 260 t of tunas or tuna-like species were caught and landed at St Helena. The catch was dominated by yellowfin tuna, with 199 t landed during the year, followed by bigeye tuna, wahoo and skipjack tuna at 45 t, 9 t and 7 t respectively. In addition, 170 kg of shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) was caught as bycatch and consumed locally.

Catch is landed in a single location, which facilitates sampling for length frequency data which is submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat. St Helena do not currently implement a National Fisheries Observer Programme, though updates to local Fisheries Policy may make this feasible in the future.

### 1.3 Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI)

There are currently no commercial fisheries for tuna or tuna-like species in the Turks and Caicos Islands.

Prior to 2015 the average annual catches were around five tonnes, and comprised of blue marlin, swordfish, tunas and sharks. Since 2015 ICCAT species are only caught during sports fishing operations which are conducted by small vessels within close proximity of the islands. The sports fishing vessels operate under a catch & release basis. There were no landings reported in Turks and Caicos Islands in 2018 with the commercial fishing industry still recovering from hurricane damage caused by two category 5 hurricanes in 2017.

TCI remain interested in developing opportunities for tuna fisheries in the mid-term, but currently lack the necessary infrastructure and capacity. Current efforts are concentrated on developing the conditions under which any future pelagic fishing operations would be managed.

### 1.4 British Virgin Islands (BVI)

There was no commercial fishing activity for ICCAT species in the British Virgin Islands during 2018 with the commercial fishing sector still recovering from hurricane damage caused by two category 5 hurricanes in 2017. Historically, BVI licensed pelagic longline and recreational sports fisheries that target ICCAT species, the main species being yellowfin tuna, swordfish and wahoo. Subsistence fishing by the domestic fleet is conducted close to shore via small fibreglass fishing vessels that are less than 20 m in length.

The British Virgin Islands are committed to developing and diversifying the offshore pelagic fisheries sector, to reduce pressures on the near-shore fishery resources.

## Section 2: Research and statistics

### 2.1 Bermuda

The fishing gears utilised by the Bermuda fleet include a mix of trolling, rod-and-reel and handlines. Fisher logbooks are used to report catches by number of fish and species per day and effort is recorded as the number of hours at sea per day. The weight of fish discarded alive are estimated from numbers reported. In addition to fisher logbook records, other sources of data included records from sports fishing tournaments.

Blue marlin catch was estimated using an average weight of 175 kg, whilst Atlantic white marlin catch was estimated using an average weight of 27 kg. Both of these average weights were calculated based on length-weight equations and the estimated lengths of a subset of fish. Shark estimates assumed released individuals were of typical sizes for their species, while released tunas were all assumed to be slightly undersized (3.2 kg). The nature of the fishing gear and operations mean that there is virtually no by-catch.

Staff capacity and budget limitations prevented sampling of fish at tournaments in 2018, as in previous years. There is a minimum legal size for retention of white marlin of 50 lbs (23 kg), and 250 lbs (114 kg) for blue marlin. Tournament organisers have a long-standing minimum weight of 500 lbs for the retention of blue marlin during the tournaments, which serves to minimise the number of fish landed.

### 2.2 St Helena

All fish from the local commercial inshore fleet are landed daily and delivered to the St Helena Fisheries Corporation processing plant within 12 hours of being caught, however the offshore vessels stay at sea for between two and ten days, depending on fishing location and catches. As all commercially caught fish are landed at a central location, catches can readily be quantified and accurately reported. Catch data is provided by the St Helena Fisheries Corporation and collated by the Fisheries Section of the Agriculture and Natural Resources Division.

A tagging programme is currently in operation at St Helena. Between December 2015 and December 2018, a total of 3,027 ICCAT species have been tagged as part of a scientific research programme to study the movement, growth and habitat use of pelagic species in the St Helena EEZ. This ongoing work is supported by ICCAT funds (AOTTP) and the UK Government through the Blue Belt Programme. The species tagged include mainly yellowfin tuna (2,760 individuals), skipjack tuna (137), bigeye tuna (116), wahoo (12) plus a single blue marlin and little tunny (Atlantic black skipjack).

As only pole and line methods are used, bycatch is minimal. Considering this, and as all fish are landed at a central location, full coverage by an observer programme is not required.

### 2.3 Turks and Caicos Islands

There are difficulties and challenges for the collection of data on fish landings. Staff capacity and funding is limited, and the island infrastructure has not been fully restored since hurricane damage of 2017.

### 2.4 British Virgin Islands

There are difficulties and challenges for the collection of data on fish landings. Staff capacity and funding is limited, and the island infrastructure has not been fully restored since hurricane damage of 2017.

## ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

	GENERAL	RESPONSE
S1	Annual Report	15 September 2019
S2	Fleet Characteristics	31 July 2019
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate	31 July 2019
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	31 July 2019
S5	Size samples (Task II)	31 July 2019
S6	Catch estimated by size	31 July 2019
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Tagging data has been submitted on a regular basis by St Helena.
S8	Information on tagging surveys	Submitted on a regular basis to the AOTTP with additional tagging information sent to ICCAT on 31 July 2019.
S9	Information collected under conventional tagging programmes	Submitted on a regular basis to the AOTTP with additional tagging information sent to ICCAT on 31 July 2019. Preliminary report on findings providing at the yellowfin tuna SCRS (SCRS/2019/074).
S10	Information collected under electronic tagging programmes	Submitted on a regular basis to the AOTTP with additional tagging information sent to ICCAT on 31 July 2019. Preliminary report on findings providing at the yellowfin tuna SCRS (SCRS/2019/074).
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	The majority of UKOT vessels are < 15 m in length, with limited space for observers.  At St Helena all fishing is pole & line and all catches are landed at a single location full coverage by observers of all vessels is not required.  Bermuda, TCI and BVI do not have the capacity to operate an observer programme and catches are small.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No new information in 2018.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable.
<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. No bluefin tuna farming.

	<b>GENERAL</b>	<b>RESPONSE</b>
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable. No bluefin tuna farming.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Provisions were made in Rec. 17-06 (paragraph 6e) for collaborative research between Bermuda and the United States on W-BFT but research plans are still pending.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. No research conducted in this area.
S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	A scientific research survey to study the seamount ecosystems in the St Helena (Tristan da Cunha) EEZ was conducted in March / April 2018. Results will be made available to ICCAT when ready.
<b>TROPICALS</b>		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	31 July 2019
S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	St Helena has a small number of fixed FADs (eight), which are fixed in shallow areas and used for pole and line fishing for bait fish. There are no plans to deploy more FADs in the near future.  The catch is landed at one location, and the use of FADs does not pose a threat in terms of bycatch or sustainability of the fishery. A draft FAD Management Plan is currently being consulted upon.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc.	31 July 2019 (St Helena). Other UKOTs do not utilise FADs.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable. No support vessels used in the UKOTs.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	A domestic observer programme was initially trialled on St Helena in 2016. As all fish is landed at one location and all fishing is with pole & line, with minimal by-catch, ICCAT data can be collected using an intermittent targeted observer trip.
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	No port sampling programme, but St Helena does sample all fish landed.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable. No historical data available at present on the use of FADs.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Not applicable. No relevant data collected by UKOTs.
<b>SHARK</b>		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable. No current plans in place for species-specific data collection.



	<b>GENERAL</b>	<b>RESPONSE</b>
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	Not applicable. No current relevant research in UKOTs.
S51	Information on blue shark	31 July 2019. A single blue shark caught and released alive in Bermuda in 2018.
<b>OTHER BYC</b>		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Brown (2014) is an identification guide for the marine fauna of St Helena waters. Sharks also identified at landing if caught as bycatch.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No turtle bycatch observed or reported in any UKOTs in 2018.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No seabird bycatch observed or reported in any UKOTs in 2018.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No relevant data collected by UKOTs.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Only pole and line fishing has taken place in St Helena in 2018, and as such bycatch is minimal and live release is an effective measure in this fishery. No longlining has taken place in UKOTs in 2018.

**Part II (Management implementation)**

*Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures*

**ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3**

<b>Req</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information required</b>	<b>Response</b>
GEN	0001	Annual Reports	Part 1 submitted 15 September 2019. Part 2 submitted 15 September 2019.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Text contained within Annual Report.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	15 August 2019.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable, no vessels chartered by the UKOTs.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable, no vessels chartered by the UKOTs.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	Not applicable, no transshipment permitted in the UKOTs.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable, no transshipment permitted in the UKOTs.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable, no transshipment permitted in the UKOTs.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Not applicable, no transshipment permitted in the UKOTs.

**UNITED KINGDOM (OVERSEAS TERRITORIES)**

<b>Req</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information required</b>	<b>Response</b>
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not applicable. No foreign vessels using any UKOT ports.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable. No foreign vessels using any UKOT ports.
GEN	0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable. No foreign vessels using any UKOT ports.
GEN	0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Not applicable. No inspections conducted.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Not applicable. No inspections conducted.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. No inspections conducted.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. No inspections conducted.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Not applicable. No agreements in place.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	No access agreements in 2018.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. No access agreements in 2018.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	One vessel over 20 m currently authorised at St Helena (FV <i>Extractor</i> ).
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes from previous year, no internal actions report to submit.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	<p>Recreational and sports fisheries in Bermuda are subject to legislation on minimum catch sizes. Owners/operators of foreign sports fishing vessels are required to obtain a licence to fish in Bermuda waters.</p> <p>Limited recreational fishing in St Helena is by pole and line or rod-and-reel only.</p> <p>Sports fishing in the British Virgin Islands is conducted at registered tournaments in UKOT waters but organised in the United States Virgin Islands. These vessels and catches are overseen by the US authorities and the catches are taken from the US quota.</p>
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Nothing to report.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Nothing to report.
GEN	0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Nothing to report.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Nothing to report.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Nothing to report.

<b>Req</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information required</b>	<b>Response</b>
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Nothing to report.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Nothing to report.
GEN	0031	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate	No at-sea inspections conducted.
GEN	0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No at-sea inspections conducted.
GEN	0033	Report on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Not applicable. No exchange of personnel.
GEN	0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No relevant requests.
<b>BFT</b>			
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. No bluefin tuna farming in UKOTs.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. No bluefin tuna farming in UKOTs.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Not applicable. No bluefin tuna farming in UKOTs.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Not applicable. No bluefin tuna farming in UKOTs.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. No bluefin tuna farming in UKOTs.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1008	Farming capacity plan and revisions if appropriate	Not applicable. No bluefin tuna farming in UKOTs.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	Check Rec. 18-02.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2018	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. No joint fishing.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	31 July 2019. Bluefin tuna is caught as incidental catch in Bermuda. 412 kg was reported caught in 2018.
BFT	1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.

**UNITED KINGDOM (OVERSEAS TERRITORIES)**

<b>Req</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information required</b>	<b>Response</b>
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	BFT is only caught in Bermuda. Bermuda has a legislated minimum size for retention of BFT of 30 kg or 115 cm for all fishers (commercial and recreational). There are no records of fish caught below the minimum size.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	15 September 2018.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable, the UKOTs do not import or export bluefin tuna.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable, the UKOTs do not import or export bluefin tuna.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable, the UKOTs do not import or export bluefin tuna.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable, the UKOTs do not import or export bluefin tuna.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. UKOTs are not involved in the import or export of bluefin tuna and is only caught as incidental catch by Bermuda.
BFT	1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable. No bluefin tuna farming in UKOTs.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Included in Task I and II data submitted 31 July 2019.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	31 July 2019.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable; no UKOT vessels have been alleged of carrying out IUU activity.
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. No UKOT vessels operate FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Bermuda imports frozen bigeye tuna. See section 5. Not applicable for other UKOTs.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	SDP validation applies to St Helena. This was updated in 2011 and remains the same, no changes to report.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye	Insert dates sent to ICCAT (day/month/year) Q1 submitted 25 June 2018 Q2 submitted 27 September 2018 Q3 submitted on 21 January 2019 Q4 submitted on 21 January 2019
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	31 July 2019. St Helena FADs included in Task I and II data.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Only Bermuda imports swordfish. See section 5 for response, this requirement is not applicable to the other UK OTs.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	SDP validation applies to St Helena. This was updated in 2011 and remains the same, no changes to report.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Not applicable.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable.

Req	N°	Information required	Response
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	A swordfish management plan was submitted (Bermuda) in 2017.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable
SWO	3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. UKOTs not involved in tagging programme.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. No UK OTs participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. No UK OTs participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	Not applicable. No vessels in UKOT over 20 m authorized for N. SWO.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	Not applicable. No UKOT vessels targeting southern SWO.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No N. SWO caught in 2018.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No S. SWO caught in UKOTs in 2018. In St Helena, SWO caught in pole & line fishery are released alive.
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. No UK OTs participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
SWO	3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Not applicable
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. No vessels 20m+ fishing for N. albacore.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	No specific authorisation for any vessels over 20 m to fish for South Atlantic albacore.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. No longline fishing in 2018 in UKOTs.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. Pole and line fishing only in St Helena, and no reported catches in other UKOTs.
BIL	5001	Report on the implementation of Rec. 15-05/18-04 and 16-11	Not applicable.
SHK	7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	10/10/2018
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	There are no records of any turtle bycatch in UKOTs.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Overlap of vulnerable seabirds and fishing operations in UKOTs are minimal. Further, fishing gear is pole and line which minimises susceptibility of seabird bycatch.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	The majority of fishing gears in the UKOTs are pole & line or rod & reel, which minimises susceptibility of bycatch.

Req	N°	Information required	Response
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. No information to report.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No objections to ICCAT Recs. from the UKOTs.

#### *Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures*

##### *4.1 Bermuda*

The Fisheries Act 1972 and associated regulations can be amended when necessary to implement any new ICCAT conservation and management measures. Under local legislation, Bermuda has implemented minimum sizes for bluefin tuna (30 kgs/66 lbs), swordfish (25 kg/55 lbs), white marlin (23 kg/50 lbs) and blue marlin (114 kg/250 lbs). A minimum size of 3.2kgs (7 lbs) has also been implemented for yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna and wahoo. The legislated minimum sizes are for commercial and recreational fishers.

Fisheries wardens are responsible for enforcement under the Fisheries Act 1972 and routinely stop local vessels to inspect catches and determine compliance with legislation.

##### *4.2 St. Helena*

ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures are implemented, where appropriate, under the Fishery Limits Ordinance, which makes provision for the regulation of fishing and for other matters connected thereto. Under this Ordinance, fishing by fishing boats, whether St Helenian or foreign registered, is prohibited unless authorised by a licence granted by the Governor. A licence under this section will authorise fishing, subject to such conditions as appear to be necessary for the regulation of the fishery. No licences were issued for foreign vessels to fish in St Helena waters in 2018.

Fish landings from the local fleet are made into one establishment, the St Helena Fisheries Corporation. The Fisheries Corporation is responsible for providing catch statistics to the Government Fisheries Office. As all landings are centralised, fish catches are easily monitored by staff of the Fisheries Office for control purposes. All shark species are protected under the Environmental Protection Ordinance.

Sports and recreational fishing takes place, but catches of ICCAT species are small.

##### *4.3 Turks and Caicos Islands*

The Turks and Caicos Islands, experienced two major (Category 5) hurricanes during September 2017, which devastated the island's infrastructure and had a major effect on fishing activity and fisheries data collection.

##### *4.4 British Virgin Islands (BVI)*

The Virgin Islands, experienced two major (Category 5) hurricanes during September 2017, which devastated the island's infrastructure and had a major effect on fishing activity and fisheries data collection.

In 2017 the Virgin Islands did not have any foreign fishing licences and there is currently no requirement for the designation of ports, however the exploitation of the offshore EFZ is being investigated and this may change. The only fishing that happened is by small local vessels with approval from the Virgin Islands authorities.

Sports fishing tournaments are held and include participation by foreign vessels, but all participants are required to have a local licence and, when practical, fish on a catch and release basis. Any fish caught are landed to a local authorised officer.

The Virgin Islands is a Shark and Ray Sanctuary, with local legislation protecting these species.

***Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures***

The Overseas Territories are small islands at various stages of development with limited human and financial resources available. Capacity and capital restrictions are therefore an issue in all attempts to comply with ICCAT measures in all the territories. However, all the territories take their ICCAT responsibilities seriously and are endeavouring to improve fisheries management where resources allow this, with the support of the UK Government.

Structured development of sustainable fisheries is a core component of the UK Government's environmental strategies for its Overseas Territories. The UK is working closely with territories to achieve these objectives, focusing on a range of areas. In 2016 the UK Government announced its 'Blue Belt' initiative which will continue through to 2021, one of the aims of which is to improve institutional arrangements in the UKOTs for effective ecosystem based management of marine resources, for example through the provision of advice and/or technical expertise in fisheries management. Whilst legislative changes are being considered in many of the territories, implementation can take time and is impacted by the amount of outstanding legislation in other areas yet to be processed.

***5.1 Bermuda***

As a result of upgrades to the Bermuda Customs Department's system a few years ago, there is better itemisation of imported tuna and tuna-like species. However, a fair amount of tuna is still being characterised as 'other tunas'. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources will work with the Customs Department to continue to improve reporting in this area. In addition, work still needs to be done to ensure that checks on the documentation of consignments of bigeye tuna and swordfish imported into Bermuda are implemented in line with all import requirements (GEN 0026; TRO 2006; SWO 3001).

***5.2 St. Helena***

For St Helena, capacity and capital restrictions are still an issue in complying with ICCAT measures due to limitations on resources and funding availability. However, St Helena does its utmost to comply with recommendations, as applicable, as set by ICCAT and take ICCAT responsibilities seriously. St Helena is committed in its endeavour to improve fisheries management where resources allow this, with the support of the UK Government. St Helena has recently established a fisheries science programme, including a tuna tagging programme. This programme will facilitate better data collection and in future data will be submitted to ICCAT on a routine basis.

The Fisheries Section of the Agriculture and Natural Resources Division is still in the process of reviewing the licensing system for commercial, recreational and sports fishing activities within St Helena waters. Relevant ICCAT recommendations are being fully considered within this process and provisions to meet them will be incorporated.

***5.3 Turks and Caicos***

The Turks and Caicos Islands, experienced two major (Category 5) hurricanes during September 2017, which devastated the island's infrastructure, had a major effect on fishing activity and fisheries data collection and the territories ability to comply with all ICCAT conservation and management measures.

***5.4 British Virgin Islands (BVI)***

The British Virgin Islands, experienced two major (Category 5) hurricanes during September 2017, which devastated the island's infrastructure, had a major effect on fishing activity and fisheries data collection and the territories ability to comply with all ICCAT conservation and management measures.

Fleet		Catches in Kgs												
	Nb of Vessels	BFT	SWO	ALB	YFT	BET	SKJ	SAI	BUM	WHM	Small tunas	BSH	SMA	POR
<i>Purse seine</i>														
<i>Long line</i>														
<i>Mid water trawl</i>	2											469		
<i>Traps</i>														
<i>Hand line</i>														
<i>Trolling</i>														
<i>Bait boat</i>														
<i>Harpoons</i>														
<i>Sport Fishing</i>														



MS: GBR

*Please explain briefly any change in the fishing patterns of your fleet or new development in fisheries, as well as any socio-economic factor that could explain such changes and developments:*

*1) What has changed in your fisheries since last year?*

**No significant changes**

*2) Could you explain when these changes occurred and for what reason?*

**NA**

*3) Are these changes occasional or permanent?*

**NA**

Annex III

Sampling intensity and observers				Number of Length Samples and total number of individuals sampled per species (N samples/N ind)										
	Nb of Trips in 2013	Nb of trips sampled	Nb of trips with observers		BFT	SWO	ALB	YFT	BET	SKJ	SAI	BUM	WHM	Other species (specify)
Purse seine				No samples										
				No individuals										
Long line				No samples										
				No individuals										
Mid water trawl				No samples										
				No individuals										
Traps				No samples										
				No individuals										
Hand line				No samples										
				No individuals										
Trolling				No samples										
				No individuals										
Bait boat				No samples										
				No individuals										
Harpoons				No samples										
				No individuals										
Sport Fishing				No samples										
				No individuals										

## MS:

***Please provide summarised information on the research activities and results of particular interest to ICCAT such as research related to stock delineation, stock assessment, migration and environmental factors.***

In recent years, Cefas have conducted research projects on porbeagle shark *Lamna nasus*, including electronic tagging, biological parameters (from dead bycatch) and contaminant levels. Recent publications on this include:

- Nicolaus, E. E. M., Bendall, V. A., Bolam, T. P. C., Maes, T. and Ellis, J. R. (2016). Concentrations of mercury and other trace elements in porbeagle shark *Lamna nasus*. *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, 112: 399–405.
- Bendall, V.A., Barber, J. L., Papachlimitzou, A., Bolam, T., Warford, L., Hetherington, S. J., Silva, J. F., McCully, S. R., Losada, S., Maes, T., Ellis, J. R. and Law, R. J. (2014) Organohalogen contaminants and trace metals in North-East Atlantic porbeagle shark (*Lamna nasus*). *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, 85: 280–286.
- Biais, G., Coupeau, Y., Séret, B., Calmettes, B., Lopez, R., Hetherington, S., Righton, D. and Handling editor: Caroline Durif, 2017. Return migration patterns of porbeagle shark (*Lamna nasus*) in the Northeast Atlantic: implications for stock range and structure. *ICES Journal of Marine Science*, 74: 1268–1276.

Cefas staff have co-authored papers on mitigation measures and reviewed capture and post-release mortality of elasmobranchs

- Ellis, J. R., McCully Phillips, S. R. and Poisson, F. (2017). A review of capture and post-release mortality of elasmobranchs. *Journal of Fish Biology*, 90: 653–722.
- Poisson, F., Crespo, F. A., Ellis, J. R., Chavance, P., Bach, P., Santos, M. N., Séret, B., Korta, M., Coelho, R., Ariz, J. and Murua, H. (2016). Technical mitigation measures for sharks and rays in tuna and tuna-like fisheries: turning possibility into reality. *Aquatic Living Resources*, 29 (402): 32 pp.

Cefas staff contributed to the EU project on oceanic sharks

- Coelho, R., Apostolaki, P., Bach, P., Brunel, T., Davies, T., Díez, G., Ellis, J., Escalle, L., Lopez, J., Merino, G., Mitchell, R., Macias, D., Murua, H., Overzee, H., Poos, J.J., Richardson, H., Rosa, D., Sánchez, S., Santos, C., Séret, B., Urbina, J. O., & Walker, N. (2019). Improving scientific advice for the conservation and management of oceanic sharks and rays. Final Report, Specific Contract No 1, Framework Contract EASME/EMFF/2016/008.

Cefas staff are currently involved with several projects on tuna in the ICCAT area:

**Thunnus UK:** The University of Exeter and Cefas have embarked upon a two-year scientific study, "THUNNUS UK", supported by the Department for Food, Environment and Rural Affairs (Defra) and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) and in collaboration with the Tuna Research and Conservation Center of Stanford University, to provide a baseline understanding of the ecology and distribution of Atlantic bluefin tuna that migrate to waters of southwest England.

*Please indicate participation in SCRS Working Groups and contributions to these Working Groups.*

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES<sup>1</sup>**  
**RAPPORT ANNUEL DES ÉTATS-UNIS**  
**INFORME ANUAL DE ESTADOS UNIDOS**

**SUMMARY**

*Total (preliminary) reported U.S. catch of main tunas (YFT, SKJ, BET, ALB, BFT) and swordfish, including dead discards, in 2018 was 6,104 t, a decrease of about 12% from 6,908 t in 2017. Swordfish catches (including estimated dead discards) decreased from 1,438 t in 2017 to 1,275 t in 2018, and provisional landings from the U.S. fishery for yellowfin tuna decreased in 2018 to 2,700 t from 3,372 t in 2017. U.S. vessels fishing in the northwest Atlantic caught in 2018 an estimated 1,028 t of bluefin tuna, an increase of about 31 t compared to 2017 (997 t). Provisional skipjack tuna landings decreased by about 121 t to 78 t from 2017 to 2018, bigeye tuna landings increased by 85 t compared to 2017 to an estimated 921 t in 2018, and albacore landings decreased from 2017 to 2018 by 135 t to 103 t. U.S. government (NOAA) and university scientists, working independently or in collaboration (including collaborations with scientists from other CPCs), conducted research in 2018 involving a variety of ICCAT and bycatch species. Such research included larval surveys, the development of abundance indices, electronic and conventional tagging to investigate movements, habitat usage and post-release mortality, and the collection and analysis of biological samples to study topics such as age, growth, stock structure, spawning areas, fecundity, and genetics (including direct estimates of stock size). Additional topics included the influence of environmental factors on distribution and catch rates, and the development of stock assessment models and operating models as part of management strategy evaluations.*

**RÉSUMÉ**

*La prise totale (préliminaire) de thonidés (YFT, SKJ, BET, ALB, BFT) et d'espadon, déclarée par les États-Unis en 2018 (rejets morts compris) s'est élevée à 6.104 t, soit une baisse de près de 12 % par rapport à 2017 (6.908 t). La prise d'espadon (rejets morts estimés compris) a diminué, passant de 1.438 t en 2017 à 1.275 t en 2018, et les débarquements provisoires de la pêche américaine d'albacore ont diminué en 2018 (2.700 t) par rapport à 2017 (3.372 t). Les navires américains pêchant dans l'Atlantique Nord-Ouest ont réalisé, en 2018, une capture estimée de 1.028 t de thon rouge, soit une augmentation d'environ 31 t par rapport à 2017 (997 t). Les débarquements provisoires de listao ont diminué, passant d'environ 121 t en 2017 à 78 t en 2018 t. Les débarquements de thon obèse ont augmenté, passant de 85 t en 2017 à un volume estimé de 921 t en 2018. Les débarquements de germon ont diminué, passant de 135 t en 2017 à 103 t en 2018. Le gouvernement des États-Unis (NOAA) et des scientifiques universitaires, travaillant indépendamment ou en collaboration (comprenant des collaborations avec des scientifiques d'autres CPC), ont mené des travaux de recherche en 2018 consacrés à un large éventail d'espèces relevant de l'ICCAT et d'espèces accessoires. Ces travaux de recherche incluaient des prospections larvaires, la mise au point d'indices d'abondance, le marquage électronique et conventionnel visant à étudier les déplacements, l'utilisation de l'habitat et la mortalité suivant la remise à l'eau, ainsi que la collecte et l'analyse d'échantillons biologiques visant à étudier des domaines tels que l'âge, la croissance, la structure du stock, les zones de frai, la fécondité et la génétique (incluant des estimations directes de la taille du stock). D'autres domaines incluaient l'influence des facteurs environnementaux sur la distribution et les taux de capture, et le développement des modèles d'évaluation des stocks et de modèles opérationnels dans le cadre des évaluations de la stratégie de gestion.*

**RESUMEN**

*En 2018, la captura total (preliminar) comunicada estadounidense de túnidos (rabil, listado, patudo, atún blanco y atún rojo) y pez espada, descartes muertos incluidos, ascendió a 6.104 t, lo que supone un descenso de aproximadamente un 12 % con respecto a las 6.908 t de 2017. La captura de pez espada (que incluye la estimación de descartes muertos) descendió, pasando de 1.438 t en 2017 a 1.275 t en 2018, y los desembarques provisionales estadounidenses de la pesquería estadounidense de rabil se redujeron en 2018, llegando a las 2.700 desde las 3.272 t de 2017. En*

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA Fisheries.

2018, los buques pesqueros estadounidenses capturaron en el Atlántico noroccidental un volumen estimado de 1.028 t de atún rojo, lo que supone un incremento de aproximadamente 31 t en comparación con 2017 (997 t). Los desembarques provisionales de listado experimentaron un descenso de aproximadamente 121 t desde 2017 a 2018, situándose en 78 t en 2018. Los desembarques de patudo experimentaron un incremento de 85 t con respecto a 2017, con una estimación de 921 t en 2018, y los desembarques de atún blanco experimentaron un descenso de 15 t con respecto a 2017, pasando de 135 a 103 t en 2018. El gobierno de Estados Unidos y los científicos de la universidad, que trabajan de forma independiente o en régimen de colaboración (lo que incluye colaboraciones con científicos de otras CPC) realizaron trabajos de investigación en 2018 relacionados con varias especies de ICCAT y varias especies de captura fortuita. Dicha investigación incluía prospecciones de larvas, el desarrollo de índices de abundancia, el marcado convencional y electrónico para investigar movimientos, la utilización del hábitat y la mortalidad posterior a la liberación, así como la recopilación y análisis de muestras biológicas para estudiar temas como la edad, el crecimiento, la estructura del stock, la fecundidad, las zonas de reproducción y la genética (lo que incluye estimaciones directas del tamaño del stock). Otros temas adicionales abordados por las investigaciones fueron la influencia de los factores medioambientales en la distribución y tasas de captura y el desarrollo de modelos de evaluación de stock y de modelos operativos como parte de las evaluaciones de estrategias de ordenación.

## Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

### Section 1: National fisheries information

Total (preliminary) reported U.S. catch of main tunas (YFT, SKJ, BET, ALB, BFT) and swordfish, including dead discards, in 2018 was 6,104 MT, a decrease of about 12% from 6,908 MT in 2017. Swordfish catches (including estimated dead discards) decreased from 1,438 MT in 2017 to 1,275 MT in 2018, and provisional landings from the U.S. fishery for yellowfin tuna decreased in 2018 to 2,700 MT from 3,372 MT in 2017. U.S. vessels fishing in the northwest Atlantic caught in 2018 an estimated 1,028 MT of bluefin tuna, an increase of about 31 MT compared to 2017 (997 MT). Provisional skipjack tuna landings decreased by about 121 MT to 78 MT from 2017 to 2018, bigeye tuna landings increased by 85 MT compared to 2017 to an estimated 921 MT in 2018, and albacore landings decreased from 2017 to 2018 by 135 MT to 103 MT.

### Section 2: Research and statistics

#### 2.1 Fisheries Statistics

##### 2.1.1 Tropical Tuna Fishery Statistics

*Yellowfin Tuna.* Yellowfin tuna is the main species of tropical tuna landed by U.S. fisheries in the western North Atlantic. Total estimated landings decreased to 2,700 MT in 2018 from the 2017 landings estimate of 3,372 MT (**Table 1**). The 2018 estimate is considered provisional and may change owing to incorporation of late reports of commercial catches as they become available and to possible revisions in estimates of rod & reel catches made by recreational anglers. An important proportion of the 2018 estimated landings were due to rod & reel catches of recreational anglers in the NW Atlantic (1,770 MT). Estimates of U.S. recreational harvests for tuna and tuna-like species are periodically reviewed and this may result in the need to report additional revisions to the available estimates in the future. In the case of the commercial landings, a large proportion of landings in 2018 corresponded to the U.S. longline fleet operating in the Gulf of Mexico (368 MT). Total commercial and total recreational landings in 2018 were 930 MT and 1,770 MT, respectively. Nominal catch rate information from logbook reports (longline catch per 1,000 hooks) for yellowfin by general fishing areas is shown in **Figure 1**.

*Skipjack Tuna.* Skipjack tuna also are caught by U.S. vessels in the western North Atlantic, but it is a minor component of the U.S. total tuna landings. Total reported skipjack landings (preliminary) decreased from 199 MT in 2017 to 78 MT in 2018 (**Table 2**). Estimates of recreational harvests of skipjack continue to be reviewed and could be revised again in the future. **Figure 2** presents nominal catch rate information (longline catch per 1,000 hooks) based on logbook reports.

*Bigeye Tuna.* The other large tropical tuna reported in the catches by U.S. vessels in the western North Atlantic is bigeye tuna. Total reported landings (preliminary) for 2018 increased by approximately 85 MT from 836 MT in 2017 to 921 MT in 2018 (**Table 3**). Note that, like yellowfin tuna, the estimates of rod & reel catch are considered provisional and may be revised based on results of a future review of recreational harvest estimates. **Figure 3** presents nominal catch rates (longline catch per 1,000 hooks) estimated from logbook reports.

### 2.1.2 Temperate Tuna Fishery Statistics

*Albacore Tuna.* Albacore tuna are landed by the U.S. vessels; however, historically, albacore has not been a main target of the U.S. commercial tuna fisheries operating in the North Atlantic. Reported commercial catches were relatively low prior to 1986; however, these catches increased and have remained at higher levels with nearly all of the production coming from the northeastern U.S. coast. The U.S. landings from the Caribbean increased in 1995 to make up over 14% of the total U.S. harvest of albacore, but have since remained below 4% of the total. Nominal catch rates from U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports are shown in **Figure 4**. Estimated total catches of albacore were about 103 MT in 2018, a decrease of 135 MT from 2017 (**Table 4**).

*Bluefin Tuna.* The U.S. bluefin tuna fishery continues to be regulated by quotas, seasons, gear restrictions, limits on catches per trip, and size limits. To varying degrees, these regulations are designed to manage total U.S. landings to conform to ICCAT recommendations. U.S. 2018 provisional estimated landings and dead discards from the northwest Atlantic (including the Gulf of Mexico) were approximately 1,013 MT and 14.6 MT, respectively. Those estimated landings and dead discards represent an increase of approximately 31 MT from the 2017 estimates. The 2018 catches by some of the gears used in the U.S. bluefin tuna fisheries were: 43.7 MT by harpoon, 766 MT by commercial rod and reel and 114 MT by recreational rod and reel, 103 MT by longline (including discards) of which 8 MT were from the Gulf of Mexico (**Table 5**).

In response to 1992 regulations limiting the allowable catch of small fish by U.S. fishermen, in conformity with ICCAT agreements, enhanced monitoring of the recreational rod and reel fishery was implemented in 1993 for the purpose of providing near real-time advice on catch levels by this fishery. This monitoring activity has continued and has included estimation of catches by finer scale size categories than reported above. The preliminary estimates for the 2018 recreational rod and reel fishery off the northeastern U.S. for landings in several size categories were 55.8 MT of fish 66-114 cm, 11.8 MT of fish 115-144 cm, 33.9 MT of fish 145-178 cm, and 12.6 MT of fish >178 cm SFL.

### 2.1.3 Swordfish Fishery Statistics

For 2018, the provisional estimate of U.S. vessel landings and dead discards of swordfish was 1,275 MT (**Table 6**). This estimate represents a decrease from the 1,377 MT estimated for 2017. The provisional landings, including discard estimates, by ICCAT area for 2018 (compared to 2017) were: 203 MT (263 MT) from the Gulf of Mexico (Area BIL91); 992 MT (875 MT) from the northwest Atlantic (Area BIL92); 4 MT (89 MT) from the Caribbean Sea (Area BIL93); and 76 MT (151 MT) from the North Central Atlantic (Area BIL94A).

U.S. swordfish landings are monitored in-season from reports submitted by dealers, vessel owners and captains, NMFS port agents, and mandatory logbook reports submitted by U.S. commercial vessels permitted to fish for swordfish. Since 1992, the U.S. swordfish longline fishery is also being monitored via a scientific observer sampling program. Approximately 8% of the longline fleet-wide fishing effort is selected for observation during the year. Vessels operating in the Gulf of Mexico during the bluefin tuna spawning season have observer coverage of about 50%. Approximately 10,190 fish were discarded dead in 2018. For the North Atlantic (including Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea), the estimated tonnage discarded dead in 2018 was 138 MT, a 31 MT increase compared to 2017 and corresponded to approximately 10.8% of the commercially landed catch. The 2018 estimates of recreational rod and reel landings of swordfish based on surveys of recreational anglers and self-reported catches by recreational anglers was 36.2 MT.

### 2.1.4 Marlins and Sailfish Fishery Statistics

Blue marlin, white marlin, spearfishes and sailfish are landed by U.S. recreational rod and reel fishermen and are a bycatch of the U.S. commercial tuna and swordfish longline fisheries. The U.S. Fisheries Management Plan for Atlantic Billfishes was implemented in October, 1988. The Plan allows billfish that are caught by recreational gear (rod and reel) to be landed only if the fish is larger than the minimum size specified for each species covered by the Plan. Recreational landings of each billfish species are monitored through: (a) the Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC) Recreational Billfish Survey (RBS) which provides the number of billfish caught during tournaments held along the southeastern U.S. coast (south of 35° N latitude), in the Gulf of Mexico, and U.S. Caribbean regions (i.e., U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico); (b) the Large Pelagic Recreational Survey (LPS) conducted by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) which provides estimates of recreational harvest of highly migratory species (including billfish), from waters along the northeastern U.S. (north of 35° N latitude); (c) Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP); (d) a Headboat survey (large multi party charter boats); and (e) a coastal sport fishing survey of the Texas recreational fishery (TPW). In addition, recreational catch statistics by self-reported catch cards also document billfish landings in some states.

The 2018 estimates of U.S. recreational rod and reel landings for these billfish species, combining the geographical areas of the Gulf of Mexico (Area BIL91), the northwestern Atlantic Ocean west of the 60° W longitude (Area BIL92), and the Caribbean Sea (Area BIL93) are: 20.2 MT for blue marlin, 2.4 MT for white marlin, 2.6 MT for sailfish, and 0.5 for roundscale spearfish. The estimates for 2017 were: 12.8 MT for blue marlin, 2.4 MT for white marlin, and 2.7 MT for sailfish.

In addition to restrictions on U.S. recreational harvest, the Management Plan also imposed regulations on commercial fisheries by prohibiting retention and sale of these species at U.S. ports. For this reason, there are no U.S. commercial landings for any of these Atlantic species. Estimates of dead discards in the U.S. longline fleet are obtained using data collected through the mandatory Pelagic Logbook Program and the Pelagic Observer Program. The procedure for estimating the historical bycatch of blue marlin, white marlin, and sailfish was detailed in SCRS/96/97-Revised. Revisions to historical landings of billfish previously reported to ICCAT were based on review of the estimates conducted at the 1996 ICCAT Billfish Workshop held in Miami, FL (U.S.A). Estimates of the billfish bycatch discarded dead in the U.S. commercial longline and other commercial fisheries in 2018 were 22.3 MT for blue marlin, 1.6 MT for white marlin, and 6.2 MT for sailfish.

### 2.1.5 Shark Fishery Statistics

Landings and dead discards of sharks by U.S. pelagic longline fishermen are monitored and reported to ICCAT. In 2018, the species of shark with largest amount of landings (in weight) was shortfin mako with a total of 164.8 MT (of which 125.1 MT were landed by the U.S. recreational fishery), followed by blue sharks with 19.1 MT. Landings of porbeagle shark amounted to 3.3 MT.

In 2018, estimates of dead discards for silky shark (an ICCAT prohibited species) by the U.S. pelagic longline fleet amounted to 22.9 MT, the largest amount of any shark species discarded by this fleet, and dead discard estimates for blue shark were 11 MT.

Dead discards of some of ICCAT prohibited species were 21.5 MT for all hammerhead sharks combined, 8.9 MT of bigeye thresher, 1.4 MT of oceanic whitetip sharks.

## 2.2 Research Activities

### 2.2.1 Bluefin Tuna Research

As part of its commitment to the Atlantic-wide Research Program for Bluefin Tuna (GBYP), research supported by the United States has concentrated on tagging, biological sampling from fisheries and modeling. This includes 4 grants to University, academic and NGO partners administered through the 2018 U.S. Bluefin Tuna Research Program (BTRP):

- *University of Maine System acting through University of Maine.* Evaluating Age Structure, Aging Bias and Mixed Stock Composition of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna in the Northwest Atlantic
- *University of Massachusetts Dartmouth.* Facilitating Stakeholder Engagement in Management Strategy Evaluation of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries
- *Monterey Bay Aquarium Foundation.* Historical data mining to inform Bluefin tuna stock assessments
- *The Ocean Foundation.* Improving Estimates of Natural Mortality of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna with Electronic Tags

An additional 4 projects were funded to start in 2019:

- *University of Maine System acting through University of Maine.* Evaluating Age Structure, Aging Bias and Mixed Stock Composition of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna in the Northwest Atlantic
- *University of Southern Mississippi.* Modeling Abundance and Dispersal of Larval Atlantic Bluefin Tuna *Thunnus Thynnus* in the Gulf of Mexico
- *The Ocean Foundation.* Electronic Tagging of Bluefin Tuna: Improving Life History Estimates Utilized in ICCAT Models
- *Gulf of Maine Research Institute.* Spatio-temporal associations of western bluefin tuna indices of abundance with ocean climate conditions
- The results from several of these other U.S.-sponsored bluefin tuna research projects are summarized below.



Ichthyoplankton surveys in the northern Gulf of Mexico were continued on a standard grid in spring 2018 for the purposes of providing the annual larval index and for collecting larvae for genetics and other biological studies.

An additional larval sampling cruise was conducted for the purpose of evaluating the effects of nitrogen sources and plankton food-web dynamics on habitat quality for Bluefin tuna larvae in Gulf of Mexico. The objective of this work is to elucidate the mechanisms that link variability in nitrogen sources and food-web dynamics to habitat quality, feeding, growth, and survival for Bluefin larvae. The work focused on using compound specific stable isotope analyses, gut content analysis, age and growth estimation for larvae as well as nitrogen sources for primary productivity and plankton community biomass and composition. All components of this research will be synthesized into an inverse food-web model. This sampling program also targeted areas of high larval catch rates and obtained over 3000 bluefin larvae making it the highest total collections to date and providing a vast number of larvae for genetic close-kin research.

NOAA, SEFSC and the Spanish IEO recently updated the larval indices of spawning stock biomass for both the Gulf of Mexico and the western Mediterranean up to 2018. A research initiative (ECOLATUN) is ongoing which builds upon existing datasets and collaborations to examine trophic ecology in the two main spawning grounds. This initiative includes population genetics, larval growth, larval assemblages, as well as contributing to the various modelling efforts in both ecosystems.

Stanford University and The Ocean Foundation (*Tag a Giant*) continued efforts to place electronic tags on Atlantic bluefin tuna. 37 acoustic tags 19 satellite tags and 9 archival tags were deployed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence fishery in September 2018. Advanced biologging tags to gather video, accelerometry and kinematics were also deployed. Ten tags were recovered (archival, satellite, acoustic) and we decoded a complete 5.9 year archival tag track from a 2012 North Carolina deployed fish. We collaborated with Irish and UK scientists to deploy 24 satellite tags on eastern Atlantic bluefin and also worked with Israeli scientists to put out 5 satellite tags in the eastern Mediterranean Sea. DNA samples and mRNA samples were collected from most tagged fish in 2018. A spatially-structured Bayesian mark recapture model was applied to the Canadian acoustic detection data for Atlantic bluefin tuna electronically tagged in the GSL to estimate the rate of instantaneous annual natural mortality. We updated our prior estimates and reported a median estimate of  $0.10\text{yr}^{-1}$  for acoustic data using a 2 box survivorship estimation model. The Stanford team delivered approximately 40 new data sets (bringing a total of 440 from the US team) of satellite and archival tags deployments by the TAG team for inclusion in the ICCAT tagging data base which have been used to parameterize the BFT operating models.

Stanford has also developed a new spatial tag data model to increase the ability to assess and manage the individual populations in the North Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico. We aggregated tag data for known-stock individuals across three decades and produced monthly distribution maps tracking the relative positions of the stocks along the Atlantic seaboard during their annual foraging/spawning migrations. By comparing densities in a particular region and month, we were able to estimate the likelihood that any particular fish caught in that place and time is Gulf stock or Mediterranean stock. We also helped improve the integration of movement data into ICCAT's M3 management model, producing more realistic seasonal stock migrations and minimizing 'cryptic biomass.

DNA analysis of 24 microsatellite loci has been used to genotype Atlantic bluefin tuna to help identify spawning origins of Atlantic bluefin tuna tagged or caught commercially on foraging grounds (in Canada) and in other areas of the western Atlantic. In addition, the team is comparing genotypes with otolith assignments made by Canadian colleagues. Combining DNA analysis with migration tracks obtained from electronically tagged bluefin tuna allows us to outline the geographic distributions of each genetic stock. In addition, combining tag tracks with genetic data leads us to genetically identify individuals and map locations of new spawning grounds outside the two main spawning basins. Stanford University and Pacific Biosciences scientists worked together to assemble genomic sequences of bluefin tunas using SMRT long read sequencing technology with the goal of assembling the genomes of Atlantic and Pacific bluefin tunas.

In 2010, the SEFSC in collaboration with its scientific partners at the University of Maine, the University of Massachusetts and the Gulf of Maine Research Institute initiated a comprehensive sampling program to learn more about the life history of Atlantic bluefin tuna captured in US commercial and recreational fisheries. A sampling design was established to collect tissues representative of the catch including five gear categories (handgear, harpoon, purse seine, pelagic longline, recreational). Samples collected included sagittal otoliths, dorsal spines, gonads, muscle tissue and occasionally stomach. From June of 2010 to November 2019, >7000 sets of otoliths, >1000 dorsal spines (paired to an otolith), >1300 gonads and >6000 muscle samples have been collected from bluefin tuna ranging in size from 69-326 cm curved fork length.

In 2018, the SEFSC Panama City Laboratory received bluefin tuna biological samples from Quantech Inc., the NOAA Pelagic Observer Program and the North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries. In total, 266 otoliths, 63 gonads, and 295 muscle samples were collected. Muscle samples were sent to the SEFSC Miami Laboratory for genetic analysis. All 2018 otoliths have been sectioned and cored for stable isotope analysis and final ages have been assigned. All gonads have been microscopically staged. Other tissues (spine, liver, skin) collected were archived.

Scientists from the SEFSC's Panama City Laboratory and the University of Massachusetts are collaborating on a project that will update the reproductive parameters for the western Atlantic bluefin tuna stock from gonads collected from 2007-2018. These parameters include length and age at maturity, spawning fraction and periodicity, and batch fecundity estimates. The dataset includes 1400 gonad stages from bluefin caught in the US Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico. Preliminary results from this study were presented at an ICCAT sponsored workshop on the reproductive biology of bluefin tuna in Madrid, Spain in November 2018.

The Gulf of Maine Research Institute in collaboration with the University of Massachusetts Dartmouth, University of Maryland, and University of Maine are developing and simulation testing a management strategy evaluation (MSE) for Atlantic bluefin tuna focused on evaluating the current ICCAT management procedure ( $F_{0.1}$ ) under life history and movement uncertainty. The MSE framework consists of an operating model conditioned on results from the 2017 bluefin tuna stock assessment, has two stocks (East and West) that are spatially explicit, and movement informed between seven geographic zones by satellite-based telemetry. The stock assessment model being tested is a Virtual Population Analysis and the management procedure being applied is constant  $F_{0.1}$ . Operating model scenarios being evaluated have alternate natural mortality-at-age, western maturity-at-age, and projected stock-recruitment relationships. Preliminary results indicate that  $F_{0.1}$  management produced some medium-term decreases in stock and yield but performed well for maintaining or increasing long-term stock and yield metrics across scenarios.

The University of Massachusetts and the Gulf of Maine Research Institute are collaboratively working to conduct workshops on management strategy evaluation (MSE) of bluefin tuna with US fishery stakeholders. The focus of the first workshop in New Bedford Massachusetts on April 2019 centered on explaining MSE as a tool for fisheries management, how it is being used by ICCAT, and getting feedback on a preliminary Atlantic bluefin tuna MSE configurations. US stakeholder participants consisted of commercial fishermen, recreational fishermen, conservation groups, and scientists from research institutions, state agencies, and federal agencies. Input about operating model scenarios, management procedures and performance metrics was solicited and is being implemented into the previously developed MSE framework. A second workshop for US stakeholder engagement is tentatively scheduled for late Fall 2019 or early spring 2020 where results from MSE input from the first workshop will be presented.

In 2018, 1,165 pairs of bluefin tuna otoliths were collected by the University of Maine from the bluefin fishery, with most coming from the Gulf of Maine commercial sector as part of the Evaluating Age Structure, Aging Bias and Mixed Stock Composition of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna in the Northwest Atlantic project. Characterizing the effects of stock mixing has been identified as a priority for improving the management of Atlantic bluefin tuna. Identifying the stock composition of landings from the Gulf of Maine is of particular importance, because approximately 70% of the U.S. western Atlantic total allowable catch is removed from this region annually. Collaborators with the Gulf of Maine Research Institute applied otolith chemistry techniques to characterize the origin of bluefin tuna caught in the U.S. rod and reel fishery in the Gulf of Maine and to demonstrate how this information can be applied in fisheries management. The Gulf of Maine Research Institute has continued micromilling bluefin otoliths for stable isotope analysis for  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ . In 2018, 300 otolith samples were milled from 2015 collections and 205 otolith samples were milled from 2016 collections. These milled samples were sent to the University of Arizona for stable isotope analysis and added to a master dataset with otolith isotopic values with collections ranging back to 2009. Chemistry data from 782 otoliths collected from 2010-2013 were analyzed and results indicated that the majority of fish caught in the Gulf of Maine during these years were of eastern origin. We found the highest proportion of eastern origin fish were caught in 2012 and the proportion of eastern origin fish was greater in late summer to fall. A manuscript by Kerr *et al.* based on this analysis of stable isotope data was accepted to Fisheries Research. Chemistry work is continuing with more sampling years being added to the master dataset for future analysis.

Researchers from the Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisheries, the University of South Alabama, the University of Delaware, the University of Southern Mississippi, Texas A&M University, University of Massachusetts, and NOAA SEFSC are in the process of analyzing archived bluefin muscle samples collected from 2007-2014 by NMFS fisheries observers in the Gulf of Mexico to assess both natal origin and recent migratory history. To date, over 250 samples have been analyzed for natal origin (otolith carbon and oxygen stable isotopes) and migratory history (muscle bulk carbon and nitrogen stable isotopes). Preliminary results classify 100% of individuals as being of western natal origin. Muscle bulk isotope data classify the majority of individuals (n=218; 85.8%) as recent shelf migrants while the remainder (n=36; 14.2%) were classified as offshore migrants. Subsequent amino acid nitrogen stable isotope analyses of a subset (n=66) of samples including both “shelf” and “offshore” classified individuals demonstrated that observed differences in bulk nitrogen isotope values were a result of baseline (i.e., migratory) influences rather than inter-individual trophic variability based on relative differences in “source” and “trophic” classes of amino acids. These compound specific data support the assumption that bulk isotope variability is mainly driven by movements between foraging grounds with different baseline isotope values. Organochlorine chemical analyses (*trans*-nonachlor, *cis*-nonachlor, PCB 153, PCB 187) have been completed but are still undergoing further quality assurance prior to biological interpretation of east vs. west recent migratory patterns.

The identification of the Slope Sea as a spawning area has presented interesting possibilities that warrant additional research to determine the importance of spawning outside of traditionally known areas or by different contingents of fish. Sampling across a broad area of the Slope Sea last occurred during the summer of 2016. Larval bluefin tuna distribution and abundance in 2016 was comparable to the 2013 sampling that was originally used to document this spawning area. Unlike in 2013, the majority of 2016 samples were preserved in ethanol allowing for their use in genetics and otolith aging studies. Larval bluefin tuna (n=40) collected in the Slope Sea in 2016 have been provided to AZTI to support a population genetics study; this work will expand upon the recently published study (Rodríguez-Ezpeleta *et al.* 2019) that used a limited (n=7) sample size of larvae collected in 2013. Recent work to characterize the potential larval distribution, retention and habitat suitability in the Slope sea using oceanographic modeling indicates that this area provides suitable larval habitat (Rypina *et al.*, 2019). Further plankton sampling across a broad area of the Slope Sea during the bluefin spawning season is anticipated during a marine mammal survey that is planned for the summer of 2021.

The SEFSC has been working with scientists from CSIRO (Australia) and the Virginia Institute of Marine Science on a pilot project to evaluate feasibility of genetic abundance estimator for Atlantic Bluefin tuna. Larval samples collected in 2016 (176) and 2017 (349) indicate between 12-51% relatedness, respectively with 102 half-siblings and 23 full-siblings. The samples collected in 2017 came from targeted surveys and had higher percentage of relatedness but much higher sample sizes. While the targeted sampling in areas of high catch rates had higher percentage of sibling relatedness, the higher total numbers provides enough marks to be useful. Similar targeted sampling in 2018 yielded over 3000 larvae, providing the potential for a close-kin abundance estimator in the near future. Adult samples for 2016 (1681), 2017 (2292) and 2018 (~2500) indicate a high probability of multiple parent-offspring pairs.

### 2.2.2 Swordfish Research

U.S. scientists published on swordfish larval habitat dynamics and described swordfish spawning site selection and timing (Suca *et al.* 2018). The researchers identify and characterize larval swordfish distributions during peak swordfish spawning throughout the Gulf of Mexico and western Caribbean Sea. The researchers reported that the highest probability of larval swordfish catch occurred at sub-surface temperatures, sea surface height anomaly, and eddy kinetic energy values indicative of boundary currents. Standard lengths of larvae were larger further downstream in the boundary currents, despite high variability in length with location due to multiple spawning locations of swordfish near these currents. Probability of larval swordfish catch also peaked during the crescent and gibbous moons, indicating a lunar periodicity to swordfish spawning. These results suggest that swordfish may spawn during select moon phases near boundary currents that transport their larvae to larval and juvenile habitat including the northern Gulf of Mexico and coastal waters of the southeast United States.

Scientists at The University of Southern Mississippi’s Center for Fisheries Research and Development collected biological samples from swordfish recreationally landed in the northern Gulf of Mexico. This research is ongoing and is primarily focusing on life history investigations. To date 51 swordfish have been collected opportunistically. Of which, 51 anal spines have been prepped for ageing, 49 gonads have been histologically examined, 29 stomachs with contents have been analyzed, and 51 muscles samples have been obtained.

Additional activities in 2018 by U.S. scientists included contributing to the development of operating models for the North Atlantic swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) management strategy evaluation and ICCAT MSE capacity building training courses. For the swordfish MSE, a grid of Stock Synthesis models was constructed based on identified structural uncertainty in the current stock assessment. The resulting grid comprised 288 model runs based on alternative combinations of life history assumptions and producing alternative population trajectories and productivity estimates.

### 2.2.3 Tropical Tunas Research

U.S. scientists participated in the 2018 ICCAT Bigeye Tuna data preparatory and stock assessment meetings. Scientists from NOAA Fisheries – Southeast Fisheries Science Center also contributed to a collaborative study to develop a joint index for longline fisheries that catch bigeye tuna. This collaboration included national scientists from China, Japan, Korea, Chinese-Taipei, and the United States, and was funded by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) and the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF).

Scientists from United States, including NOAA Fisheries – Southeast Fisheries Science Center participated in the development and review of Phase One of the Tropical Tuna Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE), in collaboration with EU scientists. The eventual objectives of this work are to develop an MSE framework for Atlantic stocks of bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack using a specifically adapted bioeconomic model (FLBEIA), and the evaluation of alternative Management Procedures to support the potential adoption of a Harvest Control Rule for tropical stocks.

In response to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill event, NOAA Fisheries – Southeast Fisheries Science Center scientists initiated a study in 2010 to evaluate the movements, migration patterns and site fidelity of yellowfin tuna in the Gulf of Mexico in order to assess the potential exposure of the stock to contaminants, as well as optimal fishery closure strategies for future events. However, tagging activities were largely curtailed during most of 2018 due to insufficient funding. There are plans to continue tagging in 2019 in conjunction with a scientist from the Gulf of Maine Research Institute, with funding from the Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tunas Tagging Programme (AOTTP). Longline and recreational vessels will be used as deployment platforms to achieve a broad geographic representation of deployment locations, corresponding more closely to the range of the fishery. In addition to the main study objectives, the resulting data is expected to enhance stock assessments by improving our understanding of stock structure, movement rates, mortality, essential habit and factors affecting catch rates.

Scientists at the NOAA-Southeast Fisheries Science Center continue to conduct fishing gear research to inform the Deepwater Horizon Oceanic Fish Restoration Project (DHOFRP). The DHOFRP is designed to help restore fish species that were injured as a result of the oil spill by reducing fishing mortality during a temporary, voluntary, six-month repose period each year where participating vessel owners will refrain from pelagic longline fishing. During the repose, vessels are provided with alternative gear that specifically target yellowfin tuna and swordfish and result in lower bycatch of other fish species. In early 2017, the OFRP was launched as a pilot, with a four-month repose from March 1 through June 30, 2017. Seven vessels participated in the pilot, all from Louisiana and all electing to fish with alternative gear. The first full repose period began January 1, 2018 with 10 vessels from Florida and Louisiana selected to participate in the 2018 season. Nine participants elected to fish with alternative gear. This is a five-year project, and preliminary results are not yet available.

Scientists from Texas A&M University received a NOAA Saltonstall/Kennedy award to examine the origin of yellowfin tuna in the western Atlantic Ocean, and the importance of outside production to U.S. fisheries. Primary tasks in 2018 included the analysis of otolith cores from sub-adult and adult yellowfin tuna from two U.S. fisheries (Gulf of Mexico and Mid Atlantic Bight). In addition, the investigators plan to expand the young-of-the-year baseline with samples collected in 2017. A recent paper resulting from this work was published in the journal *Marine Ecology Progress Series* (Kitchens *et al.* 2018). It establishes the young-of-the-year baseline required for sourcing sub-adults and adult yellowfin tuna from U.S. fisheries. This study clearly demonstrates that baseline chemical signatures in the otoliths of young-of-the-year yellowfin tuna are distinct and can therefore serve as an effective tool for assigning older individuals to their nursery of origin, ultimately providing a way to improve our understanding of the population connectivity and mixing rates of this species in the Atlantic Ocean. Findings to date suggest that a significant fraction of the sub-adult and adult yellowfin tuna from U.S. fisheries operating in the Gulf of Mexico and Mid Atlantic Bight originated in the E. Atlantic Ocean (Gulf of Guinea/Cape Verde).

In 2018, the SEFSC Panama City laboratory received yellowfin tuna biological samples received from Quantech Inc. and from recreational dock-side sampling in Venice, Louisiana. In total, 198 otoliths, 75 gonads, and 37 muscle samples have been collected. A cooperative ageing project between the SEFSC Panama City laboratory, Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, and University of Maine is underway to estimate new growth curves for Atlantic yellowfin tuna. Preliminary analyses on growth, longevity, and natural mortality were presented at the 2019 Yellowfin Tuna ICCAT Data Preparatory meeting in Madrid, Spain.

SEFSC Panama City Laboratory scientists and a scientist from University of Florida are collaborating on a project to update the reproductive parameters of Atlantic yellowfin tuna from gonads collected from 2010–2017 (n=725). These parameters include length and age at maturity and spawning fraction and periodicity, and batch fecundity estimates. Preliminary data were presented at the 2019 Yellowfin Tuna ICCAT Data Preparatory meeting in Madrid, Spain.

#### 2.2.4 Albacore Research

The U.S. participation was in the north Atlantic albacore Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) project was paused in 2018 as the entire project was presented to the ICCAT before full implementation.

NOAA scientists engaged in a study of albacore CPUE. They compiled and analysed logbook data from the French trawl albacore fishery covering the period 1991–2015. The dataset comprised catch and effort data for the French fleet operating in the Bay of Biscay and Celtic Sea, as well as spatiotemporal and gear characteristics. Generalized linear modelling was used to model spatial, seasonal, environmental, and gear covariates of fleet CPUE rates. A long-term index of relative abundance is provided that can be integrated into the stock assessment of North Atlantic albacore. The analysis revealed higher albacore CPUE associated with relatively low sea surface temperature and distinct seasonal effects. The derived abundance trend for the French trawl fishery agreed with the estimated time series of stock abundance from recent assessments. <https://www.alr-journal.org/articles/alr/abs/2018/01/alr170144/alr170144.html>

#### 2.2.5 Mackerels and Small Tunas Research

##### King mackerel

In 2018, NOAA SEFSC scientists were carrying out activities for conducting U.S. domestic stock assessments for Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic king mackerel populations scheduled for 2019 (<http://sedarweb.org/sedar-38>). Important considerations in the forthcoming stock evaluations will include revisions to marine recreational fisheries statistics. In 2018, SEFSC scientists continued to make routine collections of otolith samples from the directed commercial and recreational fisheries for use in developing age length keys. These updated age length keys will be incorporated into future updated population models. The estimates of age composition from the updated age length keys will enable analysts to evaluate changes in year class strength since the previous 2016 stock assessment; additional samples can be acquired through cooperative efforts with state entities. New studies are also underway to reevaluate methods previously used for otolith shape analysis. These new procedures have led to significant increase in number of ageing structures available to inform the shape analyses and could lead to significant increases in the information available to address multiple questions (e.g., stock unit determinations, separation of spawning groups, etc.). This research updates the previous procedures of DeVries, D. A., C. B. Grimes, and M. H. Prager. 2002.

Studies proposing to quantify the role of mesoscale and submesoscale processes on productivity of king mackerel and other coastal pelagic stocks in the south Atlantic Bight were initiated in 2015 (<https://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/Assets/fate/documents/Project-PDFs/2015/15-05/15-05.pdf>). The research will involve a modeling approach to explore a variety of hypotheses related to how eddy forces affect stock dynamics, including catch rates, condition and recruitment success. This research follows on earlier hypotheses put forward in the 2014 stock assessment that climate may have effects on temporal patterns in Catch rates ([http://sedarweb.org/docs/wpapers/S38\\_AW\\_04\\_Hartford.pdf](http://sedarweb.org/docs/wpapers/S38_AW_04_Hartford.pdf)) and also by Wall *et al.* 2009.

The last U.S. domestic stock assessments for Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic Spanish mackerel populations were conducted during 2012 (<http://sedarweb.org/sedar-28>). Updated stock assessment is planned in 2020 in the South Atlantic. An updated evaluation of the ecological sustainability of Spanish mackerel in the South Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico was provided by the Monterey Bay Aquarium’s Seafood Watch in 2015. ([https://www.seafoodwatch.org/-/m/sfw/pdf/reports/m/mba\\_seafoodwatch\\_mackerel\\_spanish\\_king\\_report.pdf](https://www.seafoodwatch.org/-/m/sfw/pdf/reports/m/mba_seafoodwatch_mackerel_spanish_king_report.pdf))

During 2018, NOAA SEFSC scientists continued efforts to acquire otolith samples from the directed commercial and recreational fisheries for use in developing age length keys. These updated age length keys will be incorporated into future updated population models. The estimates of age composition from the updated age length keys will enable analysts to evaluate changes in year class strength since the previous 2012 stock assessment; additional samples can be acquired through cooperative efforts with state entities.

#### 2.2.6 Shark Research

Many of the shark research activities conducted in 2018 were part of the SCRS Shark Research and Data Collection Program (SRDCP), which aims to develop and coordinate science and science-related activities needed to support provision of sound scientific advice for the conservation and management of pelagic sharks in the Atlantic Ocean. These collaborative activities among members of the SCRS Shark Species Group (SSG) were initiated several years ago and continued in 2018 and included four projects covering different aspects of the life history, stock structure, and fisheries of the shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*): a pan-Atlantic age and growth study; a population genetics study to estimate the stock structure and phylogeography of Atlantic shortfin mako; a post-release mortality study focusing on pelagic longline fisheries; and a satellite tagging study for determining movements and habitat use:

*Age and growth of shortfin mako in the Atlantic Ocean.* This project updated the available estimates of age and growth parameters of shortfin mako by ageing specimens from multiple areas in the Atlantic Ocean. The results of the study for the North Atlantic stock were used in the 2017 Shortfin Mako stock assessment. In 2018, results for the South Atlantic stock based on data from 332 specimens, ranging in size from 90 to 330 cm fork length (FL) for females and 81 to 250 cm FL for males, were analyzed. The von Bertalanffy growth equation with fixed  $L_0$  (size at birth = 63 cm FL) with resulting growth parameters of  $L_{inf} = 218.5$  cm FL,  $k = 0.170$  year<sup>-1</sup> for males and  $L_{inf} = 263.1$  cm FL,  $k = 0.112$  year<sup>-1</sup> for females, seemed to underestimate asymptotic size for this species, while overestimating  $k$ . Given the poorly estimated parameters, the Group did not yet recommend the use of the growth curves for the South Atlantic stock. It was noted that more samples are still required to develop more credible growth curves, particularly specimens from the southeast region. In that regard, scientists from Japan indicated that they have collected some samples ( $n=33$ ) from that area and the scientist from Namibia also expressed its willingness to provide vertebral samples from the region to contribute to the age and growth study. It was also discussed the exploration of alternative growth models and a meta-analysis to incorporate variability in the growth curves to be used in future stock assessments.

*Genetic analysis of shortfin mako in the Atlantic Ocean.* The goal of this ongoing study led by Japanese scientists is to estimate the stock structure and phylogeography of the Atlantic shortfin mako using mitochondrial and microsatellite DNA of specimens collected across the Atlantic Ocean. To date, the mitochondrial analyses indicated the differentiation of populations in the northern, southwestern, and southcentral and southeastern areas, which supports current stock structure hypotheses of Atlantic shortfin makos, and also suggested the possibility of multiple stocks within the South Atlantic; however, no significant genetic structuring was found based on the microsatellite analyses. Additional analyses to investigate the fine-scale genetic structure, especially in the North Atlantic, were conducted in 2017 and results of the new analyses confirmed previous findings. In 2018, a new approach using mitochondrial-genome sequencing was proposed to investigate the genetic population structure of shortfin mako. The Group welcomed this proposal that could help elucidate the stock delimitation of this species in the Atlantic, particularly the differences between the southwest and southeast Atlantic related to the high heterogeneity and low genetic diversity from the Uruguayan samples.

*Post-release mortality of shortfin mako in the Atlantic Ocean.* The main purpose of this project is to quantify the post-release mortality of Atlantic shortfin makos on pelagic longlines, which is currently non-existent, to potentially contribute to their assessment and management. To that end, Survivorship Popup Satellite Archival Transmitting Tags (sPATs) were acquired and distributed to the participating laboratories for deployment in three main areas of the Atlantic: the northwest Atlantic, the tropical northeast Atlantic and equatorial region, and the southwest Atlantic. A total of 14 sPATs have been deployed thus far by scientific observers from IPMA (EU-Portugal), DINARA (Uruguay), and NOAA (USA) with 13 transmitting tags, and additional information from 20 miniPATs was also available to estimate post-release mortality. Of the 28 specimens with available information, seven died (25%) whereas the remaining 21 (75%) survived, at least the first 30 days after tagging. The updated results from this project were reported and published in Domingo *et al.* (2018. Post-release mortality of shortfin mako in the Atlantic using satellite telemetry: preliminary results. SCRS/2018/105 (withdrawn)).

*Movements, stock boundaries and habitat use of shortfin mako in the Atlantic Ocean.* The main purpose of this study is to use satellite telemetry to gather and provide information on stock boundaries, movement patterns, and habitat use of shortfin mako in the Atlantic Ocean to potentially contribute to their assessment and management. All phase 1 (2015-2016) tags (23 tags: 9 miniPATs and 14 sPATs) and 11 tags (out of 13) from phase 2 (2016-2018) have been deployed by scientific observers on Portuguese, Uruguayan, U.S., and Brazilian vessels in the temperate Northeast, temperate Northwest and Southwest Atlantic. Additional tags from other projects (n=15) involving the same partners may also be deployed in these same areas, which cover both hemispheres and both sides of the Atlantic. In all, data from 32 of the 34 tags/specimens are available for a total of 1260 tracking days. The preliminary movement analysis shows that specimens tagged in the temperate northeast moved to southern areas, while specimens tagged in the tropical northeast region close to the Cabo Verde Archipelago moved easterly to the African continent shelf. One specimen was tagged in equatorial waters and moved south to Namibia. The specimens tagged in the southwest Atlantic off Uruguay stayed in the same general area, and the specimens tagged in the temperate Northwest Atlantic showed some general southward movements. Shortfin makos spent most of their time above the thermocline (0-90 m), between 18 and 22 °C. The updated results from this project were reported and published in Santos *et al.* 2018. The main plan for the next phase of the project is to continue tag deployment (12 additional tags were acquired) during the rest of 2018 and 2019 in several regions of the Atlantic. Other SRDCP research projects

*Reproduction of porbeagle in the Atlantic Ocean.* This project was initiated in 2016 with the aim of filling important gaps in the reproductive biology of the porbeagle so that results can be available for the next stock assessment. In 2018, 2 female porbeagle were dissected and all samples collected during 2012-2018 were analyzed. Although previous research based on specimens collected from the western North Atlantic Ocean indicated that this lamnid shark has an annual reproductive cycle, the results of a recent evaluation of reproductive tracts from a geographically segregated group of porbeagles within the western North Atlantic Ocean indicate the presence of females in a resting stage of maturity. The observation of a resting stage has implications not only for the reproductive cycle (biennial versus annual), but also in the lifetime productivity of the species. This finding indicates that this shark follows the typical lamnid resting period between pregnancies, a period that would decrease the lifetime output of young sharks (Natanson *et al.* 2019. Presence of a resting population of female porbeagles (*Lamna nasus*), indicating a biennial reproductive cycle, in the western North Atlantic Ocean). Fish. Bull. 117: 70-77).

*Movements, stock boundaries and habitat use of porbeagle in the Atlantic Ocean.* A total of 16 miniPATs acquired for this project were distributed to scientists from EU-France, EU-Portugal, and Norway, to be deployed in the North Atlantic, and Uruguay to be deployed in the South Atlantic. Relevant to this activity and that related to shortfin mako, the SSG was informed of other ongoing national programmes that can contribute data, such as Canada's, which is currently deploying 30 sPATs on shortfin mako and 30 sPATs on porbeagle during 2018-2019; and 12 new sPATs for porbeagle from a US/NOAA project that will be deployed in EU-Portugal, Uruguayan, and U.S. vessels.

*Movements, stock boundaries and habitat use of silky sharks in the Atlantic Ocean.* The SSG also decided that of 20 satellite tags that were acquired in 2018 for the SRDCP, 12 should be deployed on shortfin mako as initially planned, but that other tags could be allocated to other priority shark species, with particular emphasis on species that are currently prohibited to be retained in ICCAT fisheries. After a review of satellite tags previously deployed on these other species in the Atlantic, the SSG recommended that 8 tags should be deployed on silky sharks because virtually nothing is known of their movements in the Atlantic (only three animals tagged off Cuba) and they were ranked as the most vulnerable species in the 2010 ERA (Cortés *et al.*, 2010. Ecological risk assessment of pelagic sharks caught in Atlantic pelagic longline fisheries. Aquatic Living Resources. 23. 25-34). In collaboration with the Cape Eleuthera Institute, and Florida State University, archival satellite tags are being deployed in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Sea, and Atlantic Ocean.

#### Studies involving NOAA researchers

*Defining environmental parameters to inform key habitat requirements for the oceanic whitetip shark, *Carcharhinus longimanus*.* Since 2011, expeditions conducted by Florida International University and the Cape Eleuthera Institute have documented the prevalence of adult oceanic whitetip sharks off the seamounts near Cat and San Salvador Islands, Bahamas. A recent expedition also found oceanic whitetip sharks near seamounts in Mayaguana, Bahamas. Many of these adult sharks were female close or near term to giving birth. Satellite archival tagging studies suggest that these individuals exhibit site fidelity to these areas even after traveling long distances, which suggests philopatry may exist in this species (Howey-Jordan *et al.*, 2013). This indicates that certain oceanographic features present in these areas may be beneficial to the species. Oceanic whitetips are hypothesized

to have a biennial reproductive cycle, which suggests that some of the differences in individual movements may correspond to migrations by gravid and non-gravid females to disjunct pupping and mating areas. The capture by Haitian and Cuban fishers of very small oceanic whitetips (Valdés *et al.* 2016; M. Bond pers. comm.) suggests areas north of the Windward Passage might be a pupping ground for oceanic whitetips. An examination of commercial catches from the US pelagic longline fishery of oceanic whitetip further confirms that the majority of young-of-the-year sharks are also from this area. Thus, the Bahamas and areas in the Caribbean Sea may represent the major pupping area for the northwest Atlantic. The project focuses on enhancing the current data on habitat needs of the oceanic whitetip shark. Sharks captured are assessed for maturity using ultrasound detection of pregnancy in females, and analysis of circulating steroid hormone. Fin clips are taken for genetic analysis and new and archived samples used to reconstruct parental genotypes and potentially identify genetic connectivity. Individuals, in particular, juveniles, gravid females, or males as these are the underrepresented in the current data set are tagged with an archival satellite tags or acoustic tags to further improve movement and residency.

*Life history of pelagic shark.* Data collection and sampling of biological tissues for determining life history characteristics of several pelagic species including shortfin mako, silky (*Carcharhinus falciformis*), porbeagle (*Lamna nasus*), bigeye thresher and common thresher (*Alopias vulpinus*) continued in 2018, with the number of archived samples exceeding 500. Reproductive tissues are processed and sectioned using histological techniques. Morphological data on organ measurements have been plotted and will be compared to the histological results. Vertebrae are also processed using histology and image analysis and are currently being read.

*Post-release survival of dusky sharks.* Dusky sharks (*Carcharhinus obscurus*) are a large coastal-pelagic shark species that occurs in waters of the western Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico. Management regulations include listing dusky sharks as a prohibited species and creating a time-area closure to protect juveniles. Despite strict regulations, dusky sharks are still caught as bycatch on bottom and pelagic longlines where at-vessel mortality rates are up to 85%. Research began in 2015 to address these needs by producing estimates of long term, post-release survival of dusky sharks in longline fisheries; quantifying at-vessel mortality in the longline fisheries and evaluating the efficacy of alternative fishing practices to decrease bycatch mortality; determining the best method for identifying the timing and location of dusky shark “hotspots” based on available historical data; and evaluating the efficacy of the time/area closures on a migratory species, through satellite tagging data.

*Post-release survival of porbeagle sharks.* Under ICCAT regulations all porbeagle sharks captured alive are required to be released. However, there is very little information on post-release mortality of porbeagle shark. Campana *et al.* (2016) reported a post-release mortality rate of 27–31% but this was for Canadian longline fisheries only and results may not be applicable across all ICCAT fisheries. Since a re-assessment of the status of porbeagle shark by ICCAT is scheduled, there is an immediate need to provide a better understanding of post-release survival in both recreational and commercial fishing gear. Post-release survivorship tags are currently being deployed by NOAA researchers in collaboration with the University of New England in the U.S. and the Portuguese and Uruguayan governments.

### 2.2.7 Billfish Research

U.S. scientists participated in the ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfish in 2017-18, with a U.S. scientist (CIMAS-SEFSC) serving as the overall and western Atlantic coordinator. An ongoing ICCAT international collaboration on billfish genetic research started in 2008 continued in 2017-18, and included U.S. scientists from NOVA Southeastern University, University of Miami, and SEFSC. One of the primary goals is to develop accurate estimates of white marlin/round scale spearfish ratios in the Atlantic Ocean, including retrospective analyses.

During 2018-2019, U.S. scientists from the Virginia Institute of Marine Science, College of William & Mary conducted genetic studies on the stock structure of Atlantic istiophorid billfishes.

U.S. scientists from SEFSC, ICCAT, RSMAS/University of Miami, and GEOMAR Helmholtz Centre for Ocean Research (Kiel, Germany) were investigating the escalating Atlantic longline harvest of tropical pelagic fishes above an expanding oxygen minimum zone.

U.S. scientists from SEFSC, CIMAS, RSMAS/University of Miami, and the Universidad de Oriente (Venezuela) published research on age, growth, and maximum longevity of Atlantic blue marlin.



U.S. scientists from NOVA University completed a project with the PLL fishery in Grenada to assess catch rate differences between circle and J hooks, with eyes on the possibility of using circle hooks and live release in combination to reduce billfish mortality. This project was funded through the Consortium on Billfish Management and Conservation (CBMC).

Representatives of the International Game Fish Association, as part of the IGFA Great Marlin Race, continued deploying pop-up satellite archival tags on blue marlin during 2018.

During 2018 researchers from SEFSC deployed electronic tags on two blue marlin in the Bahamas.

Stanford University and The Ocean Foundation (*Tag a Giant*) has continued to expand tagging efforts to both billfish and YFT in addition to their extensive and long-term tagging commitment to BFT.

#### 2.2.8 Seabird research

Pinpointing hotspots of seabird bycatch in the 1992-2017 U.S. Atlantic pelagic longline observer program (POP) data base was the focus of new research at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and University in collaboration with the Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC) Seabird Project in 2018. Bayesian spatiotemporal methods were applied using R-INLA. The probability of bycatching a seabird in the high bycatch zones was found to show spatial-temporal patterns, and the temporal changes in predicted hotspots were found to be related to large scale oceanographic indices. Models based on these results might be used for real- or near-time predictions that, in combination with close communication among fishing participants and between participants and the POP, could bring about spatial or temporal changes in the application of fishing effort to reduce seabird bycatch potential. Three other research initiatives that were started by the SEFSC-Virginia Tech team in previous years were advanced toward publication in 2018, and one was accepted for publication by the end of the year.

#### 2.2.9 Tagging

Participants in the Southeast Fisheries Science Center's Cooperative Tagging Center (CTC) and The Billfish Foundation (TBF) Tagging Program tagged and released 2,937 billfishes (including swordfish) and 117 tunas in 2018. This represents an increase of 25.2% for billfish and a decrease of 61.51% for tunas from 2017 levels. Several electronic tagging studies involving yellowfin tuna, bluefin tuna and billfish in the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent waters continued during 2018. These are discussed in the corresponding research sections above. There were 52 billfish recaptures from the CTC and TBF projects in 2018. This represents an increase of 30% from 2017. These recaptures included 25 sailfish, 6 white marlin, 9 swordfish, 1 roundscale spearfish, and 11 blue marlin. A total of 12 tunas were recorded as recaptures in 2018, 8 bluefin tuna, and 4 yellowfin tuna. This represents a decrease of 7.7% from 2017.

#### 2.2.10 Fishery Observer Deployments

##### Domestic Pelagic Longline Observer Coverage

In accordance with ICCAT recommendations, randomized observer sampling of the U.S. pelagic longline fleet was continued into 2018 through the U.S. Pelagic Observer Program (POP). Representative scientific observer sampling of this fleet has been underway since 1992. The data collected through this program have been used to quantify the composition, disposition, and quantity of the total catch (both retained and discarded at sea) by this fleet which fishes in waters of the northwest Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea. Selection of the vessels is based on a random sampling of the number of sets reported by the longline fleet. The percent of fleet coverage has varied over time, for example in 1992 it reached 2.5% coverage; while in 2018 it reached 13% (includes Gulf of Mexico Bluefin Tuna Enhanced Coverage). The targeted sampling fraction of the U.S. pelagic longline fleet was increased from 5% to 8% in 2002.

A total of 22,778 longline sets (16,506,603 hooks) were recorded by POP personnel from May of 1992 to December of 2018. During this period, observers recorded over 730,545 fish (primarily swordfish, tunas, and sharks), in addition to marine mammals, sea turtles, and seabirds. Documents SCRS/04/168 and SCRS/08/034 provided a more detailed summary of the data resulting from observer sampling, observer coverage, and sampling strategy. Similar to 2007-2017, from approximately February 20th through June 15th, the pelagic observer program increased the coverage of the longline fleet operating in the Gulf of Mexico. The goal of this increase was to collect data to better characterize the interaction between the longline fleet and bluefin tuna during the spawning season. A total of 177 longline sets were observed (146,412 hooks) from 22 vessels (10 distinct) which accounted for approximately 42.5% of the longline sets during that period.

Shark Bottom Longline Observer Coverage

The commercial shark bottom longline fishery is active in the U.S. Atlantic Ocean from around North Carolina to Florida and throughout the eastern Gulf of Mexico. The fishery is active year-round, but is subject to seasonal closures based on quota limits and activity in other fisheries. Bottom longlines normally consist of about 1-32 kilometers of longline mainline with weights placed at the start, middle and end and about 25-1200 hooks attached at intervals. Bait can vary from elasmobranchs to different kinds of teleosts. The longline is generally set at sunset and allowed to soak overnight before hauling back in the morning. Currently about 219 U.S. fishers are permitted to target sharks in the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico, and an additional 264 fishers are permitted to land sharks incidentally caught. Amendments to the Consolidated Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Fishery Management Plan implemented a shark research fishery, which allows NMFS to select a limited number of commercial shark vessels on an annual basis to collect life history data and catch data for future stock assessments (NMFS, 2007). Specifically, only commercial shark fishers participating in the research fishery are allowed to land sandbar sharks, *Carcharhinus plumbeus*, and must carry an observer on 100% of all trips (compared to a target coverage level of 5-10% outside the research fishery). Outside the research fishery, fishers are permitted to land other large coastal sharks (e.g. blacktip shark, *Carcharhinus limbatus*, and bull shark, *Carcharhinus leucas*). From January to December 2018, a total of 97 trips (defined as from the time a vessel leaves the port until the vessel returns to port and lands catch, including multiple hauls therein) on 11 vessels with a total of 159 bottom longline hauls (defined as setting gear, soaking gear for some duration of time, and retrieving gear) were observed. Sharks comprised over 98% of the catch, with teleost and batoids comprising a small portion of bycatch. In the Shark Research Fishery, Sandbar shark comprised 63.0% of the shark catch, other large coastal shark species comprised 29.4% of the shark catch, and small coastal shark species comprised 6.7%. Prohibited shark species were also caught including dusky shark (3.1%) and sand tiger shark, *Carcharias taurus* (1.2%), and white shark, *Carcharodon carcharias* (0.1%). Outside the Shark Research Fishery, large coastal shark species (excluding sandbar shark) comprised 69.3% of the shark catch and small coastal shark species comprised 23.8%. Prohibited shark species were also caught, including sandbar shark (5.9%).

2.2.11 Ecosystem Considerations

The US Department of Commerce has compiled and distributed the “Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Ecosystem-Based Fisheries Management Road Map Implementation Plan” for 2018-2022. The Atlantic HMS EBFM engagement strategy will leverage meetings that the Atlantic HMS Management Division and SEFSC and NEFSC staff working on HMS either host or attend, with key partners and stakeholders, to provide updates on HMS EBFM activities and be supportive of partner EBFM actions. The Atlantic HMS Management Division will also reach out to regional fishery management councils and interstate marine fisheries commissions to increase the level of communication regarding EBFM issues, as well as use the NOAA Fisheries website and the Atlantic HMS email listserv to communicate EBFM information to fishery stakeholders and the public. In addition, there may be opportunities to participate in the meetings of scientific societies (e.g., American Fisheries Society, American Elasmobranch Society, American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists) and associated symposiums or workshops to share and learn about new work on ecosystem studies relevant to Atlantic HMS. Finally, the Atlantic HMS Management Division will work to collaborate with domestic and international partners on cross-jurisdictional issues, as well as on data collection and monitoring, related to EBFM Implementation. Details of the Road Map can be found <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/ecosystems/ecosystem-based-fishery-management-implementation-plans>

**ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Information required</b>	<b>Response</b>
	<b>GENERAL - all species</b>	
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	15/9/2019
S2	Fleet characteristics	26/7/2019
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	26/7/2019
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	26/7/2019
S5	Size samples (Task II)	26/7/2019
S6	Catch estimated by size	26/7/2019
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	31/7/2019
S8	Information on tagging surveys	No tagging surveys. Information on tagging programs provided in U.S. Annual Report and data submitted on 31/7/2019.

Number	Information required	Response
S9	Information collected under conventional tagging programs	31/7/2019
S10	Information collected under electronic tagging programs	31/7/2019
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	15/9/2019
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	None available
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable; The United States does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.
<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable; The United States does not farm Atlantic bluefin tuna.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic camera systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at the time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable; The United States does not farm Atlantic bluefin tuna.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable; This requirement is specific to the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishery, in which the United States does not participate; The United States provides information from its national observer program to ICCAT per SCRS requirements.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable; The United States did not receive any transfer of quota to support such cooperative research.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	23/9/2019
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Information provided in bluefin tuna section of Part I of the U.S. Annual Report.
S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	N/A - the United States does not prosecute an fishery for eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna for research or other purposes.
<b>TROPICAL TUNA</b>		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	26/7/2019 <sup>1</sup>
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable; The United States does not have purse seine or baitboat fisheries for tropical tunas.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc.	Not applicable; The United States does not have purse seine or baitboat fisheries for tropical tunas.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1 degree grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable; The United States does not have purse seine or baitboat fisheries for tropical tunas.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	26/7/2019 <sup>2</sup>
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Not applicable; The United States does not fish in the vicinity of the Gulf of Guinea time/area closure.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable; The United States does not have purse seine or baitboat fisheries for tropical tunas or a history of such fishing.

Number	Information required	Response
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Not applicable; The United States does not fish for tropical tunas in the area identified in Rec. 16-01 Para 39.
<b>SHARK</b>		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable; The United States provides species specific shark data in accordance with ICCAT requirements.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	20/5/2019 <sup>3</sup>
S51	Information on blue sharks	20/5/2019 <sup>3</sup>
<b>OTHER BY-CATCH</b>		
S37	Provision of Existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention Area	Links provided in Part II, Section 4 of the 2014 U.S. Annual Report.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	26/7/2019
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually.	26/7/2019
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable; The United States does not have fisheries subject to the exemption from the use of observers.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Information on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards is included in Part II, Sections 3 and 4 of the U.S. Annual Report. Relevant research is described in Part I, Section 1.

<sup>1</sup> Data from logbooks of U.S. vessels <20m reported as part of U.S. Task I and Task II data submission.

<sup>2</sup> Information on observer coverage levels is included in the National Report.

<sup>3</sup> Relevant current information and research results reported to the SCRS Sharks Working Group and summarized in the Annual Report

NOTE: Available species-specific Task I and II data, as well as abundance indices, needed for 2019 intersessional data preparatory meetings were provided earlier than the dates shown here, as required.

**Part II (Management implementation)**

*Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures*

**ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3**

<b>Req</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information required</b>	<b>Response</b>
GEN	0001	Annual Reports	Parts I and II of U.S. Annual Report submitted on 14/09/2019.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Part II of U.S. Annual Report submitted on 15/09/2019.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	U.S. Compliance Reporting Tables submitted on 12/08/2019.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A; no U.S. chartering operations in the ICCAT Convention Area.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N/A; no U.S. chartering operations in the ICCAT Convention Area.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	N/A; Transshipment prohibited; no transshipment in the ICCAT Convention Area.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	N/A; Transshipment prohibited; no transshipment in the ICCAT Convention Area.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	N/A; The United States has no carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipments.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	N/A; Transshipment prohibited; no U.S. flagged large-scale pelagic longline vessels authorized to tranship to carrier vessels.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Submitted to ICCAT on 09/07/2013; no subsequent changes to report.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Submitted to ICCAT on 09/07/2013; no subsequent changes to report.
GEN	0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Submitted to ICCAT on 09/07/2013; no subsequent changes to report.
GEN	0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No decisions to deny port entry or use to report.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	None at this time. The United States generally prohibits foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipping in U.S. ports fish or fish products that were harvested or taken onboard on the high seas, with the exception of activities in certain U.S. territories or pursuant to a treaty. Under U.S. domestic law, all fishing vessels, including those carrying fish species subject to regulations pursuant to a recommendation of ICCAT, as well as their catch, gear, fishing logbooks and manifests are subject to inspection.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A; see GEN 0014 explanation.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A; see GEN 0014 explanation.

Req	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	N/A; no bilateral arrangements for port inspection at this time.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	N/A; The U.S. has no access agreements at this time.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	N/A; The U.S. has no access agreements at this time.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	At the time of reporting, 452 U.S. flagged vessels 20 meters and above are included on the vessel list.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	We have reviewed internal actions, consistent with the requirements of Rec. 13-13, paragraph 6, and have no updates to report.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	<p>As summarized in a report to the 2009 ICCAT Working Group on Sport and Recreational Fisheries, the United States employs a broad array of management tools in the recreational fishery for Atlantic tunas, swordfish, billfish, and sharks, including: vessel permits; authorized and prohibited species; restrictions regarding gear use, possession and retention, and areas fished; and prohibition on sale of recreationally caught fish.</p> <p>Recreational landings are estimated through the Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP), and a combination of the Recreational Billfish Survey, the Large Pelagics Survey, mandatory reporting requirements for non-tournament landings of Atlantic blue and white marlins, roundscale spearfish, sailfish, swordfish, and Atlantic bluefin tuna, and state landings data, including from catch card programs. Regulations require selected HMS charter/headboat vessels that do not already complete a logbook to do so. Registration of all recreational fishing tournaments for Atlantic HMS is required. All tournaments are required to submit landing reports. All non-tournament landings of Atlantic bluefin tuna, billfish, and swordfish are required to be reported within 24 hours of landing via an internet-based reporting system. The online bluefin tuna landings reporting requirement was expanded in 2015 to require the reporting of bluefin tuna retained <i>or</i> discarded dead by all commercial and recreational handgear vessels, within 24 hours of the end of each trip.</p> <p>The United States continues to make significant improvements to its recreational fisheries data collection programs. In 2018, the United States revised MRIP as part of its recent transition from the Coastal Household Telephone Survey to the new, mail-based Fishing Effort Survey (FES). The change resulted in revised catch and effort estimates from 1981-2017. The FES is a more accurate method of collecting saltwater recreational fishing effort. As a result of the improved survey, FES estimates are generally higher than telephone survey; however, analyses indicate that the increase in effort estimates is because the FES does a better job of estimating fishing activity, not a sudden rise in fishing.</p>

Req	N°	Information required	Response
			More information is available at: <a href="https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/recreational-fishing-data">https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/recreational-fishing-data</a>
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No vessels identified at this time.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	None at this time.
GEN	0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	The United States collects information through a combination of programs, including the bluefin tuna catch documentation program, bigeye and swordfish statistical document programs, and the U.S. domestic International Trade Data System (ITDS). Relevant information is provided to the Commission. Reports were submitted on 01/04/2019 and 15/09/2019 (for bigeye tuna and swordfish) and on 12/09/2019 for bluefin tuna.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	See <b>Appendix III</b> regarding U.S. enforcement information.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	See <b>Appendix III</b> regarding U.S. enforcement information.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	N/A; no vessel sightings to report at this time.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	N/A; no vessel sightings to report at this time.
GEN	0031	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate	Submitted 4/04/2019 and available on the ICCAT website.
GEN	0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Submitted 4/04/2019 and available on the ICCAT website.
GEN	0033	Report on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No new exchanges evolved this year specific to the ICCAT Convention; however, professional exchanges inspecting fishing vessels continue with Contracting Parties to ICCAT. This includes Canada, Nigeria, Cabo Verde, and Ghana. The United States continues discussions with potential partners for ICCAT professional exchanges.
GEN	0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	N/A; no vessels on the IUU list at this time.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A; the United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A; the United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	N/A; the United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	N/A; the United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A; the United States has no bluefin tuna traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1008	Farming capacity plan and revisions if appropriate	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2018	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.

Req	N°	Information required	Response
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes, 12 monthly reports submitted during calendar year 2018; to date, reports submitted each month in 2019.
BFT	1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	<p>Through Federal regulations, the United States requires that any Atlantic Highly Migratory Species (HMS) that is caught but not kept be released in a manner that maximizes its probability of survival and without removing the fish from the water. NOAA Fisheries has issued a <i>Careful Catch and Release</i> brochure to provide advice on compliance with this requirement. It is available at: <a href="https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/atlantic-highly-migratory-species/atlantic-highly-migratory-species-fishery-compliance-guides">https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/atlantic-highly-migratory-species/atlantic-highly-migratory-species-fishery-compliance-guides</a></p> <p>U.S. Atlantic HMS fishermen are encouraged to obtain free conventional streamer tags and tagging kits from the NOAA Fisheries Cooperative Tagging Center (<a href="https://www.sefsc.noaa.gov/species/fish/tagging.htm">https://www.sefsc.noaa.gov/species/fish/tagging.htm</a>). NOAA Fisheries' Apex Predator Program also distributes tags for sharks (<a href="https://www.nefsc.noaa.gov/nefsc/Narragansett/sharks/">https://www.nefsc.noaa.gov/nefsc/Narragansett/sharks/</a>) to help provide valuable information about movement patterns and life history of HMS. Tournaments also provide fisheries biologists with an opportunity to promote voluntary angler tagging programs.</p>



Req	N°	Information required	Response
			The United States limits the take of bluefin measuring less than 115 cm through subquotas and retention limits, and no commercial retention of bluefin measuring less than 178 cm is allowed. There is a low recreational daily retention limit (e.g., one fish measuring 66 cm to less than 178 cm per vessel for private vessels), and vessel captains must release fish after the retention limit is reached. NMFS outreach efforts are designed to inform vessel captains of this requirement and the importance of releasing fish carefully.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	12/09/2019
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes; details are available on the ICCAT website ( <a href="http://www.iccat.int/en/BCD.asp">http://www.iccat.int/en/BCD.asp</a> ).
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Yes; updates provided to ICCAT on 21/11/2012. eBCD POCs provided on 28/04/2016.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Yes; information provided on 12/10/2012 (as part of the 2012 U.S. Annual Report). Relevant citation for the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations is 50 CFR Part 300 and 635.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Submitted 12/10/2012 (as part of 2012 U.S. Annual Report). The United States requires that bluefin tuna be fitted with a tail tag upon sale to a domestic dealer. The tag (or tag number in the case of a cut carcass) must remain with the fish, thereby tracking bluefin tuna product from domestic harvest to international markets.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No vessels with this description at this time.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	01/05/2016; all required data allowing U.S. use of the eBCD system was entered on or before the system implementation date of May 1, 2016.
BFT	1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	The list of authorized tropical tuna vessels 20 meters LOA or greater has been submitted to ICCAT and kept up-to-date through monthly updates provided in accordance with the procedures of the Large-Scale Fishing Vessel List.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	List submitted on 1/07/2019; revision submitted 31/07/2019.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	The United States has received no notifications concerning possible violations that would trigger the need for investigation.
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	N/A; the United States does not participate in the tropical tunas fishery in the closure area.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Reports submitted biennially as required: 01/04/2019 and 14/09/2019.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes. Last updated on 21/11/2012.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye	The report from Quarter 3 of calendar year 2018 was submitted on 18/12/2018 and Quarter 4 was submitted on 29/03/2019; Quarters 1 and 2 of calendar year 2019 submitted on 27/06/2019 and 25/09/2019.

Req	N°	Information required	Response
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	N/A; the United States does not currently have purse seine or baitboat vessels fishing in association with FADs.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Reports submitted biennially as required: 01/04/2019 and 14/09/2019.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes. Last updated on 21/11/2012.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	15/09/2017
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	The list of authorized NSW vessels 20 meters LOA or greater has been submitted to ICCAT through monthly updates provided in accordance with the procedures of the Large-Scale Fishing Vessel List.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	N/A; the United States does not currently authorize vessels to fish for South Atlantic swordfish.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	N/A; the United States does not authorize vessels to fish for or retain NSW without a permit.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	N/A; the United States does not authorize vessels to fish for or retain SSWO without a permit.
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean albacore fishery.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	The list of authorized North Atlantic albacore vessels 20 meters LOA or greater has been submitted to ICCAT through monthly updates provided in accordance with the procedures of the Large Scale Fishing Vessel List.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	N/A; the United States does not currently authorize vessels to fish for South Atlantic albacore.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	N/A; the United States does not authorize vessels to fish for or retain NALB without a permit.

Req	N°	Information required	Response
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	N/A; the United States does not authorize vessels to fish for or retain SALB without a permit.
BIL	5001	Report on the implementation of Rec. 15-05/18-04 and 16-11	Information contained in billfish checksheet submitted on 13/09/2019.
SHK	7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Information contained in shark checksheet; revised document submitted on 13/09/2019.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	14/09/2019 (Annual Report); U.S. regulations adopted in 2004 for all U.S. Atlantic pelagic longline vessels include: mandatory attendance at protected species safe handling release and identification workshops, mandatory bait specifications, use of circle hooks (size of hook depending on fishing locale), and the mandatory possession and use of sea turtle handling and release gear on board all vessels with pelagic longline gear. The United States continues to modify the suite of disentanglement and release gears required to be onboard longline vessels as new gears and information on best practices are developed. Sea turtle interactions in the U.S. pelagic longline fleet are reported annually to ICCAT.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	N/A; The United States does not fish in the area south of 25 degrees South latitude or the Mediterranean where the requirements of Rec. 11-09 apply.  Information on the U.S. NPOA for Seabirds was included in the 2009 U.S. Annual Report to ICCAT.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Relevant research activities are described in Part I, Section 1 of the U.S. Annual Report. Also see <b>Appendix III</b> for information on this topic.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Executive Order in 2014-- <i>Streamlining the Export/Import Process for America's Businesses</i> --mandated the use of a single electronic system, the International Trade Data System (ITDS), to streamline transactions for the import and export of products regulated by any U.S. Federal Agency. The United States published a final rule in 2016 establishing regulations to integrate the collection of trade documentation within ITDS and requiring electronic filing of information through a single automated portal. Given this need to collect information from the trade community (shippers, carriers, brokers, etc.) in an electronic format, the United States has integrated ICCAT's statistical and catch document programs into this internet-based electronic data collection system. A document imaging system allows brokers to attach electronic images of paper certificates to the entry and export filings. In addition, certain key information from paper documents (or electronic records in the case of the eBCD system) must be entered directly into ITDS. More information can be found at <a href="http://www.itds.gov">www.itds.gov</a> .
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	N/A; the United States has not objected to any ICCAT recommendation.

#### *Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures*

##### *Recommendation to Establish Minimum Standards for Fishing Vessel Scientific Observer Programs (16-14)*

The U.S. observer program has two main objectives: monitoring interactions between fishing gear and protected species (marine mammals, sea turtles, and seabirds) and monitoring fishing effort and catch (estimation of total landings of target species and/or bycatch of non-target or prohibited species). The U.S. observer coverage goal is eight percent of all sets in each area/quarter stratum. The target coverage rate is 8% and the actual observer coverage of the U.S. pelagic longline fleet was 13.1 percent of the fishing sets in 2018. No purse seine vessels fished during 2018. Additional information is available in CP-11 (National Observer Program Info) and online at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/fishery-observers>.

##### *Minimum Standards for the Establishment of a Vessel Monitoring System (14-09)*

The United States implemented a fleet-wide VMS requirement in the Atlantic pelagic longline fishery in 2003. All vessels away from port with pelagic longline gear onboard are required to operate their VMS units with hourly position reporting. The United States also requires VMS operation for vessels with bottom longline gear onboard between 33°00' N. latitude and 36°30' N. latitude or near the mid-Atlantic shark closed area and for shark gillnet vessels operating during the right whale calving season. Vessel operators provide position reports 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Catch reports of BFT are required via VMS for both purse seine and pelagic longline. More information is available online at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/enforcement/regional-vessel-monitoring-information#atlantic-highly-migratory-species>.

##### *Measures to Ensure Effectiveness of ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures and to Prohibit Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (Recs. 03-12 and 18-08; Res. 01-18)*

The United States is implementing these measures through various means (e.g., licensing requirements, monitoring control, and surveillance measures, maintaining up-to-date records of U.S. vessels authorized to fish species managed by ICCAT in the Convention area, etc.). U.S. laws and regulations prohibit the import of tuna and tuna-like species from vessels included in the IUU vessel list (as established pursuant to Rec. 11-18, revised by Rec. 18-08) or which are not on ICCAT's authorized vessel list as established pursuant to Rec. 11-12 (*50 CFR Part 635.41*), which was revised by Rec. 13-13. The United States has regulations in place to clarify domestic implementation of other aspects of Rec. 11-18, now Rec. 18-08, including restriction of entry into port and access to port services for vessels on the ICCAT IUU vessel list. Such vessels may also be prohibited from engaging in commercial transactions, if allowed entry into port. Any actions taken against listed IUU vessels would be in accordance with the relevant conservation and management measure(s) and based on consultations among relevant U.S. agencies.

The United States established a Seafood Import Monitoring Program through a final rule published in 2016. This is a risk-based traceability program requiring the importer of record to provide data from the point of harvest to point of entry into U.S. commerce. More information is available online at: <http://www.iuufishing.noaa.gov/>.

##### *Recommendation by ICCAT to Promote Compliance By Nationals of Contracting Parties, Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties, Entities, or Fishing Entities with ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures (06-14)*

U.S. fisheries enforcement is undertaken by the NOAA Office of Law Enforcement (OLE), the U.S. Coast Guard, and, pursuant to cooperative enforcement agreements, by U.S. States and territories with maritime boundaries in the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and/or Caribbean Sea. Enforcement activities include monitoring and inspecting offloads at landing facilities and marinas in conjunction with dealer record checks and at-sea boarding and inspection. The U.S. Coast Guard is the primary Federal agency responsible for monitoring compliance with U.S. regulations on the fishing grounds. For a summary of recent enforcement actions to ICCAT species, including those actions concerning U.S. domestic regulations that exceed the requirements of ICCAT, see **Appendix II**.

##### *Recommendation by ICCAT on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing (18-09)*

The United States generally prohibits foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipping in U.S. ports those fish or fish products that were harvested or taken onboard on the high seas, with the exception of activities in certain U.S. territories or pursuant to a treaty. Under U.S. domestic law, all fishing vessels, including those carrying fish species subject to regulations pursuant to a recommendation of ICCAT, as well as their catch, gear, fishing logbooks and manifests are subject to inspection.

NOAA Fisheries published a final rule in 2014 to revise its regulations for U.S.-permitted vessels landing tuna, tuna-like species or other HMS in foreign ports or making port calls in foreign ports. The rule describes additional information about notification requirements prior to arrival in a foreign port, items that may be inspected by an authorized official of a Port State, and procedures for reporting the results of any port inspection conducted by an authorized official of a Port State when landing HMS in a foreign port. These regulations ensure that U.S.-permitted vessels have the most current information when landing HMS in foreign ports.

In addition to ICCAT's requirements, the United States supported the development of the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing, and, upon its adoption in November 2009, was one of the first to sign it. The United States ratified the Port State Measures Agreement in February 2016. This will complement existing regulations that restrict port entry and access to port services to vessels included on the IUU lists of ICCAT and other RFMOs of which the United States is a party.

*Steps Taken to Mitigate Bycatch and Reduce Discards, and Relevant Research (Rec. 11-10)*

See **Appendix III**.

*Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Establishment of an ICCAT Record of Vessels 20 Meters in Length Overall or Greater Authorized to Operate in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 13-13)*

NOAA Fisheries published a final rule in 2014 to address the requirement for vessels 20 meters or greater to obtain an International Maritime Organization (IMO)/Lloyd's Registry (LR) number. All eligible U.S. vessels on the ICCAT record now have IMO/LR numbers.

*Additional information*

Recent U.S. management actions for Atlantic highly migratory species can be found online at:<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/atlantic-highly-migratory-species>.

Federal Register notices containing the full text of proposed and final regulations can be found at:  
<https://www.federalregister.gov/>.

***Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures***

None to report.

**Table 1.** Annual Landings (MT) of Yellowfin Tuna from 2014 to 2018.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>
NW Atlantic	Longline	671.0	438.9	480.4	731.4	398.2
	Gillnet	1.3	0.8	2.3	0.5	0.3
	Handline	82.1	64.3	31.4	32.4	15.4
	Troll	28.7	25.6	16.6	35.5	31.2
	Rod and Reel*	1,263.9	976.1	1,936.2	2,427.4	1463.9
	Unclassified	7.7	2.5	2.5	28.6	11.0
Gulf of Mexico	Longline	704.5	490.8	695.2	595.0	367.9
	Handline	0	1.9	5.6	5.8	4.0
	Rod and Reel*	341.9	678.7	776.2	463.8	306.3
	troll	0	0	1.3	5.9	31.1
	Unclassified	0	0	0.03	0	0
Caribbean	Longline	80.7	109.9	123.6	103.2	70.1
	Handline	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.1	0.07
	Rod and Reel*	14.6	5.7	30.3	13.2	0.0
NC Atlantic	Longline	0	1.8	1	1.1	0.5
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3,197.0</b>	<b>2,797.6</b>	<b>4,103.9</b>	<b>4,443.9</b>	<b>2,700.4</b>

\* Rod and Reel catches and landings represent estimates of landings based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

**Table 2.** Landings (MT) of Skipjack Tuna from 2014 to 2018.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>
NW Atlantic	Longline	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.2
	Gillnet	6.7	0.2	0.7	0.09	0.1
	Handline	1.3	0.2	0.8	1.6	0.8
	Trawl	0	1.1	0	0.06	0.02
	Rod and Reel*	148.6	49.9	130.1	80.9	63.5
	Unclassified	2.7	0.06	0.2	1.0	0.2
Gulf of Mexico	Longline	0.01	0	0.2	0.3	0.2
	Handline	0.01	0	0	0	0.01
	Rod and Reel*	14.3	34.3	34.0	113.2	12.6
Caribbean	Handline	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.5
	Rod and Reel*	9.1	7.6	11.4	1.0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>183.7</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>179.2</b>	<b>198.6</b>	<b>77.9</b>

\* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of landings and dead discards based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

**Table 3. Annual Landings (MT) of Bigeye Tuna from 2014 to 2018.**

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>
NW and North Central Atlantic	Longline	574.5	557.7	360.2	540.4	380.5
	Gillnet	0.08	0.5	0.2	0	0
	Handline	16.4	51.3	9.4	4.0	24.3
	Trawl	0	0.1	0.1	0	0.9
	Troll	4.5	6.4	1	1.7	4.9
	Rod and Reel*	283.6	448.5	170.5	259.7	493.9
	Unclassified	3.5	0.5	0.4	2.9	2.8
Gulf of Mexico	Longline	6.8	9.2	6.6	10.5	8.0
	Rod and Reel	0.06	0.01	0.2	0	0.7
	Troll	0	0	0	0	2.6
Caribbean	Longline	5.4	7.5	5.6	7.7	0.8
	Handline	0	0	0.2	0	0
	Rod and Reel*	1.4	0.5	0	0	0
SW Atlantic	Longline	0.05	0	13.8	9.4	1.2
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>896.3</b>	<b>1082.2</b>	<b>568.2</b>	<b>836.3</b>	<b>920.8</b>

\* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of landings and dead discards based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

**Table 4. Annual Landings (MT) of Albacore Tuna from 2014 to 2018.**

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>
NW and North Central Atlantic	Longline	187	83.9	59.9	94.0	44.9
	Gillnet	3.7	0.5	3.3	0.2	0.5
	Handline	2.3	2.7	0.7	0.1	0.2
	Trawl	0	1.7	0.5	1.7	0.05
	Troll	0.2	0	0.03	0	0
	Rod and Reel*	136.7	120.5	41.4	27.5	8.9
	Unclassified	6.8	0	0	0	0
Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean	Longline	122.6	145.0	143.1	114.7	48.1
	Rod and Reel*	0	0.08	1.2	0	0
	Handline	0.07	0	0.1	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>459.4</b>	<b>354.4</b>	<b>250.2</b>	<b>238.3</b>	<b>102.6</b>

\* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of landings and dead discards based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

**Table 5.** Annual Catches (MT) of Bluefin Tuna from 2014 to 2018.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>
NW Atlantic	Longline**	171.7	70.1	82.4	70.8	90.9
	Handline	0	0	1.1	5.0	1.4
	Harpoon	67.5	77.1	52.9	81.7	43.6
	Purse seine	41.8	38.8	0	0	0
	Commercial Rod and Reel	378.9	581.4	722.1	652.8	765.7
	Recreational Rod and Reel*	99.6	112.9	143.7	140.1	112.5
Gulf of Mexico	Longline**	41.3	9.3	10.7	11.7	8.0
	Recreational Rod and Reel*	0	0	1.7	1.7	1.6
NC Atlantic	Longline**	8.9	8.3	12.0	32.9	4.0
Caribbean	Longline**	0	0	0.2	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>810.0</b>	<b>898.8</b>	<b>1,026.8</b>	<b>996.8</b>	<b>1027.8</b>

\* Recreational Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of landings and dead discards when available based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

\*\* includes *landings* and *estimated discards* from scientific observer and logbook sampling programs.

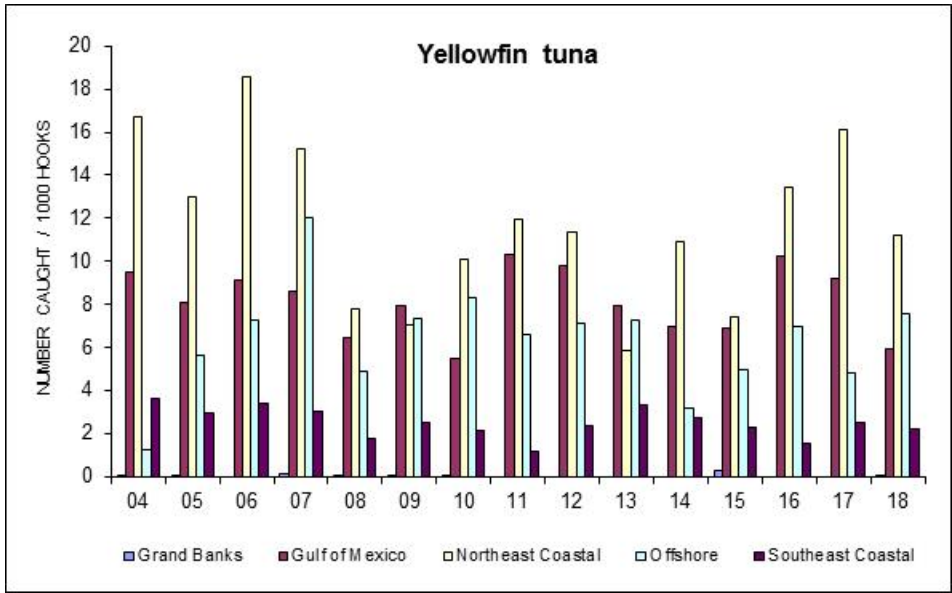
**Table 6.** Annual Catches (MT) of Swordfish from 2014 to 2018.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>
NW Atlantic	Longline**	1,200.4	1088.6	835.4	774.8	838.9
	Handline	86.9	70.7	71.2	59.5	127.6
	Harpoon	0	0	0	0.3	0.1
	Trawl	5.3	2.8	6	6.8	1.0
	Rod and Reel*	35.1	45.1	22.5	22.6	24.4
	Unclassified	0.4	0	0	0.02	0.1
Gulf of Mexico	Longline**	307.4	127.4	175.8	250.6	186.6
	Handline	0.3	5.5	3.5	2.7	4.8
	Rod and Reel*	1.5	1	4.8	10.6	11.4
Caribbean	Longline**	16.5	8.8	72.4	88.4	3.2
	Handline	0.3	0.2	0.9	0	0
	Rod and Reel*	0.07	0	0	0.7	0.4
NC Area 94A	Longline**	308.0	367.9	304.9	187.7	76.2
S Atlantic	Longline**	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,962.2</b>	<b>1,718.4</b>	<b>1,497.5</b>	<b>1377.2</b>	<b>1,274.9</b>

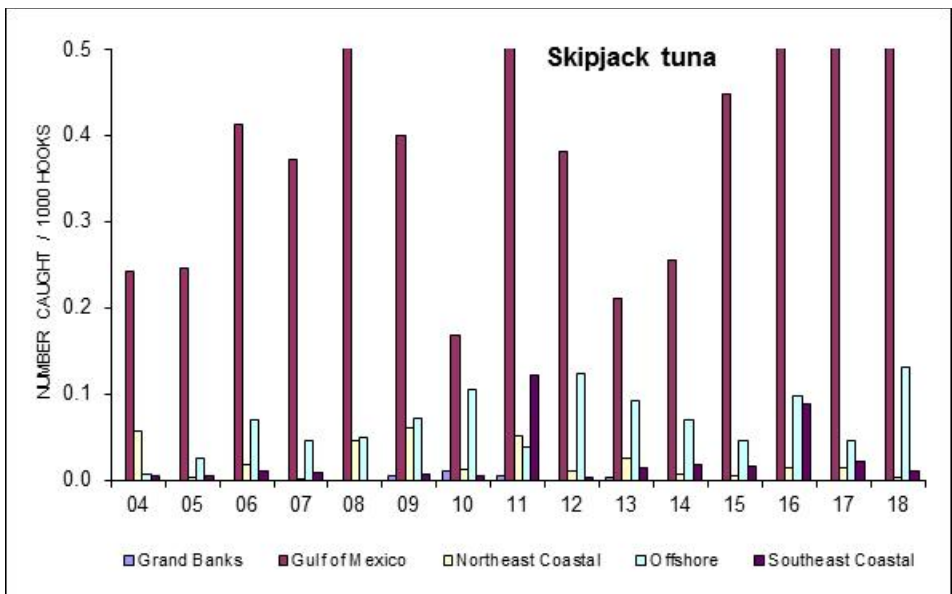
\* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of landings and dead discards when available based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

\*\* includes *landings* and *estimated discards* from scientific observer and logbook sampling programs.





**Figure 1.** Nominal catch rates for YFT in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.



**Figure 2.** Nominal catch rates for SKJ in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

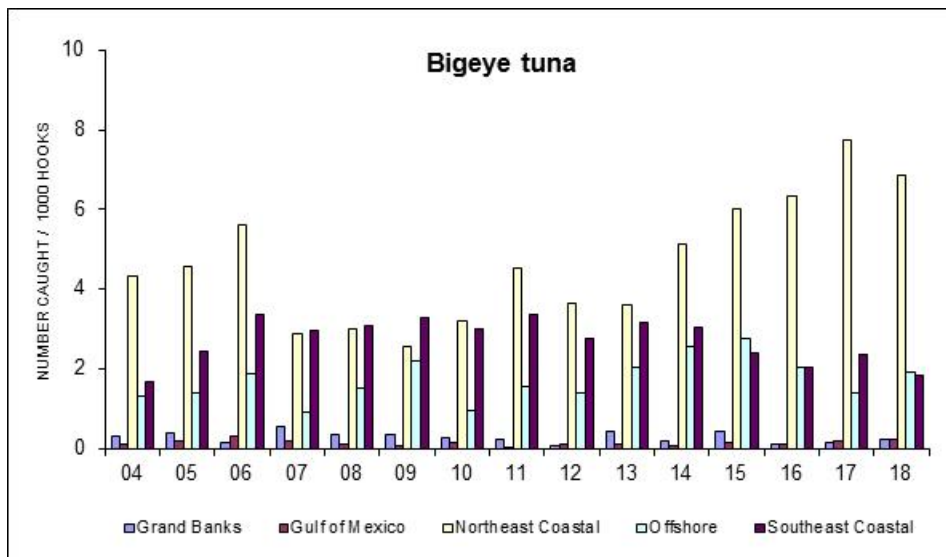


Figure 3. Nominal catch rates for BET in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

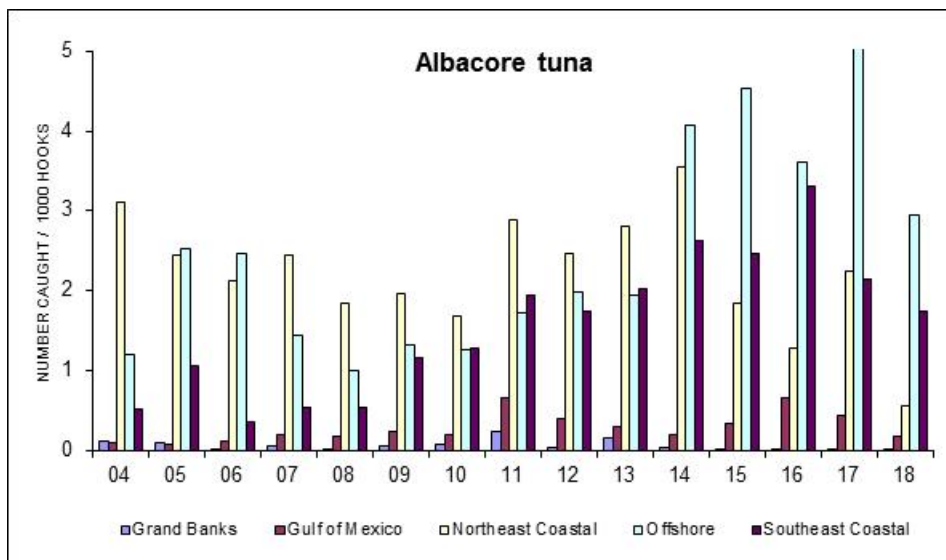
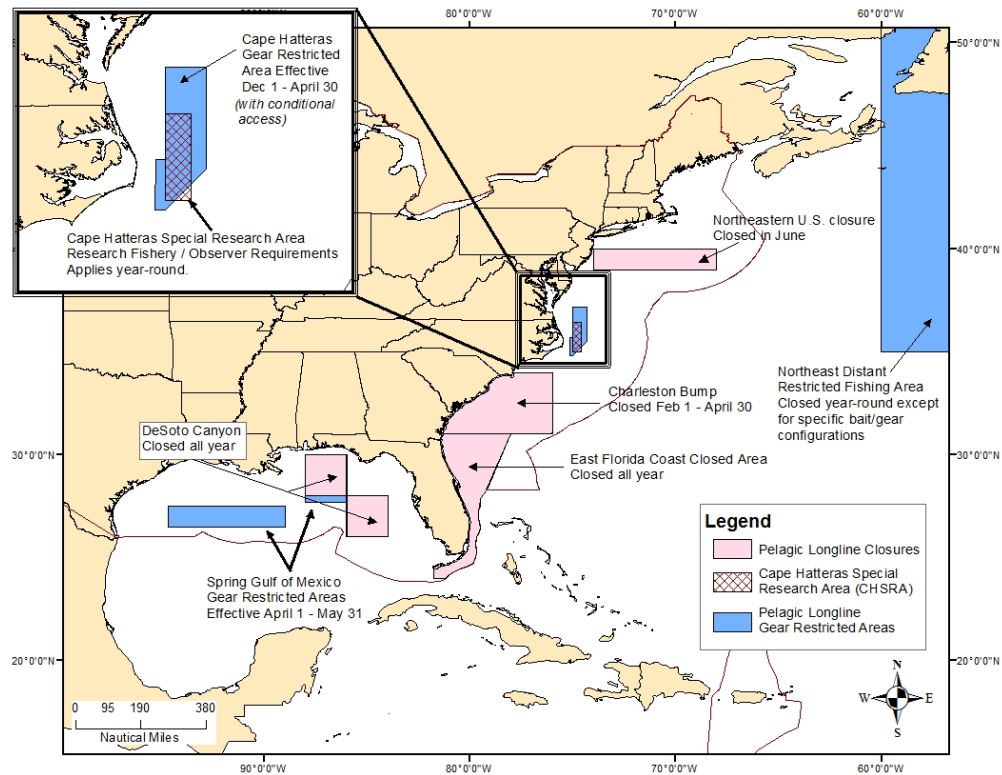


Figure 4. Nominal catch rates for ALB in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

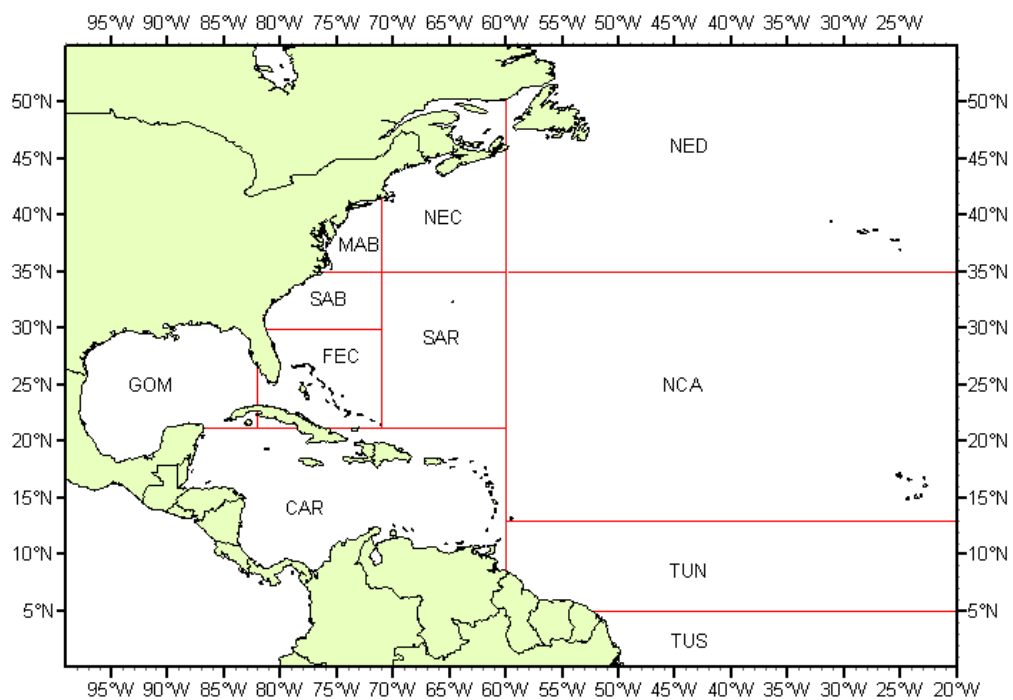
### Effects of time/area closures on the U.S. swordfish fishery

Pelagic longline fishing in the U.S. Atlantic is prohibited or restricted in the areas shown in **Appendix Figure 1**. Three of the southern areas, (Charleston Bump, Florida East Coast, and Desoto Canyon), were selected, at least in part, to reduce the catch of swordfish < 125 cm and other bycatch species. The Northeastern closed area (close in June) was primarily established to reduce the catch of bluefin tuna smaller than the legal size for sale by U.S. fishers. The Northeast Distant area is opened to fishing year round to all longline vessels with a gear restriction that requires only using non-offset 18/0 circle hooks and whole finfish bait. The spring Gulf of Mexico gear restricted area is closed from April 1- May 31; while the Cape Hatteras gear restricted area is only opened for a selected group of longline vessels December 1 – April 30 (the rest of the year is opened to all vessels). These 2 areas were established, together with a number of other management measures, to reduce the incidental catches of bluefin tuna by the U.S. pelagic longline fleet.

The number of longline vessels in the U.S. fishery targeting swordfish declined steadily from the mid-1990s, reached a low numbers in 2006 and showed a variable increasing trend since then. However, a steady decline in the number of active vessels has been observed since 2012 (**Appendix Table 1**). Year 2018 showed the lowest number in both active vessels (75 vessels) and number of hooks deployed (3.7 million) in the entire time series. The percentage effort in number of hooks and swordfish discarded dead in numbers (reported) and in metric tons (estimated) in 2016, 2017, and 2018 are compared to the average effort and numbers/estimates from 1997 through 1999 (**Appendix Table 2**). There was some overall reduction in effort, reported in hooks fished. The years 2016, 2017, and 2018 and the average (1997-1999) swordfish discarded dead in numbers (reported) and in metric tons (estimated) and effort in hooks are reported by area and time/area status in **Appendix Table 3**.



Appendix Figure 1. Time/area closures for the U.S. longline fishery in 2017.



Appendix Figure 2. U.S. domestic fishing areas: Caribbean (CAR), Florida East coast (FEC), Gulf of Mexico (GOM), Mid Atlantic Bight (MAB), Northeast Central (NEC), Northeast Distant (NED), South Atlantic Bight (SAB), Sargasso Sea (SAR), North Central Atlantic (NCA), Tuna North (TUN), and Tuna South (TUS).

**Appendix Table 1.** Number of Active U.S. Pelagic Longline Vessels. "Vessels" indicates the number of vessels that submitted at least one positive fishing report during that year, "Vessels that caught SWO" corresponds to the number of vessel that reported catching at least one swordfish during that year and "Vessels that caught SWO in 5month period" indicates the number of vessels that reported catching at least one swordfish per month in at least five months of that year. "Hooks Reported" includes all submitted logbooks single pelagic longline sets and summary records.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Vessels that caught SWO</i>	<i>Vessels that caught SWO in 5 month period</i>	<i>Hooks reported</i>
1990	419	363	209	7,500,095
1991	342	308	176	7,754,127
1992	340	304	184	9,076,717
1993	435	306	177	9,735,806
1994	501	306	176	10,351,805
1995	489	314	198	11,270,539
1996	367	275	194	10,944,660
1997	352	265	167	10,213,780
1998	288	233	139	8,120,273
1999	226	200	143	7,996,685
2000	206	185	135	8,158,390
2001	185	168	114	7,897,037
2002	149	140	107	7,107,958
2003	123	119	94	6,862,091
2004	117	114	96	7,345,048
2005	112	108	79	5,973,150
2006	103	102	77	5,522,236
2007	119	117	90	6,312,406
2008	122	122	89	6,273,257
2009	116	114	88	6,772,732
2010	116	115	63	5,565,170
2011	117	116	81	5,900,451
2012	122	122	101	7,756,277
2013	115	114	96	7,241,340
2014	110	109	83	6,748,965
2015	103	102	76	5,423,566
2016	84	82	61	4,905,240
2017	88	84	63	5,159,788
2018	75	74	54	3,746,553

**Appendix Table 2.** Numbers (reported) and metric tons (estimated) of swordfish discarded dead, and reported number of hooks in years 2016-2018 by pelagic longline vessels expressed as percentage of the mean values from years 1997-1999 by area Caribbean (CAR), Florida East coast (FEC), Gulf of Mexico (GOM), Mid Atlantic Bight (MAB), Northeast Central (NEC), Northeast Distant (NED), and South Atlantic Bight (SAB).

	<i>Number of SWO</i>				<i>Number of Hooks</i>				<i>Metric tons</i>			
	Mean	2016	2017	2018	Mean	2016	2017	2018	Mean	2016	2017	2018
CAR	433	0%	44%	7%	233,291	67%	116%	20%	7	0%	0%	0%
FEC	2,488	4%	5%	5%	579,777	79%	65%	47%	40	4%	0%	0%
GOM	1,806	40%	52%	52%	1,465,689	42%	53%	40%	21	49%	46%	47%
MAB	1,195	49%	146%	119%	730,291	76%	126%	111%	19	50%	1%	0%
NEC	767	50%	18%	2%	622,812	48%	23%	4%	12	51%	83%	84%
NED	972	4%	8%	9%	494,842	39%	40%	22%	15	5%	0%	0%
SAB	2,391	30%	36%	85%	556,779	99%	101%	114%	41	27%	148%	120%

**Appendix Table 3.** Numbers (reported) and metric tons (estimated) of swordfish discarded dead, and number of hooks reported by pelagic longline vessels in years 2016-2018 and the average for years 1997-1999 by area Caribbean (CAR), Florida East coast (FEC), Gulf of Mexico (GOM), Mid Atlantic Bight (MAB), Northeast Central (NEC), Northeast Distant (NED), and South Atlantic Bight (SAB) and U.S. of time/area closure.

		<i>Number of SWO</i>				<i>Number of Hooks</i>				<i>Metric tons</i>				<i>Change in MT.</i>		
		Mean	2016	2017	2018	Mean	2016	2017	2018	Mean	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
CAR	Open	433	0	191	32	233,291	155,259	270,199	47,175	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	-7	-7	-7
FEC	Closed	2,158	13	3	7	364,950	72,576	23,560	25,960	35	0.3	0.1	0.1	-34	-34	-34
FEC	Open	330	75	125	128	214,828	382,608	352,124	244,549	5	1.4	2.4	2.5	-4	-3	-3
GOM	Closed	426	0	2	0	103,274	0	760	0	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5	-5	-5
GOM	Open	1,380	721	942	944	1,362,414	609,580	772,344	591,956	16	10.3	13.5	13.5	-6	-3	-3
MAB	Closed	2	0	0	0	5,750	0	0	0	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.0	-0.03	0	0
MAB	Open	1,194	587	1,740	1,417	726,458	555,115	920,742	808,754	18	9.2	27.1	22.1	-9	9	4
NEC	Closed	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
NEC	Open	760	382	138	13	598,478	300,180	143,946	25,324	12	6.0	2.2	0.2	-6	-9	-11
NED	Open	972	36	75	83	494,842	191,979	199,423	108,221	15	0.7	1.5	1.7	-14	-13	-13
SAB	Closed	660	0	0	0	175,767	805	695	600	11	0.0	0.0	0.0	-11	-11	-11
SAB	Open	1,734	719	864	2,028	381,013	553,054	561,841	636,731	30	11.1	13.3	31.2	-18	-16	2

## Appendix II

**NOAA Enforcement Actions Taken on ICCAT Species  
October 1, 2018-September 10, 2019**

During this reporting period, enforcement efforts consisted of dockside monitoring of offloads at major landing facilities in conjunction with dealer record checks, as well as at-sea boardings and visits to recreational marinas. Enforcement officials detected the following violations:

<b>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS</b>	<b>#</b>
CASES OPENED THIS REPORTING PERIOD	208
COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE GIVEN	52
WRITTEN WARNINGS ISSUED	6
SUMMARY SETTLEMENTS ISSUED	15
REFERRED TO OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL	2
REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY	2
FIX IT ASSISTANCE	3
ONGOING	52
CLOSED – No violation, lack of evidence, etc.	76

**VIOLATION CITE****NUMBER OF VIOLATON TYPE****General Prohibitions under ATCA:**

Fish for, catch, possess, retain or land Atlantic HMS without a valid vessel permit	37
Fail to make available or have in possession a HMS permit	1
Purchase Atlantic HMS landed by non-permitted vessel	1
Commercial sale of Atlantic HMS to a non-permitted dealer	2
Falsify, fail to record or maintain a required record	3
Fail to use or activate VMS when required	1
Fish for HMS with longline gear and no sea turtle bycatch mitigation gear	1
Fail to maintain Atlantic HMS in proper form	6
Catch or retain undersized Atlantic HMS	8
Over the limit of HMS	4
Fail to make HMS available for inspection	3
Violate terms of a permit	3
Safe handling and release of HMS	13
Failure to take an observer as required	1
Failure to submit an electronic dealer report	2



Failure to register an HMS tournament 1

**Specific Prohibitions for Atlantic Tunas:**

Fail to report a bluefin Tuna 19

Exceed a bluefin catch limit 4

Fish for, retain, land or possess a bluefin during a closure 3

Possession of undersized bluefin tuna 4

Possession of bluefin tuna with improper gear on board 1

**Specific Prohibitions for Billfish:**

Fail to report a billfish while permitted in the charter / headboat fishery 1

**Specific Prohibitions for Sharks:**

Possession of shark-fins at sea 3

Retain prohibited sharks 4

Use of prohibited gear for sharks 3

**Specific Prohibitions for Swordfish:**

Failure to mark or properly mark buoy gear 1

Undersized Swordfish 1

Failure to maintain swordfish in proper form 2

*This completes the NOAA Fisheries, Office of Law Enforcement Report of ICCAT-Related Actions.*

Appendix III

**Steps Taken to Mitigate Bycatch and Reduce Discards,  
and Relevant Research (Rec. 11-10)**

The reduction of bycatch mortality is an important component of Federal fisheries management in the United States. In 1998, the United States developed a national bycatch reduction plan, *Managing the Nation’s Bycatch*. The overarching goal is to implement conservation and management measures for living marine resources that will minimize, to the extent practicable, bycatch and the mortality of bycatch that cannot be avoided. The plan also established a definition of bycatch as fishery discards, retained incidental catch, and unobserved mortalities resulting from a direct encounter with fishing gear. In 2004, the United States published a report entitled “*Evaluating Bycatch: A National Approach to Standardized Bycatch Monitoring Programs*” that established goals for developing bycatch estimates. In 2016, the United States published its *National Bycatch Reduction Strategy* to guide and coordinate efforts to reduce bycatch and bycatch mortality in support of sustainably managing fisheries and recovering and conserving protected species. This national strategy highlights the U.S. commitment to continuing to reduce and minimize bycatch now and into the future. For the purposes of this Strategy, reducing bycatch includes efforts to minimize the amount of bycatch, as well as minimize the mortality, serious injury, and adverse impacts of bycatch that does occur. In addition, reducing bycatch can also include actions that increase utilization of fish that would otherwise be economic discards, taking into account conservation and management requirements. In keeping with national goals regarding bycatch, U.S. legislation requires that fishery conservation and management measures shall, to the extent practicable, minimize bycatch and, for those species that cannot be avoided, minimize bycatch mortality.

**Bycatch Reduction Methods in the Atlantic HMS Fisheries**

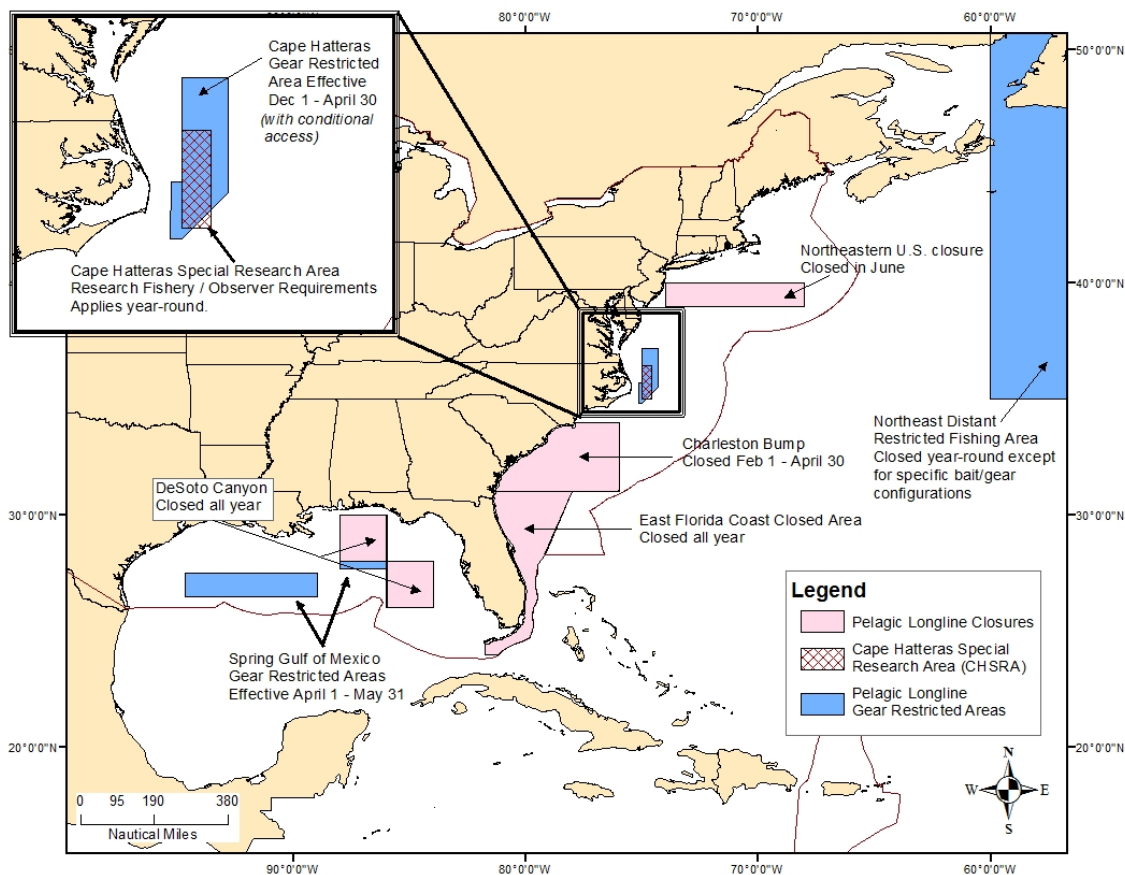
<b>Commercial Fisheries</b>	<b>Recreational Fisheries</b>
Gear Modifications (including hook/bait types)	Circle Hooks (mortality reduction only)
Circle Hooks	Formal Voluntary or Mandatory Catch-and-Release Program for all Fish or Certain Species
Weak Hooks	Prohibiting retention of fish
Time/Area Closures	Education/Outreach
Performance Standards	De-hooking Devices (mortality reduction only)
Education/Outreach	
Effort Reductions (i.e., Limited Access)	
De-hooking Devices (mortality reduction only)	
Prohibiting retention of fish	

*Fishery closures designed to minimize bycatch*

The U.S. Atlantic pelagic longline fishery, which typically targets ICCAT-managed species, is subject to several discrete time/area closures. These closures are designed to reduce bycatch (e.g., undersized swordfish, billfish, etc.) by prohibiting pelagic longline fishing for ICCAT-managed species in those areas during specified times. The closures affect offshore fishing areas up to 200 nm from shore (see Figure 1). These closures are as follows: (1) Florida East Coast: 50,720 nm<sup>2</sup> year-round; (2) Charleston Bump: 49,090 nm<sup>2</sup> from February through April each year; (3) DeSoto Canyon: 32,860 nm<sup>2</sup> year-round; and (4) the Northeastern United States: 21,600 nm<sup>2</sup> during the month of June each year. The Northeast Distant Statistical Sampling Area (NED) (2,631,000 nm<sup>2</sup>), which had been closed year-round (per regulations at 50 CFR part 223 and 635) from 2001 through mid-2004, has been reclassified as a gear restricted area.

To reduce sea turtle mortality, pelagic longline vessels may only fish for HMS in the NED if they observe strict circle hook and bait restrictions and use approved sea turtle release gear in accordance with release and handling protocols. Outside of the NED, in order to reduce sea turtle mortality, the U.S. HMS pelagic longline fishery is required to use circle hooks with certain bait combinations, depending on the region, as well as the required, approved sea turtle release gear and release and handling protocols. If selected, pelagic longline vessels must carry observers.

Effective June 2009, in order to conduct research to minimize marine mammal interactions, there is also a Cape Hatteras Special Research Area that is located in the mid-Atlantic Bight, which requires vessels fishing with pelagic longline gear to carry observers, when fishing in that area. Additionally, since June 2009, U.S. pelagic longline vessels must limit the length of the longline mainline to 20 nm in length to reduce serious injuries and mortalities of both pilot whales and Risso’s dolphins in the Mid-Atlantic Bight. Observers may conduct additional scientific investigations while on board pelagic longline vessels fishing in the area.



**Figure 1.** Selected U.S. time/area closures in HMS fisheries (2015). Note: the Northeast Distant (NED) was a closed area to all vessels as of 2001. It became the NED Restricted Fishing Area on 30 June 2004, when it was opened to those participating in the NED experiment. The Cape Hatteras Special Research Area requires vessels fishing with pelagic longline gear to carry observers, when needed, and limit longline mainline to 20 nm in length.

*Regulatory efforts to minimize dead discards*

As directed fishing for bluefin tuna is prohibited in the Gulf of Mexico, the United States has taken steps to minimize dead discards. Effective May 2011, pelagic longline vessels fishing in the Gulf of Mexico must use “weak hooks” to reduce bycatch of spawning bluefin tuna. A weak hook is a circle hook that meets current U.S. hook size and offset restrictions for the Gulf of Mexico pelagic longline fishery but is constructed of round wire stock that is thinner-gauge than what is more commonly used in constructing circle hooks and is no larger than 3.65 mm in diameter. Weak hooks can allow incidentally hooked bluefin tuna to escape capture because the hooks are more likely to straighten when a large fish is hooked. The purpose of the requirement is to reduce pelagic longline catch of bluefin tuna in the Gulf of Mexico, consistent with SCRS advice that ICCAT may wish to protect the strong 2003 year class until it reaches maturity and can contribute to spawning.

NOAA Fisheries published a final rule in 2014 to implement Amendment 7 to the 2006 Consolidated HMS FMP, which focused primarily on the Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery. Amendment 7 contained provisions to reduce and account for bluefin tuna dead discards through gear restricted areas and individual transferable quotas, optimize fishing opportunities in all categories within the U.S. quota, and enhance monitoring and reporting, among other things. It also included measures to: (a) reallocate quota among fishing categories; (b) implement gear restricted areas and access based on performance criteria; (c) implement individual bluefin quotas in the pelagic longline fishery; (d) close the pelagic longline fishery when the bluefin tuna quota is attained; (e) require daily catch reporting of bluefin via vessel monitoring systems for purse seine and pelagic longline vessels; (f) require electronic monitoring for pelagic longline vessels; and (g) implement other regulatory changes in the bluefin tuna fisheries.

NOAA Fisheries published a rule to change the minimum size regulations to address retention, possession, and landing of bigeye and yellowfin tuna damaged through predation by sharks and other marine species. Bigeye or yellowfin tuna that is damaged through predation by sharks and other marine species may be retained, possessed, or landed only if the length of the remainder of the fish is equal to or greater than 27 inches (69 cm). These regulatory changes allow retention, possession, and landing of yellowfin and bigeye tuna for which a measurement to the fork of the tail may not be possible, provided that the remainder of the fish meets the current minimum size (*e.g.*, 27 inches for yellowfin and bigeye tuna), thus minimizing discards.

Species identification guides can be found online at:

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/atlantic-highly-migratory-species/atlantic-highly-migratory-species-fishery-compliance-guides>.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF URUGUAY<sup>1</sup>**  
**RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'URUGUAY**  
**INFORME ANUAL DE URUGUAY**

**SUMMARY**

*In 2018, the Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out any activity. So far in 2019 several projects have been submitted to DINARA for inclusion of new vessels in the large pelagic resources fishery. A recovery in the sector is therefore expected at the end of this year. The analysis continued of historical catch and effort statistics of the species of interest to the Commission. A research campaign aimed at large pelagic resources was carried out onboard DINARA's research vessel. During this campaign, the catch was recorded, sampling for size and sex was carried out, biological samples were taken, and the Conventional Tagging Programme and the Satellite Tagging Programme (Thunnus albacares, Isurus oxyrinchus and Sphyrna lewini) continued. Uruguay participated in the ICCAT AOTTP and SRDCP programmes, tagging tropical tunas and shark onboard of DINARA's research vessel. In addition, experiments were carried out to evaluate bycatch mitigation measures. Uruguay participated in and contributed papers to several SCRS meetings, including the Bigeye Tuna Data Preparatory Meeting, the Intersessional Meeting of the Shark Species Group, and the Intersessional Meeting of the Sub-committee on Ecosystems. The work to control third party vessels in port continued, having started in 2009. Port inspections were carried out to determine which species had been landed, their origin and to control formal aspects of vessel documentation. All ICCAT Recommendations adopted at the 2018 Commission meeting have been implemented into Uruguayan law, and are currently in force through decree.*

**RÉSUMÉ**

*En 2018, la flottille thonière sous pavillon uruguayen n'a pas réalisé d'opération. Depuis le début de l'année 2019, plusieurs projets ont été présentés à la DINARA aux fins de l'incorporation de nouveaux navires à la pêche ciblant les grands pélagiques, c'est pourquoi une réactivation de la pêche est prévue à la fin de cette année. L'analyse des statistiques historiques de prise et d'effort des espèces relevant de l'ICCAT a été poursuivie. Une campagne de recherche à bord du navire de recherche de la DINARA, consacrée aux grands pélagiques, a été réalisée. Pendant cette campagne, la prise a été enregistrée, des échantillons de taille et de sexe ont été prélevés ainsi que des échantillons biologiques et le programme de marquage conventionnel s'est poursuivi ainsi que le programme de marquage par satellite (Thunnus albacares, Isurus oxyrinchus et Sphyrna lewini). L'Uruguay a participé au marquage de thonidés tropicaux et de requins à bord du navire de recherche de la DINARA dans le cadre des programmes AOTTP et SRDCP de l'AOTTP. Des expériences ont également été réalisées en vue d'évaluer les mesures d'atténuation des prises accessoires. L'Uruguay a présenté des documents et participé à plusieurs réunions du SCRS dont la réunion de préparation des données sur le thon obèse, la réunion intersessions du Groupe d'espèces sur les requins et la réunion intersessions du Sous-comité des écosystèmes. Les travaux de contrôle au port des navires de pays tiers, qui ont démarré en 2009, se sont poursuivis. Des inspections au port ont été réalisées dans le but de déterminer les espèces débarquées ainsi que leur origine, et de contrôler les aspects formels de la documentation des navires. Toutes les recommandations de l'ICCAT adoptées pendant la réunion de la Commission en 2018 ont été transposées en droit uruguayen et sont actuellement régies par décret.*

**RESUMEN**

*Durante el año 2018, la flota atunera uruguaya no mantuvo actividades. En lo que va del 2019 se presentaron a DINARA varios proyectos para la incorporación de nuevos buques a la pesquería de grandes recursos pelágicos, por lo que se espera una reactivación de la pesquería a finales del presente año. Se continuó con el análisis de estadísticas de captura históricas y esfuerzo de las especies de interés de la Comisión. Se realizó una campaña de investigación, a bordo del B/I de DINARA, dirigida a grandes recursos pelágicos. Durante la misma se registró la captura, se realizaron muestreos de talla y sexo, se tomaron muestras biológicas, se continuó con el Programa de marcado convencional y con el Programa de marcado satelital (Thunnus albacares,*

<sup>1</sup> Laboratorio de Recursos Pelágicos (LaRPe), Dirección Nacional de Recursos Acuáticos (DINARA).

*Isurus oxyrinchus y Sphyrna lewini). Uruguay participó en los programas de ICCAT AOTTP y SRDCP marcando atunes tropicales y tiburones a bordo del B/I de DINARA. También se realizaron experimentos para evaluar medidas de mitigación de la captura incidental. Uruguay participó y aportó trabajos en diversas reuniones del SCRS, incluyendo la reunión de preparación de datos de patudo, la reunión intersesiones del Grupo de especies de tiburones, y la reunión intersesiones del Subcomité de ecosistemas. Se continuó con el trabajo de control en puerto de buques de tercera bandera iniciado durante 2009. Se realizaron inspecciones en puerto para determinar cuáles son las especies desembarcadas, cuál es su origen y controlando aspectos formales de la documentación de los barcos. Todas las Recomendaciones de ICCAT aprobadas durante la Reunión de la Comisión en el año 2018 han sido internalizadas en Uruguay, y actualmente rigen bajo decreto.*

## **Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)**

### ***Sección 1: Información sobre pesquerías***

Durante el año 2018, la flota atunera uruguaya no mantuvo actividad. Diversos factores ocasionaron esta inactividad. En lo que va del 2019 se presentaron a DINARA varios proyectos para la incorporación de nuevos buques a la pesquería de grandes recursos pelágicos, por lo que se espera una reactivación de la pesquería a finales del presente año.

### ***Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas***

La Dirección Nacional de Recursos Acuáticos (DINARA) del Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca (MGAP), a través del Laboratorio de Recursos Pelágicos (LaRPe), es quien tiene a cargo el seguimiento estadístico, la investigación y la administración de estos recursos. A tales efectos dicha institución procesa la información procedente de cuadernos de pesca, boletas de desembarques, muestreos en puerto y del Programa Nacional de Observadores de la Flota Atunera (PNOFA). Durante el año 2018 se realizaron múltiples actividades vinculadas a las estadísticas, investigación y ordenación. Algunas de estas actividades se desarrollaron conjuntamente con otras instituciones gubernamentales, la Universidad de la República del Uruguay y organizaciones no gubernamentales, así como con otros países. En 2018 se continuó con las campañas de investigación iniciadas en el 2009 a bordo del buque de investigación científica B/I “Aldebarán” de la DINARA con el objetivo general de recabar datos independientes de la pesquería. Se realizaron experimentos sobre diferentes medidas de mitigación de la captura incidental, dirigidas a aves marinas, y otros dirigidos a obtener datos ambientales. A su vez, se realizó un esfuerzo en el marcado de peces pelágicos, complementando las tareas de investigación realizadas en la pesquería, incluyendo tanto marcaje convencional como marcas satelitales.

#### ***2.1 Investigación***

La investigación se desarrolló principalmente a partir de la información proveniente de los partes de pesca de la flota atunera uruguaya (1981-2012), del PNOFA (1998-2013) y de los datos obtenidos en las campañas realizadas en el Buque de Investigación de DINARA (2009-2017).

##### ***2.1.1 Programa de observadores***

No hubo actividad durante 2018 por el cese de la flota.

##### ***2.1.2 Pez espada***

Se continuó con la toma de muestras, recopilación de datos de talla por sexo y marcaje en las campañas del B/I de la DINARA.

##### ***2.1.3 Atunes tropicales***

Se continuó con la toma de muestras biológicas y con el Programa de Marcado convencional en las campañas del B/I Aldebarán.

Continuando con la participación de Uruguay en el programa AOTTP de ICCAT, durante la campaña de investigación a bordo del B/I de DINARA, se marcó un atún aleta amarilla con un transmisor satelital miniPAT y otros individuos con marcas convencionales.

Durante la Reunión de 2018 de preparación de datos sobre patudo se presentó una serie estandarizada de capturas de esta especie por parte de la flota palangrera uruguaya basada en datos tomados por el Programa de observadores de Uruguay (SCRS/2018/049). También se presentó durante esta Reunión un documento sobre conversiones talla-talla, talla-peso y peso-peso para esta especie en el Atlántico sudoccidental (SCRS/2018/050).

#### 2.1.4 Albacora

Se continuó con la toma de muestras biológicas y con el Programa de Marcado convencional en las campañas del B/I Aldebarán.

#### 2.1.5 Tiburones

Se continuó con la toma de muestras biológicas y con el Programa de Marcado convencional en las campañas del B/I Aldebarán.

En la Reunión intersesiones del Grupo de especies de tiburones Uruguay participó en 4 trabajos sobre marrajo dientuso (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) presentados en el marco del Shark Research and Data Collection Programme (SRDCP) de ICCAT. Uno sobre distribución de tallas de la especie en el océano Atlántico (SCRS/2018/096), otro sobre uso de hábitat y migraciones utilizando telemetría satelital (SCRS/2018/094), un tercero sobre edad y crecimiento (SCRS/2018/095) y un cuarto sobre sobrevivencia post captura (SCRS/2018/105).

Se continúa desarrollando el proyecto de telemetría satelital en tiburones, que tiene como objetivo determinar y caracterizar movimientos y uso de hábitat de diferentes especies de tiburones pelágicos en el Océano Atlántico. El marcado satelital de tiburones pelágicos se enmarca en el Shark Research and Data Collection Programme (SRDCP) de ICCAT, programa en el cual Uruguay a través de la DINARA viene participando desde el inicio. Durante el 2018 se marcaron en campañas de investigación, 7 *Isurus oxyrinchus* (140 – 177 cm FL) y 1 *Sphyrna lewini* (300 cm TL estimated).

En el año 2018 se comenzó un estudio sobre ecología espacial, preferencias ambientales, biología pesquera y demografía del tiburón azul (*Prionace glauca*) en el Atlántico Sudoccidental Este estudio se enmarca en una tesis de doctorado del Programa de Desarrollo de las Ciencias Básicas de la Universidad de la República de Uruguay.

#### 2.1.6 Aves marinas

Durante 2018 se continuo trabajando en el proceso colaborativo para desarrollar una evaluación de la captura incidental de aves marinas en los océanos Atlántico e Índico. Para esto, se realizó un taller en Montevideo, Uruguay entre los días 16 al 20 de abril de 2018, en el cual participaron investigadores de Brasil, Japón y Uruguay. Además, Portugal y Sudáfrica enviaron sus datos de capturas de aves marinas para poder trabajar durante el taller.

Durante la Reunión de 2018 del subcomité de ecosistemas se realizó una presentación de los resultados y avances obtenidos durante el taller, así como de la planificación de futuras actividades para continuar con este estudio (SCRS/2018/083).

Se continuo en 2018 con el experimento para evaluar el desempeño de brazoladas alternativas (con un peso a 1 m del anzuelo) en disminuir los ataques a las carnadas y la captura incidental de aves marinas en el palangre pelágico. Se probaron dos tipos de pesos de seguridad además de los destorcedores de plomo de 75g usados en la pesquería. También se está evaluando el efecto de estas brazoladas en la captura de especies objetivos. Este experimento se llevó adelante en las campañas de investigación a bordo del B/I Aldebarán de la DINARA. Los resultados de estos experimentos fueron publicados en el artículo “Mitigating bycatch of threatened seabirds: the effectiveness of branch line weighting in pelagic longline fisheries” doi:10.1111/acv.12472

Durante la reunión 2018 del subcomité de ecosistemas se presentaron también otros dos documentos relacionados al desarrollo e implementación de medidas de mitigación para la captura incidental de aves marinas (SCRS/2018/078 y SCRS/2018/084).

## 2.1.7 Tortugas

Sobre la base de la experiencia desarrollada en el trabajo colaborativo para desarrollar una evaluación de la captura incidental de aves marinas, se comenzó en 2018 un proceso similar enfocado en tortugas marinas. Para esto, se realizó un primer taller entre los días 16 al 20 de abril de 2018 en Montevideo, Uruguay, del cual participaron investigadores de Brasil, Japón y Uruguay. Un informe de este taller y el plan de trabajo fueron presentados durante la reunión 2018 del subcomité de ecosistemas (SCRS/2018/080).

## 2.1.8 Cetáceos

En base a las campañas del B/I se continuó con la investigación en este grupo, analizando información de distribución de estas especies.

## 2.1.9 Buque de investigación

Durante los meses de noviembre y diciembre de 2018 se realizó una campaña de investigación dirigida a grandes peces pelágicos a bordo del B/I “Aldebarán” perteneciente a la DINARA. En la misma se utilizó un palangre pelágico de deriva tipo americano, el cual es el arte de pesca que ha sido más utilizado por la flota atunera uruguaya.

Durante esta campaña, se continuó con el Programa Internacional Cooperativo de Marcaje de la CICAA, así como con el registro de tallas y sexos y la obtención de muestras biológicas relacionadas a estudios de edad y crecimiento, dieta y reproducción.

Además de esta campaña dirigida a grandes pelágicos, técnicos del LaRPe estuvieron a cargo de la realización de censos y avistamientos de mamíferos, aves y tortugas marinas en otras campañas de investigación dirigidas a otros recursos. Las metodologías utilizadas en estos censos y conteos son las de transectas y de punto dependiendo de la actividad del barco.

## ANEXO 1 A LA PARTE I DEL INFORME ANUAL (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
<b>GENERAL - todas las especies</b>		
S1	Informes anuales (científicos)	31/07/2019
S2	Características de la flota	31/07/2019
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I, lo que incluye descartes cuando proceda	31/07/2019
S4	Captura y esfuerzo - Tarea II	31/07/2019
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	31/07/2019
S6	Captura estimada por talla	N/A. Sin actividad en 2018.
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	La información de marcado convencional ha sido enviada en el formato solicitado por ICCAT. Dado que se ha realizado una revisión y corrección de algunos de los datos reportados, los mismo han sido reportados en diferentes fechas, todas anteriores al 31/07/2019. Los datos de marcado electrónico han sido reportados lo más pronto posible luego de la liberación de los individuos.
S8	Información de prospecciones de marcado	Ver respuesta S7.
S9	Información recopilada en el marco de programas de marcado convencional	Ver respuesta S7.
S10	Información recopilada en el marco de programas nacionales de observadores	N/A. Sin actividad en 2018.
S11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14	N/A. Sin actividad en 2018.
S12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	N/A. Uruguay no ha desarrollado actividades que tengan impacto sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico.



S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
<b>ATÚN ROJO</b>		
S15	Muestreo de tallas en granjas	N/A. Uruguay no tiene granjas de atún rojo.
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de todas las actividades de introducción en jaulas)	N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste que se van a emprender	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
S53	Informar de las actividades científicas realizadas por los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
<b>TÚNIDOS TROPICALES</b>		
S24	Información de captura de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ	N/A. Sin actividad en 2018.
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto).	N/A. Uruguay no utiliza DCP.
S44	Número de DCP plantados realmente por mes y cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, por tipo de DCP, etc.	N/A. Uruguay no utiliza DCP.
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes y Estado del pabellón y asociado a PS/BB	N/A. Uruguay no opera con PS/BB.
S46	Información recopilada por los observadores, lo que incluye niveles de cobertura	N/A. Sin actividad en 2018.
S47	Datos e información recopilados en el programa de muestreo en puerto	N/A. Sin actividad en 2018.
S48	Minería de datos históricos sobre la utilización y número de DCP plantados	N/A. Uruguay nunca operó con DCP.
S49	Datos científicos recopilados en la ZEE de otra CPC	N/A. Sin actividad en 2018.
<b>TIBURONES</b>		
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	N/A. Sin actividad en 2018. De todas formas, en los períodos de actividad de la flota, Uruguay reporta sus capturas de tiburones a nivel de especie.
S50	Resultados de la investigación sobre marrajo dientes	Uruguay participa activamente del SRDCP, y en el marco de este programa se presentaron en la Reunión intersesiones del Grupo de especies de tiburones los siguientes documentos referidos al marrajo dientes: SCRS/2018/094 - SCRS/2018/095 - SCRS/2018/096 - SCRS/2018/105.

S51	Información sobre tintorera	En 2018 se inició en DINARA una tesis de doctorado titulada “Ecología espacial, preferencias ambientales, biología pesquera y demografía del tiburón azul ( <i>Prionace glauca</i> ) en el Atlántico Sudoccidental”. Los resultados de esta tesis serán presentados al SCRS.
<b>OTRAS ESPECIES/CAPTURA FORTUITA</b>		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	Se proveen estas guías a los diferentes actores.
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	N/A. Sin actividad en 2018.
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	N/A. Sin actividad en 2018.
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías artesanales que capturen túnidos y especies afines.
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo.	N/A. Sin actividad en 2018.

## Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

### Sección 3: *Cumplimiento de los requisitos de comunicación en el marco de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT*

#### PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	Todos los requisitos de comunicación a la Comisión han sido implementados en Uruguay. Todas las comunicaciones han sido realizadas en tiempo y forma a la Comisión.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Todos los requisitos de comunicación a la Comisión han sido implementados en Uruguay. Todas las comunicaciones han sido realizadas en tiempo y forma a la Comisión.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	02/09/2019
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	N/A. En 2018 no hubo fletamento.
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	N/A. En 2018 no hubo fletamento.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo (en el mar y en puerto)	N/A. Uruguay no autoriza transbordos.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	N/A. Uruguay no realiza transbordos en el mar.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	N/A. Uruguay no tiene buques autorizados a realizar transbordos.

GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	N/A. Uruguay no tiene buques autorizados a realizar transbordos.
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto y puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	N/A. No hubo cambios en los puntos de contactos designados para las notificaciones de entrada a puerto.
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	Puerto de Montevideo, Montevideo, Uruguay.
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	Todo buque pesquero extranjero que procure la entrada al puerto designado deberá enviar a la Dirección Nacional de Recursos Acuáticos, con una antelación de 4 (cuatro) días corridos previos a su arribo. Tratándose de buques que hayan recibido trasbordos en Alta Mar, la solicitud de ingreso deberá enviarse con una antelación de 5 (cinco) días corridos previos al arribo. Decreto N° 323/017 Reglamentación de la Ley 19.017, sobre el acuerdo de medidas del estado rector del puerto.
GEN	0013	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No hubo casos de denegación de entrada al puerto.
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	No hubo inspecciones en puerto con supuestas infracciones.
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha detectado una presunta infracción	N/A. Ver respuesta GEN0014.
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	N/A. Ver respuesta GEN0014.
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto	En proceso de elaboración un acuerdo con Argentina.
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	En 2018 no hubo acuerdos de acceso.
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	En 2018 no hubo acuerdos de acceso.
GEN	0020	Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior	N/A. Sin actividad en 2018.
GEN	0021	Informe de acciones internas de buques de 20 m o más	N/A. Sin actividad en 2018.
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías deportivas o de recreo que capturen túnidos o especies afines.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	Se está elaborando un informe con las actuaciones realizadas en el período 2018-2019, el cual será entregado previo a la reunión del SCRS.
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones de actividades IUU	N/A. Uruguay no tiene buques con alegaciones sobre actividades IUU.
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	N/A. Durante el 2018 no se registran datos de importaciones ni desembarque.

GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	N/A. No hubo incumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT.
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	N/A. No hubo alegaciones de incumplimiento.
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	N/A. No hubo avistamientos. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo ni en zonas donde se captura atún rojo.
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	N/A. Ver respuesta GEN 0029.
GEN	0031	Autoridad nacional responsable de las inspecciones en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo cuando proceda	N/A. Uruguay no ha participado del Programa de intercambio voluntario de personal de inspección.
GEN	0032	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	N/A. Ver respuesta GEN0031.
GEN	0033	Comunicación de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	N/A. Ver respuesta GEN0031.
GEN	0034	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	N/A. Uruguay no tiene buques en las listas IUU de ICCAT.
<b>INFORMACIÓN ESPECÍFICA DE LAS ESPECIES</b>			
<b>ATÚN ROJO</b>			
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no opera con almadrabas.
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, inspección y capacidad para 2018	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o cuotas individuales	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1010	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 18-02	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2017	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1016	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.

BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	N/A. Uruguay no importa atún rojo.
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1034	Informes de transferencias dentro de las granjas y controles aleatorios	N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
<b>ESPECIES TROPICALES</b>			
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	N/A. Sin actividad en 2018.
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	N/A. Sin actividad en 2018.
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	N/A. No hubo investigaciones.
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado	N/A. Sin actividad en 2018.
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	N/A. Uruguay no importa patudo congelado.
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	N/A. Uruguay no exporta patudo congelado.
TRO	2009	Capturas trimestrales de patudo	N/A. Sin actividad en 2018.
TRO	2010	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (véase también el requisito S25).	N/A. Uruguay no opera con DCP.
<b>PEZ ESPADA</b>			
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	N/A. Uruguay no importa pez espada congelado.
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	N/A. Uruguay no exporta pez espada congelado.
SWO	3003	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.

SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.
SWO	3010	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3013	Lista de buques de inspección	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3015	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.
SWO	3016	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	N/A. Sin actividad en 2018.
SWO	3017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.
SWO	3018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	N/A. No se han registrado capturas fortuitas de esta especie en otras pesquerías.
SWO	3019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3020	Plan de pesca para el pez espada del Mediterráneo	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
<b>ATÚN BLANCO</b>			
ALB	4003	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
ALB	4004	Autorización específica para buques de con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.
ALB	4005	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	N/A. Sin actividad en 2018.
ALB	4006	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.
ALB	4007	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	N/A. No se han registrado capturas fortuitas de esta especie en otras pesquerías.

<b>ISTIOFÓRIDOS</b>			
BIL	5001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 15-05/ 18-04 y 16-11	La flota atunera uruguaya no estuvo operativa durante el 2018, y no hay otras pesquerías industriales, artesanales o recreativas que capturen istiofóridos. De todas formas, DINARA informa de manera oficial a todos los buques pesqueros de bandera uruguaya, o aquellos de otras banderas que operan en aguas de Uruguay, sobre las medidas de conservación y ordenación relacionadas con los istiofóridos en la zona del convenio de ICCAT.
<b>TIBURONES</b>			
SHK	7005	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	La flota atunera uruguaya no estuvo operativa durante el 2018. De todas formas, todas las estadísticas de los tiburones capturados en las pesquerías de palangre de Uruguay han sido reportados en los datos estadísticos de las Tareas I y II, incluso revisiones históricas de los datos, y presentación de información biológica. Asimismo, todas las Rec. han sido internalizadas en el ordenamiento pesquero nacional. Estas Rec. de prohibición de retención de especies de tiburones han sido incluidas en la actualización del PAN – Condrictios Uruguay 2015. Además, mediante un Decreto del Poder Ejecutivo (Nº 67/013 de 22 de febrero de 2013) Uruguay prohíbe retener a bordo, transbordar, desembarcar, almacenar vender u ofrecer para su venta cualquier parte o la carcasa entera de tiburones ( <i>Lamna nasus</i> ) que puedan ser capturados.
<b>OTRAS ESPCIAS/CAPTURA FORTUITA</b>			
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	La flota atunera uruguaya no estuvo operativa durante el 2018. De todas formas, Uruguay promueve en su flota pesquera el uso de equipos que permitan liberar, desenredar y manipular de forma segura las tortugas marinas capturadas. Para esto, en algunas oportunidades, observadores a bordo han llevado los equipos necesarios a bordo para entrenar a los pescadores en el uso de los mismos.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	La implementación de medidas de mitigación se encuentra en la actualización del PAN – Aves Marinas Uruguay 2015. El mismo aplica a todos los buques de bandera uruguaya, y a buques de tercera bandera pescando en aguas de Uruguay. El Plan de Acción hace referencia a la obligatoriedad del uso de al menos dos medidas de mitigación, siendo el calado nocturno obligatorio, y complementado con el uso de líneas espantapájaros o pesos de 60g a un metro de distancia del anzuelo.

BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	La flota atunera uruguaya no estuvo operativa durante el 2018, por lo que no se registraron capturas incidentales. De todas formas, desde el año 2009 se vienen realizando experimentos a bordo del buque de investigación de DINARA, sobre el uso de diferentes medidas de mitigación para aves y tortugas marinas. Líneas espantapájaros, reducción de la distancia del peso al anzuelo, anzuelos circulares, hook pods. El efecto de estas medidas de mitigación también está siendo evaluado sobre la captura de especies objetivo, así como otras capturadas incidentalmente (peces óseos, tiburones y mamíferos marinos). Además, en los últimos años se han realizado estudios sobre la captura incidental de diversas especies, así como análisis de los descartes y los motivos de los mismos. Estos trabajos han sido presentados en diferentes reuniones de ICCAT.
<b>MISCELÁNEA</b>			
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	N/A. Uruguay no ha implementado un sistema piloto electrónico de documento estadístico.
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No hubo.

#### ***Sección 4: Implementación de otras medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT***

Se continuo con el trabajo de control en puerto de buques de tercera bandera iniciado durante 2009, a través de un grupo conformado por funcionarios de la DINARA (OROPS). Se realizaron inspecciones en puerto para determinar cuáles son las especies desembarcadas en el puerto de Montevideo, cuál es su origen y controlando aspectos formales de la documentación de los barcos.

#### ***Sección 5: Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT***

No se encontraron dificultades en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT.

Todas las Recomendaciones de ICCAT aprobadas durante la Reunión de la Comisión en el año 2018 han sido internalizadas en Uruguay.



**ANNUAL REPORT OF VANUATU  
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU VANUATU  
INFORME ANUAL DE VANUATU**

**SUMMARY**

*Vanuatu's offshore fishery consists of tuna longline vessels targeting albacore (Thunnus alalunga), yellowfin (Thunnus albacares) and bigeye tunas (Thunnus obesus). The operating fleets comprise three components: locally based foreign vessels, which operate within the Vanuatu EEZ and land their catch into Vanuatu where the catch is part processed; Vanuatu registered longliners, purse seiners and carrier vessels which operate outside the Vanuatu zone in the IOTC, IATTC, ICCAT and WCPFC Convention areas; and foreign longliners, which operate for part of the year within the Vanuatu EEZ. At present, the Atlantic pelagic longline fishery of Vanuatu typically targeting ICCAT-managed species, such as bigeye, albacore skipjack and yellowfin tunas, is subject to several discrete time/area closures to reduce all bycatch. In 2018 there was only one Vanuatu vessel active in 2018 which is a fish carrier however is chartered by Namibia. Vanuatu currently has a National Observer Program, which has been certified under the WCPFC regional observer program in 2009 and now has 31 Active Observers carrying out duties in the WCPFC region; two of these observers have been trained in the SPRFMO and are currently carrying out their duties in 2 stern trawlers operating around South America. Vanuatu plans to train Observers to observe in IATTC and ICCAT. Vanuatu vessels currently active in the ICCAT area are carrying on board observers provided by MRAG. In 2015, the Republic of Vanuatu met its obligations with regard to the implementation of the conservation and management measures applied for all RFMOs, furthermore, the Republic of Vanuatu takes an ecosystem approach towards the management of highly migratory species and will adhere as required, to implement a number of measures that go beyond the measures required in ICCAT recommendations and resolutions.*

**RÉSUMÉ**

*La pêche hauturière de Vanuatu est composée de palangriers thoniers ciblant le germon (Thunnus alalunga), l'albacore (Thunnus albacares) et le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus). Les flottilles qui opèrent sont constituées de trois composantes : navires étrangers ayant leur port d'attache localement, opérant dans la ZEE de Vanuatu et débarquant leur capture à Vanuatu où une partie de celle-ci est transformée, palangriers, senneurs et navires de charge immatriculés à Vanuatu opérant à l'extérieur de la zone de Vanuatu dans les zones des Conventions de la CTOI, l'IATTC, l'ICCAT et la WCPFC ainsi que des palangriers étrangers opérant une partie de l'année à l'intérieur de la ZEE de Vanuatu. À l'heure actuelle, la pêche palangrière pélagique de l'Atlantique de Vanuatu, ciblant traditionnellement les espèces relevant de l'ICCAT, telles que le thon obèse, le germon, le listao et l'albacore, fait l'objet de plusieurs fermetures spatio-temporelles séparées en vue de réduire toutes les prises accessoires. En 2018, il y avait seulement un navire de Vanuatu actif ; il s'agissait d'un navire de transport de poissons. Toutefois, ce navire était affrété par la Namibie. Le Vanuatu dispose actuellement d'un programme national d'observateurs qui a été homologué dans le cadre du programme régional d'observateurs de la WCPFC en 2009 et compte actuellement 31 observateurs opérant activement dans la zone de la WCPFC. Deux de ces observateurs ont été formés à la SPRFMO et réalisent actuellement leur mission à bord de deux chalutiers de pêche arrière qui opèrent autour de l'Amérique du Sud. Le Vanuatu a l'intention de former des observateurs en vue de leur déploiement avec la CIATT et l'ICCAT. Les navires de Vanuatu actuellement en activité dans la zone de l'ICCAT ont à leur bord des observateurs déployés par MRAG. En 2015, la République de Vanuatu a rempli ses obligations vis-à-vis de la mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion émanant de toutes les ORGP. De surcroît, la République de Vanuatu adopte une approche écosystémique de la gestion des espèces de grands migrants et s'engagera, si nécessaire, à mettre en œuvre un certain nombre de mesures allant au-delà des mesures requises dans les recommandations et résolutions de l'ICCAT.*

**RESUMEN**

*La pesquería de altura de Vanuatu está formada por palangreros atuneros que se dirigen al atún blanco (Thunnus alalunga), al rabil (Thunnus albacares) y al patudo (Thunnus obesus). La flota que opera está formada por tres componentes: los buques extranjeros con base local que operan dentro de la ZEE de Vanuatu y desembarcan sus capturas en Vanuatu, donde se procesa parte de la captura, los palangreros, cerqueros y buques de transporte registrados en Vanuatu que operan*

fuera de la zona de Vanuatu, en las zonas de Convenio de la IOTC, la IATTC, la ICCAT y la WCPFC, y los palangreros extranjeros que operan parte del año dentro de la ZEE de Vanuatu. En la actualidad, la pesquería palangrera pelágica del Atlántico de Vanuatu que se suele dirigir tradicionalmente a especies gestionadas por ICCAT, como el patudo, atún blanco, listado y rabil, está sujeta a varios cierres espacio-temporales encaminados a reducir toda la captura fortuita. En 2018 solo hubo un buque activo en Vanuatu, que es un buque de transporte de pescado que está fletado por Namibia. Vanuatu cuenta actualmente con un Programa nacional de observadores que fue certificado en el marco del programa regional de observadores de la WCPFC en 2009 y cuenta ahora con 31 observadores activos que llevan a cabo sus tareas en la región de la WCPFC, dos de estos observadores han sido formados en el SPRFMO y actualmente desarrollan su labor en dos arrastreros de popa que operan alrededor de Sudamérica. Vanuatu tiene previsto formar a observadores para que desarrollen su labor en IATTC y en ICCAT. Los buques de Vanuatu actualmente activos en la zona de ICCAT llevan a bordo observadores de MRAG. En 2015, la República de Vanuatu cumplió sus obligaciones respecto a la implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de todas las OROP. Además, la República de Vanuatu ha adoptado un enfoque ecosistémico de la ordenación de las especies altamente migratorias y, si es necesario, implementará varias medidas que van más allá de las medidas requeridas en las recomendaciones y resoluciones de ICCAT.

## Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

### Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Zero catches in 2018.

### Section 2: Research and statistics

There were no research activities undertaken. Vanuatu does not undertake research activities in ICCAT.

#### 2.1 Transshipment

There was no transshipment in the high seas in 2018.

## ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

	GENERAL	RESPONSE
S1	Annual Report	23/09/2019
S2	Fleet Characteristics	23/09/2019
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate	23/09/2019
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	23/09/2019
S5	Size samples (Task II)	23/09/2019
S6	Catch estimated by size	23/09/2019
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	N/A
S8	Information on tagging surveys	N/A
S9	Information collected under conventional tagging programmes	N/A
S10	Information collected under electronic tagging programmes	N/A
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	N/A
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	N/A
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	N/A
<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>		
S15	Size sampling from farms	N/A

	<b>GENERAL</b>	<b>RESPONSE</b>
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	N/A
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	N/A
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N/A
S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	
<b>TROPICALS</b>		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	N/A
S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	N/A
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc.	N/A
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	N/A
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	N/A
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	N/A
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	N/A
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	N/A
<b>SHARK</b>		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	N/A
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	N/A
S51	Information on blue shark	N/A
<b>OTHER BYC</b>		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	N/A
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	N/A
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	N/A
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	N/A
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	N/A

**Part II (Management implementation)***Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures***ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3**

<b>Category</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Information required</b>	<b>Response</b>
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Vanuatu has strengthened its compliance level in submitting relevant required data within the timeframe or with minor delays which is a major improvement compare to last year Vanuatu level of compliance. Vanuatu submitted the following data: Rec 11.11 - Compliance reporting table – on time, Rec 01.16 - Annual report – Nothing to report on since there was no fishing activities carried out I 2018 Rec 01.20 – LL Management standards – on time, Rec 06.11 / 12.06 – Transhipment Report – Nothing to report on as there was no transhipment activities Rec 11.01 – BET / YFT – current vessels – Nothing to report on since there was no fishing activities carried out I 2015 Rec 11.01 – BET / YFT – 2013 vessels – Nothing to report on since there was no fishing activities carried out I 2015 Rec 11.02 – NSW Management Plan – Under Drafting Rec 11.09 – Seabirds Mitigations measures – NPOA Seabirds attached Rec 11.12 – Internal Action report – on time. Task I & II – Nothing to report on since there were no fishing activities carried out I 2018.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	NPOA Sharks, Turtles, and Seabirds.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Provided on 14/09/16.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A – Vanuatu does not charter vessel.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N/A – Vanuatu does not charter vessel.
GEN	0006	Transhipment reports	Nothing to report on since there was no fishing activities carried out in 2018.
GEN	0007	Transhipment declaration (at sea)	There were no transhipment at sea in 2018.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transhipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Provided each year at time of authorisation and at time of change.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A – Vanuatu LSPLVs do not tranship to carrier vessels.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	N/A Vanuatu is not a ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	N/A Vanuatu is not a ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	N/A Vanuatu is not a ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	N/A Vanuatu is not a ICCAT CPC coastal State.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	N/A Vanuatu is not a ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A Vanuatu is not a ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A Vanuatu is not a ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Vanuatu does not have a Bilateral Arrangement for Port inspections however an Independent Inspection Agency has been authorised to carry out port inspections.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	N/A Vanuatu does not have Access Agreement in place.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	N/A Vanuatu does not have Access Agreement in place.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	15
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Nothing to report on since there was no fishing activities carried out I 2015.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	Nothing to report on since there were no LSTLV in 2018.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	N/A Vanuatu is not a ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Nothing to report.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Nothing to report.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Vanuatu does not import tuna and is not a ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	No data on non-compliance to be reported.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Nothing to report.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Nothing to report.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	None .
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT farming.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT farming.
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in caged fish.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT caging.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT traps.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	15 Vanuatu authorized carrier vessels to operate in the ICCAT Convention area. Updated at time of change.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A No joint fishing operations.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes for Vanuatu flagged carrier vessels.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	N/A
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A – No inspection vessels.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	TECNITAS.
T	1019	Copies of inspection reports	N/A
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	N/A Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	N/A
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	N/A
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	No changes.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2013	No changes.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Nothing to report.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	N/A Vanuatu does not operate FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	None
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	N/A Vanuatu does not import frozen BET.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Vanuatu submitted validation seals and signatures for the SDPs on 4 June 2013.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Vanuatu does not import swordfish.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Vanuatu submitted validation seals and signatures for the SDPs on 4 June 2013.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	N/A Vanuatu vessels do not target Med-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A No special fishing permits.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in Med-SWO.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	6/10/2013
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	N/A Vanuatu catches under 200 t.
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	N/A
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins Rec 12-04 para 2	Vanuatu currently does not prohibit dead discards.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	The Fisheries Bill was tabled in 2014 and Vanuatu has prescribed in detail, a regulation on the management of by-catch species which includes billfish. There are definite plans to have observer coverage from 2014/2015 on all Vanuatu fishing vessels to improve the verification of fishing operations in so far as by-catches are concerned.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction Rec 05-05 Para 1	The Fisheries Bill was tabled in 2014 and Vanuatu has prescribed in detail, a regulation on the management of sharks. Vanuatu now has a Shark Management Plan and also there are definite plans to have observer coverage from 2014/2015 on all Vanuatu fishing vessels to improve the verification of fishing operations in so far as shark catches are concerned.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation Rec 11.08 Para 7	The Fisheries Bill was tabled in 2014 and Vanuatu has prescribed in detail, a regulation on the management of sharks. Vanuatu now has a Shark Management Plan and also there are definite plans to have observer coverage from 2014/2015 on all Vanuatu fishing vessels to improve the verification of fishing operations in so far as shark catches are concerned.

<b>Category</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Information required</b>	<b>Response</b>
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	The Fisheries Bill was tabled in 2014 and Vanuatu has prescribed in detail, a regulation on the management of sharks. Vanuatu now has a Shark Management Plan and also there are definite plans to have observer coverage from 2014/2015 on all Vanuatu fishing vessels to improve the verification of fishing operations in so far as shark catches are concerned.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	The Fisheries Bill was tabled in 2014 and Vanuatu therein prescribed in detail, a regulation on the management of by catch.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Provided on 14/10/14
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field Rec 11.10 Para 1e	The Fisheries Bill was tabled in 2014 and Vanuatu therein prescribed in detail, a regulation on the management of by catch.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	N/A Vanuatu has not yet implemented a pilot electronic statistical document system
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	N/A



**ANNUAL REPORT OF BOLIVIA  
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA BOLIVIE  
INFORME ANUAL DE BOLIVIA**

**Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)**

*Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías*

No se aplica debido que el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta aún con una flota de pesca que opere en el área de la Comisión.

*Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas*

No se aplica debido que el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta aún con una flota de pesca que opere en el área de la Comisión.

**ANEXO 1 A LA PARTE I DEL INFORME ANUAL (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)**

N°	Requisito	Respuesta
	<b>GENERAL - todas las especies</b>	
S1	Informes anuales (científico)	03 SEP 19
S2	Características de la flota	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I, lo que incluye descartes cuando proceda	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
S4	Captura y esfuerzo-Tarea II	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
S6	Captura estimada por talla	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
S10	Información recopilada en el marco de programas nacionales de observadores	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
S11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
S12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
	<b>ATÚN ROJO</b>	
S15	Muestreo de tallas en granjas	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas)	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste que se van a emprender	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.

Nº	Requisito	Respuesta
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión .
S53	Información sobre las actividades científicas realizadas por los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
<b>TÚNIDOS TROPICALES</b>		
S24	Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques BET/YFT/SKJ, incluidos descartes	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto).	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
S44	Número de DCP plantados realmente por mes y cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, por tipo de DCP	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes y Estado del pabellón y asociado a PS/BB	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
S46	Información recopilada por los observadores, lo que incluye niveles de cobertura	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
S47	Datos e información recopilados en el programa de muestreo en puerto	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
S48	Minería de datos históricos sobre la utilización y número de DCP plantados	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
S49	Datos científicos recopilados en la ZEE de otra CPC	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
<b>ISTIOFÓRIDOS</b>		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión .
<b>TIBURONES</b>		
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
S50	Resultados de la investigación sobre marrajo dientuso	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
S51	Información sobre tintorera	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
<b>OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS</b>		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.

Nº	Requisito	Respuesta
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.

## Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

### Sección 3: Cumplimiento de los requisitos de comunicación en el marco de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

Esta sección debería comprender una lista de los requisitos de comunicación y la respuesta cuando proceda. A continuación, se presenta la plantilla circulada por la Secretaría a principios de año, que debería seguirse e incluirse en el informe.

Las respuestas deberían indicar:

- En los casos en los que la información se requiere en un formato específico y con una fecha límite, debería incluirse la fecha en la que dicha información fue enviada.
- En los casos en los que el requisito no es aplicable, debería indicarse en una frase por qué no es aplicable.
- En los casos en los que una Recomendación establece que la información debe incluirse en el Informe anual, el texto debería incluirse bajo el título de dicho requisito.

### PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3

Req.	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	Se remitió en fecha 03 de septiembre de 2019, sobre el particular el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques operando en el área de la Comisión.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Se remitió en fecha 03 de septiembre de 2019.
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo (en el mar y en puerto)	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.

Req.	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para las notificaciones de entrada en puerto y puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No Aplicable. Una vez que el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No Aplicable. Una vez que el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No Aplicable. Una vez que el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
GEN	0013	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto.	No Aplicable. El estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no tiene acuerdos bilaterales ni multilaterales con puertos en el área de la Convención en aspectos de pesca marítima.
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no tiene acuerdos.
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
GEN	0020	Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
GEN	0021	Informe de acciones internas de buques de 20 m o más	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques de pesquería deportiva y de recreo en el área de la Comisión.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones de actividades IUU	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.

<b>Req.</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Información requerida</b>	<b>Respuesta</b>
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
GEN	0031	Autoridad nacional responsable de las inspecciones en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo cuando proceda	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia es una país sin litoral.
GEN	0032	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	Unidad Boliviana de Pesca Marítima.
GEN	0033	Comunicación de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con un programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección.
GEN	0034	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
<b>INFORMACIÓN ESPECÍFICA DE LAS ESPECIES</b>			
<b>ATÚN ROJO</b>			
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con granjas de artun rojo.
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con granjas de artun rojo.
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con granjas de artun rojo.
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con granjas de artun rojo.
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con granjas de artun rojo.
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, inspección y capacidad para 2018	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con granjas de artun rojo.
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o cuotas individuales	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
BFT	1010	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 18-02	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con granjas de artun rojo.
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2017	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.

Req.	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
BFT	1016	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.

<b>Req.</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Información requerida</b>	<b>Respuesta</b>
BFT	1034	Informes de transferencias dentro de las granjas y controles aleatorios	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
<b>ESPECIES TROPICALES</b>			
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
TRO	2009	Capturas trimestrales de patudo	Si. Se hace conocer a ICCAT mediante notas de la Unidad Boliviana de Pesca Marítima.
TRO	2010	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S25).	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
<b>PEZ ESPADA</b>			
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con programas para el pez espada del Mediterráneo.
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con programas para el pez espada del Mediterráneo.
SWO	3003	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques deportivos/ de recreo autorizados para la captura de pez espada del Mediterraneo
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del Norte	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con programas para el pez espada del Norte.

<b>Req.</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Información requerida</b>	<b>Respuesta</b>
SWO	3010	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
SWO	3011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
SWO	3012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
SWO	3013	Lista de buques de inspección	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
SWO	3014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
SWO	3015	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20m o + para pez espada del Norte	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
SWO	3016	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
SWO	3017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
SWO	3018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
SWO	3019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
SWO	3020	Plan de pesca para el pez espada del Mediterráneo	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
<b>ATÚN BLANCO</b>			
ALB	4003	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
ALB	4004	Autorización específica para buque con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
ALB	4005	Autorización específica para buque con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
ALB	4006	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
ALB	4007	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
<b>ISTIOFÓRIDOS</b>			
BIL	5001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 15-05/ 18-04 y 16-11	Una vez que el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia cuente con buques que operen en el área de la Convención.
<b>TIBURONES</b>			
SHK	7005	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.



Req.	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
<b>OTRAS ESPECIES/CAPTURA FORTUITA</b>			
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
<b>MISCELÁNEA</b>			
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No Aplicable. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques en el área de la Comisión.
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no tiene aclaraciones ni objeciones a las Recs. De ICCAT.

***Sección 4: Implementación de otras medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT***

El Estado plurinacional de Bolivia a través de la Unidad Boliviana de Pesca Marítima elabora Planes y Directivas para la implementación de las Resoluciones de la ICCAT.

***Sección 5: Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT***

Debido que el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta aún con una flota de pesca que opere en el área de la Comisión.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF CHINESE TAIPEI<sup>1</sup>**  
**RAPPORT ANNUEL DU TAIPEI CHINOIS**  
**INFORME ANUAL DE TAIPEI CHINO**

SUMMARY

*In 2018, the number of our authorized fishing vessels in ICCAT waters was 85, with 56 targeting bigeye tuna and 29 targeting albacore, and the total catch of tuna and tuna-like species was about 27,735 t. Albacore was the most dominant species, which accounted for 44% of the total catch in weight, followed by bigeye tuna with catch accounting for 42% of the total catch. In general, Chinese Taipei fully implemented ICCAT conservation and management measures in 2018. All longline vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area have been equipped with satellite tracking devices (Vessel Monitoring System, VMS) on board to automatically transmit a message of vessel position to our Fisheries Monitoring Center every 4 hours, and every hour since 30 January 2018. Captains of Chinese Taipei-flagged fishing vessels were required to completely and accurately fill in the catch logbooks and electronic logbooks. In order to comply with the catch limit set by ICCAT, individual quota management was conducted by the Fisheries Agency for Atlantic bigeye tuna, blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish, northern and southern Atlantic albacore and swordfish. The catches of those species were well below catch limits allocated by ICCAT for 2018. Regarding the requirements of ICCAT shark recommendations, Chinese Taipei has taken several measures, including data collection and the prohibition of retaining, transshipping, landing, storing, or selling bigeye, thresher sharks, hammerhead sharks, oceanic whitetip sharks, silky sharks, and North Atlantic shortfin mako. We have carried out a scientific observer program for the tuna fishery in ICCAT waters since 2002. In 2018, 19 observers were deployed on fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean, and the observer coverage rate was 6.56% and 11.67% for albacore and bigeye tuna fleets, respectively. The research programs conducted by scientists in 2018-2019 included the researches on CPUE standardizations and assessments of yellowfin tuna, white marlin, bigeye tuna, albacore, swordfish and sharks; the impact of climatic change on major tuna stocks; studies of shark bycatch and abundance index; the age and growth of sharks; and the research on incidental catch of ecological related species. The research results were presented at the intersessional working group meetings and regular meetings of the SCRS. As for the reporting obligation, the related statistical information and information required by ICCAT Recommendations was submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe.*

RÉSUMÉ

*En 2018, le nombre de navires de pêche autorisés s'est élevé à 85 unités, 56 navires ciblant le thon obèse et 29 ciblant le germon. La prise totale de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées s'est élevée à environ 27.735 t. Le germon était la principale espèce capturée, représentant 44 % de la capture totale en poids, suivie du thon obèse qui représente 42 % de la prise totale. En règle générale, le Taipei chinois a intégralement mis en œuvre les mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT en 2018. Tous les palangriers opérant dans la zone de la Convention ICCAT ont été équipés de systèmes de surveillance des navires par satellite (VMS) pour transmettre automatiquement à notre centre de contrôle des pêches un message sur la position du navire, toutes les quatre heures, et toutes les heures depuis le 30 janvier 2018. Les capitaines des navires de pêche sous pavillon du Taipei chinois étaient tenus de remplir complètement et avec exactitude les carnets de pêche et les livres de bord électroniques. Afin de respecter la limite de capture fixée par l'ICCAT, la gestion des quotas individuels a été réalisée par l'Agence des pêches pour le thon obèse de l'Atlantique, le makaire bleu, le makaire blanc/Tetrapturus spp., le germon de l'Atlantique Nord et Sud et l'espardon. Les prises de ces espèces étaient nettement en deçà des limites de prise allouées par l'ICCAT au titre de 2018. En ce qui concerne les exigences des recommandations de l'ICCAT sur les requins, le Taipei chinois a pris plusieurs mesures, dont la collecte des données et l'interdiction de retenir à bord, transborder, débarquer, stocker ou vendre des renards à gros yeux, des requins marteau, des requins océaniques, des requins soyeux et des requins-taupes bleus de l'Atlantique. Depuis 2002, un programme d'observateurs scientifiques est opérationnel pour la pêcherie de thonidés dans les eaux relevant de l'ICCAT. En 2018, 19 observateurs ont été déployés sur les navires de pêche opérant dans l'océan Atlantique et le taux*

<sup>1</sup> Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture, No. 1, Fishing Harbour N. 1st Road, Chien Cheng District, Kaohsiung, Taiwan 80672.

*de couverture des observateurs était de 6,56% et 11,67% pour les flottilles de germon et de thon obèse, respectivement. Les programmes de recherche réalisés par des scientifiques en 2018 et 2019 incluaient les recherches sur les standardisations de la CPUE et les évaluations de l'albacore, du makaire blanc, du germon, de l'espadon et des requins, ainsi que l'impact du changement climatique sur les principaux stocks de thonidés, les études sur la prise accessoire des requins et l'indice d'abondance, l'âge et la croissance des requins et la recherche sur la capture accidentelle des espèces écologiquement liées. Les résultats de ces travaux ont été présentés lors des réunions intersessions des groupes d'espèces et des réunions ordinaires du SCRS. Quant aux obligations de déclaration, les informations statistiques connexes et les informations requises dans les Recommandations de l'ICCAT ont été soumises au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT dans les délais impartis.*

## RESUMEN

*En 2018, el número de nuestros buques pesqueros autorizados en las aguas de ICCAT era de 85, de los cuales 56 se dirigían al patudo y 29 al atún blanco, y la captura total de túnidos y especies afines ascendía a unas 27.735 t. El atún blanco fue la especie predominante, y respondió del 44 % de la captura total en peso, seguida del patudo, cuya captura respondió del 42 % de la captura total. En general, Taipei Chino implementó totalmente en 2018 las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT. Todos los palangreros que operan en la zona del Convenio ICCAT han sido equipados con dispositivos de seguimiento por satélite (sistema de seguimiento de buques, VMS) a bordo para transmitir automáticamente un mensaje de la posición del buque a nuestro centro de seguimiento de la pesca, cada cuatro horas y cada hora desde el 30 de enero de 2018. Se solicitó a los patrones de los buques pesqueros con pabellón de Taipei Chino que cumplimentaran completa y precisamente el cuaderno de captura y el cuaderno de pesca electrónico. Con el fin de cumplir el límite de captura establecido por ICCAT, la gestión de la cuota individual la llevó a cabo la Agencia de Pesca para el patudo del Atlántico, la aguja azul y la aguja blanca, el atún blanco del Atlántico norte y sur y el pez espada. Las capturas de estas especies se situaron en un nivel muy inferior a los límites de captura asignados por ICCAT para 2018. Respecto a los requisitos de las recomendaciones sobre tiburones de ICCAT, Taipei Chino ha adoptado varias medidas, incluida la recopilación de datos y la prohibición de retener, transbordar, desembarcar, almacenar, o vender zorro ojón, pez martillo, tiburón oceánico, tiburón jaquetón y marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte. Se ha desarrollado un programa de observadores científicos nacionales para las pesquerías de túnidos en las aguas de ICCAT desde 2002. En 2018, se desplegaron 19 observadores en los buques pesqueros que operan en el océano Atlántico, y la tasa de cobertura de observadores fue del 6,56 % y 11,67 % para las flotas de atún blanco y patudo, respectivamente. Los programas de investigación realizados por científicos en 2018-2019 incluían investigaciones sobre estandarizaciones de CPUE y evaluaciones de rabil, aguja blanca, patudo, atún blanco, pez espada y tiburones, sobre el impacto del cambio climático en los principales stocks de túnidos, estudios de captura fortuita e índices de abundancia de tiburones, de edad y crecimiento de los tiburones y trabajos de investigación sobre la captura incidental de especies relacionadas ecológicamente. Los resultados de las investigaciones fueron presentados en la reunión ordinaria del SCRS y en las reuniones intersesiones de los grupos de especies del SCRS. En cuanto a las obligaciones en materia de comunicación, la información estadística relacionada y la información requerida por las Recomendaciones de ICCAT se envió a la Secretaría de ICCAT en los plazos requeridos.*

## Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

### Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Our tuna longliners commenced operating in the Atlantic Ocean in early 1960s to target albacore and yellowfin tuna. In late-1980s, newly built longliners equipped with deep-freezers started operating in tropical areas to target bigeye tuna. At present, there are two tuna longline fleets operating in the Atlantic Ocean, namely the bigeye tuna fleet and the albacore fleet. In 2018, the number of our authorized fishing vessels in ICCAT waters was 85 with 56 targeting bigeye tuna and 29 targeting albacore.

**Figure 1** shows annual geographic distributions of fishing efforts (number of hooks) from 2016 to 2018. It was observed that the fishing efforts were distributed from 40°N to 45°S with more efforts in the Southern Hemisphere. The bigeye tuna fleet mainly operated in tropical areas between 15°N and 15°S. The fishing grounds of the northern albacore fleet were located in the areas around 15°N-40°N/30°W-75°W. The major fishing efforts of the southern albacore fleet were located in the waters off the southwest coast of Africa, as well as the waters off the southeast coast of South America.

**Figure 2** shows the catch distributions from 2016 to 2018. It was observed that the catches of bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna and swordfish were mainly located in tropical areas, and the catch of albacore was located in temperate areas.

The grand total catch of bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna and albacore accounted for about 89% of the total catch (**Table 1**). In 2018, the total catch of our longline fishery was 27,735 t with 12,153 t of albacore, 11,630 t of bigeye tuna, 945 t of yellowfin tuna, 608 t of swordfish, 1,398 t of blue shark, 64 t of South Atlantic stock of shortfin mako and 937 t of other fishes.

Bluefin tuna was targeted seasonally by some longliners in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean prior to 2007. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna and no catch reported since 2007.

## **Section 2: Research and statistics**

### *2.1 Data collection and processing system*

Task I data is compiled based on the data of (1) daily catch report; (2) the total catch from the recovered logbooks and e-logbooks; (3) statistical documents reported to the Fisheries Agency; (4) monthly traders' sales records; (5) the verification on settlement of fish sales from the Fisheries Agency; and (6) trading data from the Organization for the Promotion of Responsible Tuna Fishery (OPRT).

The e-logbook system was established and strictly implemented for Taiwanese bigeye tuna-targeting vessels fishing in the Atlantic Ocean since 2006. In 2017, all catches by albacore-targeting vessels were also reported via the e-logbook. As a result, Task II catch/effort and size data are compiled from logbooks and e-logbooks collected from individual fishing vessels. The statistical information and fishery data required by the Commission have been reported to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe as shown in Annex 1.

The data fields of our observer program include the fishing activities, catch number and weight, species identification, bycatch species and status. In addition, length frequency of major species and the interactions of ecological species interested are recorded, and biological samplings are also collected for biological research.

The observer program for our fleet operating in the Atlantic Ocean launched in 2002. In 2016, 2017 and 2018, there were 19, 26 and 19 observers deployed on the fishing vessels in the Atlantic Ocean, respectively. In 2018, the coverage rates of observers on albacore and bigeye tuna vessels were 6.56% and 11.67%, respectively.

### *2.2 Research*

Our scientists carried out a series of research programs, including (1) the CPUE standardizations and assessments of yellowfin tuna, white marlin, bigeye tuna, albacore, swordfish and sharks; (2) the impact of climatic change on major tuna stocks; (3) shark by-catch and abundance index; (4) the age and growth of sharks; and (5) the research on incidental catch of ecological related species. The research results were presented at the inter-sessional working group meetings and regular meetings of SCRS as well as scientific journals as follows:

- CPUE standardization of blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*) for the Taiwanese distant-water longline fishery in the Atlantic ocean for 1968-2016 (SCRS/2018/022). Catch and effort data of blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*) for the Taiwanese distant-water tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean were standardized for whole period (1968-2016) and by period using a generalized linear model (GLM). Four periods of 1968-2016, 1968-1990, 1990-2016 and 1998-2016 and information on operation type (the number of hooks per basket, HPB, for the model of 1998-2016) were considered in the CPUE (catch per unit effort) standardization to address the issue of targeting change in this fishery. Abundance indices developed for blue marlin for 1968-1990, 1990-2016 and 1998-2016 showed almost identical trends to those derived from the model of entire period (1968-2016). Results were insensitive to the inclusion of gear configuration (HPB) in the model as an explanatory variable. The standardized CPUE trend of blue marlin started to decrease in the 1970s, with a following increase to a higher level during the 1980s and early 1990s, but dropped gradually in the late 1990s and early 2000s, and then the trend stabilized from 2004 until present.

- An update of the revision of swordfish size and sex ratios distribution in the Atlantic (SCRS/2018/036). This work provides a first draft of an ongoing revision of swordfish size and sex-ratios distribution along the Atlantic, using detailed data from fishery observer programs. The final goal is to contribute to the knowledge of the spatial and seasonal dynamics of this species in the Atlantic, helping to provide better scientific advice for management. At this point, only data from some fleets is available. In order to have a more detailed and robust analysis, it is important that more CPCs are willing to participate and contribute to this ongoing revision.
- Standardized CPUE of bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) of the Taiwanese longline fisheries operated in the Atlantic Ocean (1967-2017) (SCRS/2018/051). Taiwanese tuna longline fleets operated in the Atlantic Ocean since late 1960s. The bigeye tuna became the target of deep-longline vessels since early 1990s. The generalized linear model (GLM) with lognormal error assumption was applied to standardize the catch per unit effort of bigeye tuna for Taiwanese longline fleet during 1967 to 2017. The task 2 dataset from 1967 to 2017 and logbook data from 1981 to 2017 were used. The variables used included year, quarter, year and quarter interaction, area (five degree square) for Task2 data. In addition, the cluster by catch composition of major species, vessel ID, and hooks between floats was added to the model for logbook. The results showed the bigeye CPUE was decreasing from 1967 to 1989. It increased in early 1990s and decreased thereafter. The CPUE slightly increased in late 1990s and remained stable after 2014.
- Collaborative study of bigeye tuna CPUE from multiple Atlantic Ocean longline fleets in 2018 (SCRS/2018/058). In April 2018, a collaborative study was conducted including national scientists from Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Taiwanese, USA, and an independent scientist. The meetings addressed terms of reference covering several important issues related to bigeye tuna CPUE indices in the Atlantic Ocean. The study was funded by the ICCAT and the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF). The meeting developed joint CPUE indices based on analysis of combined data from the Japanese, Korean, Taiwanese, and US fleets. The meeting also welcomed the availability of data from the Chinese longline fleet, and began the process of preparing and exploring this new dataset for future analysis.
- Catch estimate and size composition of blue marlin for the Taiwanese tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean (SCRS/2018/090). Blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*) are highly migratory pelagic species in the three oceans. Catches from the Taiwanese tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean varied dramatically in the early period (late 1960s and early 1970s) and the 1990s. Annual catches for certain year increased to more than 1,000 mt but dropped substantially after the peak occurred. Size data (eye fork length, EFL) of blue marlin were collected and analyzed by year based on information from logbooks, with the sample sizes ranging from 276 to 674 cm. The mean lengths for each year remain stable from 200.1 to 213.9 cm EFL during the period between 2012 and 2016.
- CPUE Standardization for white marlin (*Kajikia albida*) caught in the Taiwanese longline fishery in the Atlantic (SCRS/2019/038). Catch and effort data of white marlin were standardized for the Taiwanese distant-water tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean by period and a whole period (1968-2017) using a generalized linear model (GLM). Four periods of 1968-2017, 1968-1989, 1990-2000 and 2001-2017 (with the information on operation type, i.e., the number of hooks per basket, HPB) were considered in the CPUE (catch per unit effort) standardization of white marlin to address the issue of historical targeting change in this fishery. Abundance indices of white marlin were developed for various periods, which showed almost identical trends to those derived from the model of entire period (1968-2017), except for the model in recent period (2001-2017). However, results were insensitive to the inclusion of gear configuration (HPB) in the model as an explanatory variable. Standardized CPUE trend of Atlantic white marlin started to decrease in the 1970s, with a following increase to a higher level during the 1980s and early 1990s, but dropped gradually from the late 1990s to recent years.
- Comparison of yellowfin tuna CPUE and length composition between the Taiwanese and Japanese longline fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean (SCRS/2019/060). It showed the comparison of CPUE and fish size of yellowfin tuna for several areas in the Atlantic Ocean was conducted between Taiwanese and Japanese longline fisheries from the concern of conflict of CPUE trend among fleets at the previous stock assessment. The trend of standardized CPUE based on the same method was similar between fleets except for a part of period, and differed depending on the area. Mean length of the catch by area has some similarity between Taiwanese and Japanese longline, although some difference was also observed. These results indicate that area stratification and using the method for standardization is one solution of conflict of CPUE, and that it is possible to create joint yellowfin CPUE for Japanese and Taiwanese longline fishery. This kind of collaborative study is desired to be continued and expanded.

- Collaborative study of yellowfin tuna CPUE from multiple Atlantic Ocean longline fleets in 2019 (SCRS/2019/081). In April 2019, a collaborative study was conducted between national scientists with expertise in Brazilian, Japanese, Korean, Chinese-Taipei, and USA longline fleets, and an independent scientist. The study addressed terms of reference covering several important issues related to yellowfin tuna CPUE indices in the Atlantic Ocean, and was funded by the ICCAT and the ISSF. It was motivated by concern about differing trends in time series for individual fleets that create data conflicts within the stock assessment, and can increase uncertainty in population estimates. Joint standardization allowed the comparison of data from all fleets using identical methods, to distinguish the influences of methods and data. The study analysed size data to identify areas with similar-sized fish. CPUE trends were compared among fleets for each area, and found to be similar. It then developed a joint CPUE index for each area using delta lognormal methods and combined operational level data from the Japanese, Korean, Chinese-Taipei, Brazilian, and US fleets.
- Survival and sex ratio of white marlin (*Kajikia albida*) caught in the Taiwanese longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean (SCRS/2019/106). It showed sex ratios and the condition (alive or dead) of Atlantic white marlin reported by onboard observers were summarized for the Taiwanese distant-water longline fishery targeting tunas. The sex ratio ranged between 0.381 and 0.538 from 2007 to 2017, with an overall sex ratio estimated at 0.414. Survival ratios of fish alive when hooking were estimated at 0.713 and 0.615 for two periods of 2007-2009 and 2014-2017, respectively. Lower values (0.182 and 0.286) were derived for particular years due to small sample sizes. The survival ratios were almost identical between sexes (0.655 for females and 0.671 for males). High survival ratios of Atlantic white marlin around 0.650 for commercial tuna longline fishery. In this study suggest that alive discards could be an effective measurement to reduce bycatch mortality of the species because high probability of releasing the fish alive could be expected.
- Regional abundance indices of yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacores*) inferred from data based on the Taiwanese distant-water longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean (SCRS/2019/120). Tropical tunas, including bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna, are major target species for the Taiwanese distant-water tuna longline fishery, with the main fishing ground occurring in tropical waters of the Atlantic Ocean. Regional abundance indices of yellowfin tuna were developed by period using generalized linear models. A whole period (from 1967-2018) and three separate periods from 1967-1989, 1990-2005, and 2006-2018 with the information on operation type (i.e., the number of hooks per basket, HPB) available for this late period were considered in the standardization models of yellowfin tuna CPUE (catch per unit effort). Standardized CPUE of yellowfin tuna showed almost identical trends between whole and separate periods. However, the trends differed among regions especially in recent years from 2010, with an increase for the western tropical Atlantic Ocean but slightly decrease in the eastern tropical waters.

### 2.3 Bycatch and discard information

There were seventeen shark species recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean during 2016-2018. It was observed that 13.6% of hooked sharks in number were released alive, 29.8% were retained onboard, and 56.6% were dead discarded. The retained shark species were mainly blue shark (96.4%) and shortfin mako shark (3.4%). The dead discarded sharks were mainly blue shark, crocodile shark and bigeye thresher.

### 2.4 Incidental catch information

There were four species of 73 sea turtles, including olive ridley turtle, leatherback turtle, green turtle and loggerhead turtle, recorded by our observers of being caught incidentally in the Atlantic Ocean during 2016-2018. It was noted that higher incidental catch rates of sea turtles were observed in tropical areas.

In the same period, there were 45 seabirds recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean, in which two of them were observed near the equator and the rest ones were observed in the high latitude areas of the South Atlantic Ocean. The regions with higher bycatch rate of seabirds were observed in the areas of 25°S-40°S/20°W-30°W. The major bycatch species identified were sooty shearwater, yellow-nosed albatross and great shearwater.

There were five species of eight marine mammals recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean during 2016-2018. The species identified were spinner dolphin, beaked whales nei, bottlenose dolphin, melon-headed whale, and pygmy sperm whale.

## ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

No	Information required	Response
<b>GENERAL - all species</b>		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	12/09/2019
S2	Fleet Characteristics	23/2/2019, 26/3/2019, 13/5/2019, 1/7/2019
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate	31/7/2019
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	31/7/2019
S5	Size samples (Task II)	31/7/2019
S6	Catch estimated by size	31/7/2019
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei retrieved neither conventional nor electronic taggings in the Atlantic from January 2018 to August 2019.
S8	Information on tagging surveys	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei retrieved neither conventional nor electronic taggings in the Atlantic from January 2018 to August 2019.
S9	Information collected under conventional tagging programmes	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei retrieved neither conventional nor electronic taggings in the Atlantic from January 2018 to August 2019.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	31/7/2019
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	31/7/2019
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's vessels didn't fish in the area of Sargassum.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei prohibited fishing vessels operating in the Mediterranean.
<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.

No	Information required	Response
S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.
<b>TROPICAL TUNA</b>		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	31/7/2019
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's longline vessels didn't use fish aggregation devices.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc.	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's longline vessels didn't use fish aggregation devices.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei had neither purse seine nor baitboat fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	31/7/2019
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	31/7/2019
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's longline vessels didn't use fish aggregation devices.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	31/7/2019
<b>SHARK</b>		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Chinese Taipei implemented the observer programs and logbook programs to collect sharks data and submitted related information to the ICCAT secretariat.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	31/7/2019, SCRS/2017/071
S51	Information on blue shark	31/7/2019
<b>OTHER BY-CATCH</b>		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Chinese Taipei published identification guides for sharks, seabirds, turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	31/7/2019
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	31/7/2019
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei didn't have artisanal fisheries operating in the Atlantic Ocean.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	12/09/2019, the information is included in Chinese Taipei's Annual Report.

## Part II (Management implementation)

### *Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures*

All information required by ICCAT Recommendations, if applicable, was submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe.



ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Req	Nº	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports	12/09/2019
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	12/09/2019
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	12/08/2019
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was under charter arrangement in 2018.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	18/07/2019
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	12/09/2019
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	251 transshipment declarations were sent by captains of carrier vessels within 24hrs of the completion of at-sea transshipment from 01/01/2018 to 31/12/2018.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	05/12/2018; 28/12/2018 06/03/2019; 03/05/2019; 20/06/2019; 14/08/2019.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	05/12/2018; 28/12/2018 06/03/2019; 03/05/2019; 20/06/2019; 14/08/2019.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	02/10/2017
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	02/10/2017
GEN	0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	02/10/2017
GEN	0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No foreign fishing vessel carrying ICCAT-managed species from the ICCAT Convention Area was denied entry or use of port after Rec 18-09 took effect.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement were found.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Ditto.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Ditto.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Not applicable. No bilateral or multilateral agreement / arrangements were entered into.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	After 29/06/2017, there were no any access agreement.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. No access agreement after 29/06/2017.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	There were 85 authorized vessels in 2018, and there are 86 authorized vessels in the recent 2019.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes from the previous year.

Req	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. No sport and recreational fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. No information was received for transmission to the Executive Secretary.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. No comment or information was received for transmission to the Secretariat.
GEN	0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	12/09/2019
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable. No documented information on non-compliance was received for transmission to the Secretariat.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No non-compliance data was received from ICCAT Secretariat.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No enforcement and surveillance activities operated in the Atlantic Ocean.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Ditto.
GEN	0031	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate	Not applicable. Does not participate in the pilot program.
GEN	0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Ditto.
GEN	0033	Report on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Ditto.
GEN	0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was on the final IUU vessel list.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. No BFT farm was authorized.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Ditto.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Ditto.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Ditto.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. No BFT trap was authorized.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	15/02/2019
BFT	1008	Farming capacity plan and revisions if appropriate	Not applicable. No BFT farm was authorized.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	06/09/2019
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2018	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT in 2018.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Ditto.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Ditto.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Ditto.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Ditto.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Ditto.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Ditto.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Ditto.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Ditto.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Ditto.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Ditto.

Req	N°	Information required	Response
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Ditto.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Ditto.
BFT	1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Ditto.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Ditto.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	12/09/2019
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	12/09/2019
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	No change from previous year.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	No change from previous year.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Ditto.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Update the registration through the eBCD system directly. 25/09/2018; 12/11/2018; 15/01/2019; 17/01/2019.
BFT	1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable. No BFT farm was authorized.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	05/10/2018; 25/10/2018; 09/11/2018; 24/12/2018; 15/03/2019; 21/03/2019; 17/05/2019; 23/05/2019.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	31/07/2019
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No IUU fishing activity was informed by the Secretariat.
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. No fishing for or supported activities to fish BET/YFT/SKJ in association with objects that could affect fish aggregation.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	28/03/2019; 30/08/2019.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	08/05/2018
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye	20/12/2018; 25/03/2019 28/06/2019.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. No fishing activity with FADs.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	28/03/2019; 30/08/2019.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	08/05/2018
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Ditto.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to operate in the Mediterranean in year 2018 and 2019.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-SWO.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	30/08/2019

Req	N°	Information required	Response
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-SWO.
SWO	3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Ditto.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Ditto.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Ditto.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Ditto.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	05/10/2018; 25/10/2018; 09/11/2018; 24/12/2018; 15/03/2019; 21/03/2019; 17/05/2019; 23/05/2019.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	05/10/2018; 25/10/2018; 09/11/2018; 24/12/2018; 14/01/2019; 08/03/2019; 15/03/2019; 21/03/2019; 25/03/2019; 17/05/2019; 23/05/2019; 26/06/2019; 16/07/2019.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Since the domestic legal framework restricts each vessel's fishing area and prohibits any vessel from operating beyond its authorized area, no fishing vessel is allowed to fish N. SWO in the North Atlantic Ocean without such an authorization.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Since the domestic legal framework restricts each vessel's fishing area and prohibits any vessel from operating beyond its authorized area, no fishing vessel is allowed to fish S. SWO in the South Atlantic Ocean without such an authorization.
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-SWO.
SWO	3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Ditto.
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-ALB.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	05/10/2018; 25/10/2018; 09/11/2018; 24/12/2018; 15/03/2019; 21/03/2019; 17/05/2019; 23/05/2019.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	05/10/2018; 25/10/2018; 09/11/2018; 24/12/2018; 14/01/2019; 08/03/2019; 15/03/2019; 21/03/2019; 25/03/2019; 17/05/2019; 23/05/2019; 26/06/2019; 16/07/2019.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was not authorized to fish for N. ALB.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was not authorized to fish for S. ALB.

Req	N°	Information required	Response
BIL	5001	Report on the implementation of Rec. 15-05/18-04 and 16-11	06/09/2019
SHK	7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	06/09/2019; and see Section 4.3.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	See Section 4.3.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	06/09/2019; and see Section 4.3.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	See Section 4.3.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. No pilot project on electronic statistical document system was developed.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable. Rights for Contracting Party only.

#### ***Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures***

##### *4.1 Limit on the number of fishing vessels*

- Bigeye Tuna (ICCAT Rec. 16-01)

In accordance with Rec. 16-01, Chinese Taipei's fishing capacity for bigeye tuna was restricted to the maximum of 75 longline fishing vessels. Meeting with this requirement, we have authorized 55 longline fishing vessels targeting bigeye tuna to operate in the Atlantic Ocean in 2019 up to date. The list of authorized vessels was duly submitted to ICCAT.

- Northern Albacore (ICCAT Rec. 16-06)

In accordance with Rec. 16-06, the number of fishing vessels targeting northern albacore was limited to the average number for the period between 1993 and 1995. Following this limitation, we have authorized 11 fishing vessels targeting northern albacore to operate in the Atlantic Ocean in 2019 up to date. The list of authorized vessels was duly submitted to ICCAT.

##### *4.2 Catch limits and minimum sizes (ICCAT Rec. 00-14, 14-04/18-02, 15-05/18-04, 16-01, 16-06, 16-07, 17-02, 17-03, 18-01)*

In accordance with relevant ICCAT recommendations, catch limits are set on northern and southern albacore, bigeye tuna, northern and southern swordfish, blue marlin and white marlin. Measures to prohibit catch of undersized swordfish were also adopted.

As stipulated in Chinese Taipei's domestic regulations, the quota granted to individual vessel shall be promulgated by the competent authority in accordance with ICCAT's conservation and management measures. Pursuant to Rec. 16-01, we allocated each vessel targeting albacore tuna (known as "albacore tuna group) with 40t of bigeye tuna as bycatch limit in 2018, as specified in our Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan submitted on September 14, 2017. In 2019, although we specified in our Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan for 2019 submitted in 2018 that we intended to allocate 40t of bigeye tuna for each fishing vessel of albacore tuna group, we eventually grant 20t as bycatch limit for each of them.

In line with ICCAT Rec. 00-14 (*Recommendation by ICCAT Regarding Compliance with Management Measures Which Define Quotas and/or Catch Limits*), Chinese Taipei has properly adjusted underage/overage to manage its tuna fishery in the Atlantic Ocean. The compliance table indicating catch estimates together with the status of overages/underages in 2018 was provided for ICCAT Secretariat.

4.3 Measures to reduce incidental catch of sea turtle, seabird and sharks (ICCAT Rec. 95-02, 03-10, 04-10, 07-06, 07-07, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 10-09, 11-08, 11-09, 11-10, 11-15, 12-05/18-06, 13-10, 13-11, 14-06, 15-09, 16-12, 17-08)

- Education:
  - a) To disseminate and promote the awareness of conserving incidental catch of sea turtle, seabird and sharks, we prepared and distributed educational pamphlets and leaflets to our fishermen, fisheries industry and domestic non- governmental organizations from time to time.
  - b) To improve the fishing industry’s understanding of ICCAT recommendations, including those aiming to reduce incidental catch of sea turtle, seabird and sharks, the Fisheries Agency arranged propaganda events and educational seminars for fishermen as well as other stakeholders, during which details of newly-adopted conservation and management measures were introduced and explained.
  - c) Fishermen onboard longline fishing vessels were trained to use specific equipment in safe handling and techniques to safely release any incidental catch of sea turtle and seabird so as to maximize the probability of their survival.
  
- Mandatory measure:
  - a) Fishing vessels are required to carry tools, including line cutter, de-hooker and scoop/dip net to release incidentally caught seabirds and sea turtles, for maximizing the probability of their survival.
  - b) Fishing vessels operating in the area south of 20°S are required to use tori lines during operation (Length of long streamers should be at least 150 meters. Long streamers must be bright colors, made of durable materials, and of intervals of no more than 5 meters.), and maintain at least one spare set on board. In 2012, the Fisheries Agency encouraged the fishing vessels operating in the area south of 25°S to use either night setting with minimum deck lighting or line weighting. Since 2013, all longline vessels operating in the area south of 25°S have been required to use tori lines and line weighting as seabird mitigation measures.
  - c) Ban on specific sharks: Fishermen have been prohibited from catching or possessing bigeye thresher sharks (since 2010), hammerhead shark (since 2011), oceanic whitetip shark (since 2011), silky sharks (since 2012), north Atlantic shortfin mako (since 2018). Any by-catch of these prohibited shark species is required to be released/discarded and recorded on the catch logbook (or through E-logbook system).
  - d) To ensure full utilization of sharks, we adopted a policy of “fins naturally attached” for tuna fishing vessels employing freezing method to preserve sharks catches and transporting such sharks catches to land in our domestic ports. In addition, we require in the domestic regulations that shark catches shall be fully utilized and not be discarded except the head, guts and skins.
  
- Data collection:
  - a) Observers have been dispatched onboard distant water tuna longline vessels since 2002 to record:
    - i. the length, species and information with relation to incidental catch;
    - ii. the number of release/discard of the prohibited shark species, with indication of status (dead or alive); and
    - iii. interactions with sea turtles, with indication of species, size, the nature of the hooking, bait type, hook size and type.
  - b) Fishermen are required to completely and accurately record the following data on catch logbooks (or through E-logbook system):
    - i. any catch of sharks; and
    - ii. the number of seabird, sea turtle, cetacean, and prohibited shark species, incidentally caught by the fishing vessels and released when caught alive or discarded dead.
  
- Adopted NPOAs: In 2006, Chinese Taipei established the National Plans of Actions (NPOAs) for reducing catch of seabirds in longline fisheries and for the betterment of management and conservation of sharks. The update of these two NPOAs began in 2013, notably the revised edition of NPOA-Seabirds was publicized in 2014.

#### *4.4 Closed seasons (ICCAT Rec. 14-04/18-02)*

In its efforts to conserve bluefin tuna stocks, Chinese Taipei voluntarily implemented domestic regulations to prohibit all vessels from fishing bluefin tuna in the ICCAT Convention Area throughout the year since 2009. This prohibition has remained in force up to date.

#### *4.5 Ban on Imports (ICCAT Rec. 02-17, 03-18)*

In accordance with Rec. 02-17 and Rec. 03-18, imports of products of bluefin tuna, swordfish, and bigeye tuna caught from those countries under trade restrictive measures were prohibited. However, the restrictive measures have been lifted since Rec. 11-19 came into effect on June 7 2012.

#### *4.6 Implementation of the ICCAT Management Standard for Larger-Scale Tuna Longline Vessels (ICCAT Rec. 13-13)*

Pursuant to *ICCAT Rec. 13-13*, the Report of Implementation of the ICCAT Management Standard for Large-Scale Tuna Longline Vessels (LSTLVs) is herewith attached as **Table 2**.

#### *4.7 Vessel Monitoring System (ICCAT Rec. 14-09/18-10)*

To fulfill relevant requirements regarding the vessel monitoring system (VMS) adopted by ICCAT, we have required all of our tuna longline fishing vessels authorized to fish for tuna and tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention Area to install satellite-based VMS, and report their positions every four hours. The transmission frequency has been raised to every hour since 30 January 2018.

To ensure uninterrupted reporting of vessel positions, all fishing vessels and carrier vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean have been required to possess a spare set of VMS onboard since 2005, which allows an immediate replacement in case of malfunction. Staffs at the land-based monitoring center are instructed to closely monitor the activities of vessels through VMS data.

#### *4.8 Observer Program (ICCAT Rec.16-14)*

In 2018, Chinese Taipei dispatched 19 observers on board the LSTLVs to achieve a minimum 5% of observer coverage rate based on the policy of the Fisheries Agency and the requirement of ICCAT. The observer coverage rate for vessels targeting albacore and bigeye tuna was 6.56% and 11.67% respectively. The observers are responsible for collecting fishery data and measuring size of major target and by-catch species. Biological samples of bigeye tuna, albacore, swordfish and bycatch/incidental catch species are also collected under this program.

#### *4.9 Recommendation by ICCAT on Establishing a List of Vessels Presumed to Have Carried out Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing Activities (ICCAT Rec. 11-18/18-08)*

To prevent any illegal fishing activity, the Fisheries Agency has been exerting its greatest efforts in cracking down any violation under the applicable legal framework. Measures include strengthening the legal framework to control its flagged vessels; enhancing monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) measures; and furthering the collaboration with foreign countries.

#### *4.10 Transshipment (ICCAT Rec. 16-15)*

Since ICCAT established the Program for Transshipment in May 2007 in accordance with the *Rec. 06-11*, our vessels have been required to conduct at-sea transshipment in compliance with relevant requirements. In-port transshipment, on the other hand, has been conducted in accordance with the regulations implemented by the concerned port States. In 2018, the Fisheries Agency authorized 52 vessels to transship at-sea and 21 vessels to transship in-port. The detailed report on Chinese Taipei's implementation of ICCAT Regional Observer Program in 2018 was duly submitted to ICCAT Secretariat.

#### *4.11 Statistical Document (ICCAT Rec. 01-21, 01-22, 03-19)*

In accordance with ICCAT Recommendations, the systems for issuing "ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document" and "ICCAT Swordfish Statistical Document" have been operated since 1 July 2002 and 1 January 2003 respectively. In 2018, the Fisheries Agency issued 713 Statistical Documents for trading bigeye tuna and swordfish caught in the Atlantic Ocean. Among which, 71.1% was issued for bigeye tuna, 28.9% for swordfish. Most of the catches were exported to Japan.

#### *4.12 Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation (ICCAT Rec. 11-20, 13-16)*

In accordance with ICCAT Recommendations, Chinese Taipei established a domestic regulation for the purpose of implementing ICCAT bluefin tuna catch documentation in 2008. In practice, as no fishing vessel was authorized to fish for Atlantic bluefin tuna throughout the year, the Fisheries Agency did not issue any Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation (BCDs) in 2018. Still, Chinese Taipei provided ICCAT Secretariat with the information about the BCDs and eBCDs import trading in accordance with the *Rec.13-16* and *Rec.06-13 Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Trade Measures*.

#### *4.13 Summary of Access Agreements (ICCAT Rec. 14-07)*

There is no vessel flagged to Chinese Taipei fishing in the waters under jurisdiction of any foreign country in the Convention area of ICCAT since June 29, 2017.

### ***Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures***

To meet the reporting requirements established by ICCAT for species encountered as bycatch in ICCAT fisheries and “*Recommendation on information collection and harmonization of data on bycatch and discards in ICCAT fisheries*” (Rec. 11-10) which requires CPCs to provide bycatch and discard data, Chinese Taipei has taken necessary steps to collect and report these data to the extent possible. However, it should be noted that since some of bycatches are required to be released alive or discard dead without being taken onboard, measuring weight and length of them turns out to be difficult. Therefore, the crews or observer on board could only record the number of the bycatch.



**Table 1.** The catch statistics (in round weight, t) for Chinese Taipei's tuna longline fleet operating in the Atlantic Ocean during 2003-2018.

YEAR	ALB	N.ALB	S.ALB	BET	YFT	BFT	SBF <sup>2</sup>	SWO	N.SWO	S.SWO	WHM	BUM	BIL <sup>3</sup>	SKJ	OTH	BSH	SMA	FAL	POR	OTHER SHARKS	TOTAL
2003	21,908	4,557	17,351	21,563	6,486	445	170	1,511	257	1,254	104	319	112	40	931	692	710	163	0	238	55,392
2004	17,566	4,278	13,288	17,717	5,824	51	17	775	30	745	172	315	59	43	871	1,006	178	22	0	174	44,790
2005	13,270	2,540	10,730	11,984	3,596	277	2	884	140	744	56	151	104	38	1,106	1,106	147	13	0	189	32,923
2006	14,650	2,357	12,293	2,965	1,260	9	0	549	172	377	44	99	105	38	1,289	2,393	168	3	0	114	23,686
2007	14,443	1,297	13,146	12,116	1,947	0	0	774	103	671	54	233	184	16	1,759	2,469	236	7	0	178	34,416
2008	11,073	1,107	9,966	10,418	1,122	0	3	809	82	727	38	148	149	27	1,412	1,952	147	5	0	107	27,410
2009	9,541	863	8,678	13,252	1,391	0	3	701	89	612	28	195	108	6	1,239	1,429	129	3	0	65	28,090
2010	12,562	1,587	10,975	13,189	824	0	5	498	88	410	20	153	57	13	1,782	1,724	158	0	2	20	31,007
2011	14,399	1,367	13,032	13,732	1,768	0	12	616	192	424	28	199	94	16	2,353	2,286	216	0	0	80	35,799
2012	13,992	1,180	12,812	10,805	1,070	0	17	545	166	379	15	133	237	13	1,903	2,035	164	0	0	30	30,959
2013	10,913	2,394	8,519	10,316	1,259	0	17	697	115	582	7	78	286	13	1,612	2,238	165	0	1	112	27,711
2014	7,622	947	6,675	13,272	1,041	0	13	484	78	406	7	62	164	11	1,273	2,205	162	0	0	110	26,426
2015	10,014	2,857	7,157	16,453	1,220	0	9	626	115	511	10	61	196	25	1,295	1,951	165	0	0	24	32,049
2016	12,041	3,134	8,907	13,115	942	0	9	626	148	478	10	75	247	19	1,220	2,112	99	0	0	2	30,517
2017	11,475	2,385	9,090	11,845	776	0	4	494	78	416	5	73	251	36	1,416	1,894	86	0	0	10	28,365
2018 <sup>1</sup>	12,153	2,926	9,227	11,630	945	0	7	608	162	446	6	74	172	35	641	1,398	64	0	0	2	27,735

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary data

<sup>2</sup> The catch estimate of SBF has been revised to be consistent with CCSBT catch table since 2004.

<sup>3</sup> The catch estimate of BIL includes sailfish, longbill spearfish, shortbill spearfish, black marlin and other billfishes. Note that catch estimates of sailfish and longbill spearfish have been separated from BIL since 2009.

**Table 2.** Report of Implementation of the ICCAT Management Standard for Large-scale Tuna Longline Vessels in 2018.

## a. Management in the fishing grounds

	<b>Scientific Observer boarding</b>	<b>Satellite-based vessel monitoring system</b>	<b>Daily or required periodic catch report</b>	<b>Prior authorization</b>
<b>Yes, No</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Note</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More than 10% coverage on bigeye tuna fishing vessels.</li> <li>More than 5% coverage on albacore fishing vessels.</li> </ol>	100%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Daily fill in the logbook (catch record for every fishing operation) for every trip.</li> <li>Daily report the catch through the E-logbook system.</li> </ol>	Prior authorization by area and group <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All vessels shall fish in fishing areas designated to the group they belong, and shall not fish in non-designated areas without prior authorization.</li> <li>Changing fishing areas/oceans should be approved on a case-by-case application.</li> </ol>

## b. Management of transshipment (from the fishing grounds to the landing/transshipping ports)

	<b>Prior authorization</b>	<b>Transshipment declaration</b>	<b>Port inspection</b>	<b>Statistical document program</b>
<b>Yes, No</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Note</b>	Each transshipment shall be authorized by the Fisheries Agency in advance.	Transshipment declaration is required for each transshipment.	The fishing vessels shall accept inspector(s) dispatched by the Fisheries Agency to inspect the transshipment amount, if necessary.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of issuing swordfish Certificate of Eligibility since June 1999 and November 2000 for the US and Japan respectively. Swordfish Statistical Document program has been implemented since 1 January 2003.</li> <li>Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document program has been implemented since 1 July 2002.</li> <li>Domestic regulations for the purpose of implementing ICCAT bluefin tuna catch documentation was established in 2008.</li> </ol>

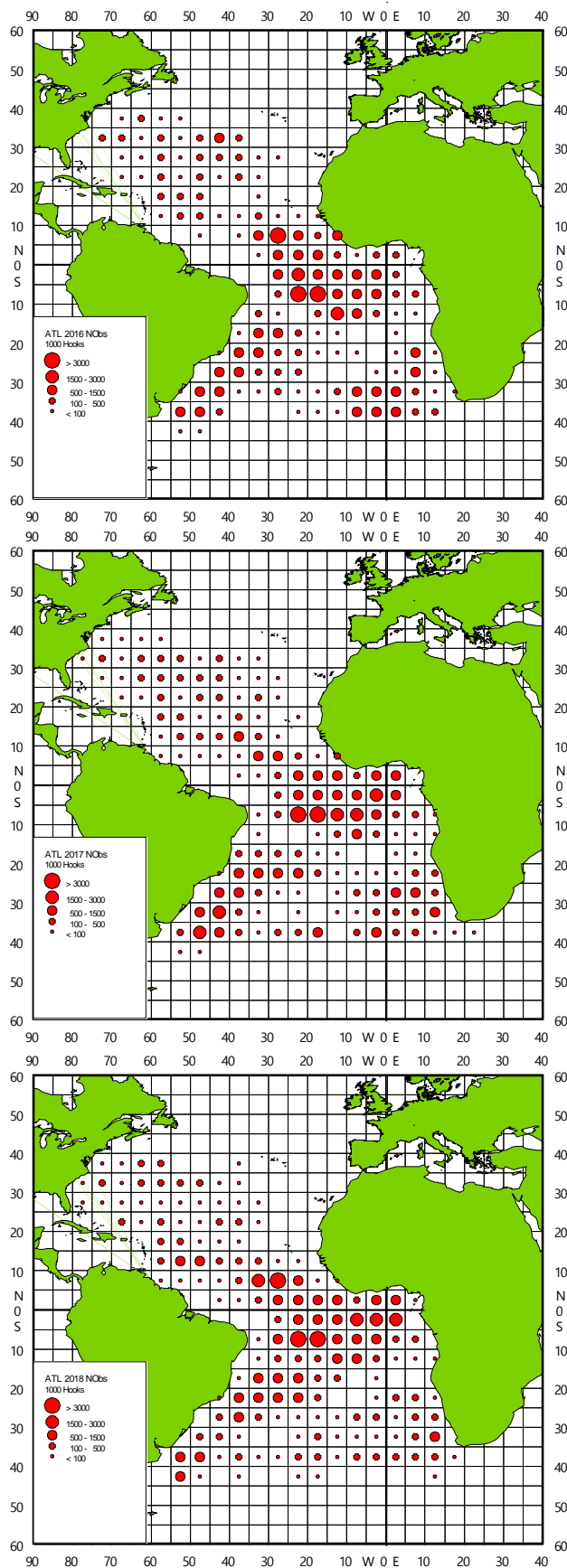
## c. Management at landing ports

	<b>Prior authorization</b>	<b>Landing declaration</b>	<b>Port inspection.</b>
<b>Yes, No</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Note</b>	Each landing shall be authorized by the Fisheries Agency in advance.	Landing declaration is required for each transshipment.	The fishing vessels shall accept inspector(s) dispatched by the Fisheries Agency to inspect the amount landed, if necessary.

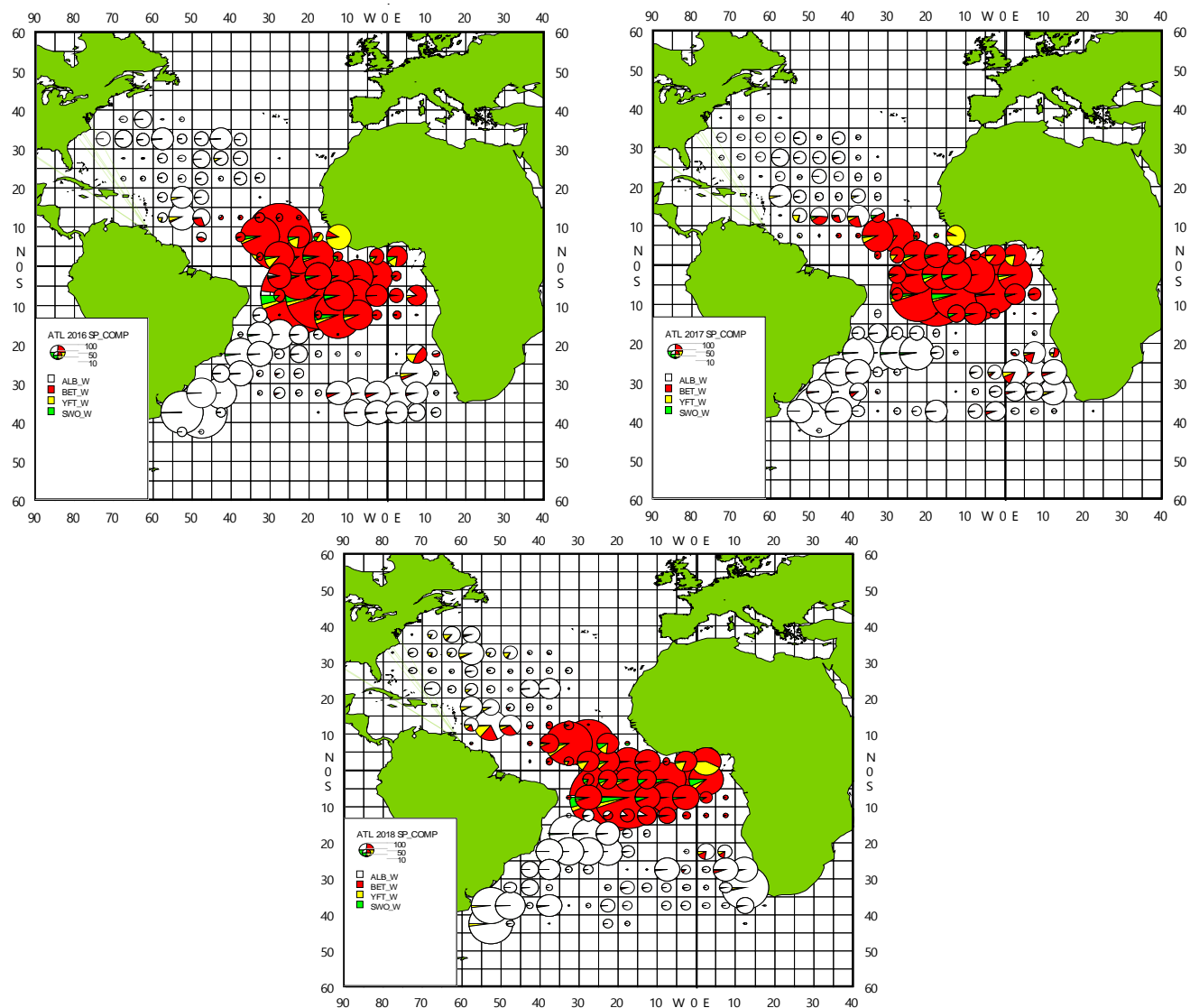
**Table 3.** Chinese Taipei’s contributions to ICCAT, 2008-2018.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Contribution to ICCAT</i>	<i>Note</i>
2018	111,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 3,000 Euros to the “Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes” 3) 3,000 Euros to the “Fund of Bluefin Research Program” 4) 5,000 Euros to the “Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tagging Program”
2017	111,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 3,000 Euros to the “Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes” 3) 3,000 Euros to the “Fund of Bluefin Research Program” 4) 5,000 Euros to the “Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tagging Program”
2016	111,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 3,000 Euros to the “Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes” 3) 3,000 Euros to the “Fund of Bluefin Research Program” 4) 5,000 Euros to the “Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tagging Program”
2015	111,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 3,000 Euros to the “Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes” 3) 3,000 Euros to the “Fund of Bluefin Research Program” 4) 5,000 Euros to the “Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tagging Program”
2014	111,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 8,000 Euros to the “Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes” 3) 3,000 Euros to the “Fund of Bluefin Research Program”
2013	111,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 8,000 Euros to the “Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes” 3) 3,000 Euros to the “Fund of Bluefin Research Program”
2012	111,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 8,000 Euros to the “Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes” 3) 3,000 Euros to the “Fund of Bluefin Research Program”
2011	131,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 8,000 Euros to the “Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes” 3) 3,000 Euros to the “Fund of Bluefin Research Program” 4) 20,000 Euros for enhancing research on Albacore in the future.* <sup>1</sup>
2010	100,000 Euros	100,000 Euros for Commission
2009	108,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 5,000 Euros to the “ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfish Fund” 3) 3,000 Euros to the “Bluefin Tuna Research Program Fund”
2008	100,000 Euros	100,000 Euros for Commission

\*<sup>1</sup>The 20,000 Euros for Albacore Research Programme had been transferred to AOTTP in June 09, 2015. (referred the letter No.15/13 of Chinese Taipei and the letter No. S15-0350-AF of Secretary.)



**Figure 1.** The fishing effort distributions (number of hooks) of Chinese Taipei's tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean of 2016 (top), 2017 (middle) and 2018 (lower, preliminary data).



**Figure 2.** The catch distributions of major tuna species and swordfish of Chinese Taipei’s tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean of 2016 (top), 2017 (middle) and 2018 (lower, preliminary data).

**ANNUAL REPORT OF COSTA RICA<sup>1</sup>**  
**INFORME ANUAL DE COSTA RICA**  
**RAPPORT ANNUEL DU COSTA RICA**

SUMMARY

*Due to its geographical position in the extreme south of the Central American isthmus, with coastline in the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean, fishing in Costa Rica constitutes the main source of income and development in coastal areas. For this reason, fishing is one of the main areas of production of the country's livestock sector, with significant exports in terms of the trade balance and contribution to the Gross Domestic Product. In the context of food security, some 6-6.5 kg of fish products are consumed per capita per annum in Costa Rica, 95% of which are the result of fishing operations by national fishers, just over 80% of which are carried out in waters of the Pacific Ocean. In the ICCAT Convention area, during the 20th century and at the start of this century, the fishing activity in our EEZ has consolidated and the fisheries sector is largely characterised by the use of standard small-scale fishing gears: nets and hooks from motorboats, as well as spearfishing for coastal fish, crustaceans and mollusks. As a coastal State in the Convention area, several social and economic factors have led our fishers to deeper fisheries, with signs of interaction with species of fish covered by the Convention such as yellowfin tuna, mainly in early 2016. This has prompted our fishers to request access to these resources using longline and there is a need to assume the obligations established by the Commission, in compliance with the mandate to participate in the cooperative management of highly migratory species through RFMOs as a previous step to authorisation of the fishery. In 2018, Costa Rica has carried out positive fishing activity in the Convention area directed at some species covered by the Commission (species such as *Thunnus alalunga*, *T. albacares*, *T. obesus*, *Makaira nigricans*, *Makaira* spp, *Prionace glauca*, *Carcharhinus falciformis*, *Isurus oxyrinchus*, *Sphyrna zygaena*, *S. lewini*, *Galeocerdo cuvier*, *Acanthocybium solandri*). This is why the obligation to provide data is fulfilled. However, the data gathered refer to general catches, and collection of detailed information on these fisheries remains to be implemented in accordance with the terms indicated by the Commission.*

RÉSUMÉ

*En raison de sa position géographique à l'extrémité sud de l'isthme d'Amérique centrale, avec des côtes dans la mer des Caraïbes et l'océan Pacifique, la pêche est la principale source de revenus et de développement des zones côtières. C'est pourquoi cette activité figure parmi les principaux éléments de la production du secteur de l'élevage du pays qui présente des exportations importantes en termes de la balance commerciale et de sa contribution au produit intérieur brut. Dans le contexte de la sécurité alimentaire, le Costa Rica présente des taux de consommation de produits de la pêche d'environ 6-6,5 kg par habitant par an, dont plus de 95% proviennent des opérations de pêche que les pêcheurs nationaux réalisent à un peu plus de 80% dans les eaux de l'océan Pacifique. Dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT, au cours du XXe siècle et au début du siècle actuel, l'activité halieutique dans la ZEE du Costa Rica s'est consolidée et se caractérise principalement par l'utilisation d'engins typiques de la pêche à petite échelle, à savoir des filets et des hameçons à bord de bateaux, et la pêche en plongée sous-marine, visant à l'exploitation de poissons côtiers, de crustacés et de mollusques. Divers phénomènes socio-économiques propres à notre statut d'État côtier dans la zone de la Convention ont orienté nos pêcheurs vers la pêche dans des eaux plus profondes, avec des signes d'interaction avec les espèces de poissons couvertes par la Convention comme l'albacore, principalement au début de l'année 2016, ce qui a motivé nos pêcheurs à demander l'accès à ces ressources à la palangre et le Costa Rica est conscient de la nécessité d'assumer les obligations établies par la Commission conformément au mandat de participer à la gestion coopérative des espèces hautement migratoires par le biais des ORGP comme une étape préalable à l'autorisation de la pêcherie. Le Costa Rica a réalisé des activités de pêche positives dans la zone de la Convention ciblant certaines espèces couvertes par la Commission en 2018 (*Thunnus alalunga*, *T. albacares*, *T. obesus*, *Makaira nigricans*, *Makaira* spp, *Prionace glauca*, *Carcharhinus falciformis*, *Isurus oxyrinchus*, *Sphyrna zygaena*, *S. lewini*, *Galeocerdo cuvier*, *Acanthocybium solandri*), c'est pourquoi le Costa Rica remplit l'obligation de*

<sup>1</sup> Daniel Carrasco Sánchez, Presidente Ejecutivo, INCOPECA.

*présentation des données. Cependant, les données de capture sont générales et la collecte d'informations détaillées sur ces pêcheries doit encore être mise en œuvre conformément aux modalités établies par la Commission.*

## RESUMEN

*Por su posición geográfica en el extremo sur del istmo centroamericano, con litorales en el mar Caribe y en el océano Pacífico, la pesca constituye la principal fuente de ingresos y de desarrollo en las zonas costeras, por lo que se ubica entre los principales rubros de producción del sector pecuario del país, con exportaciones relevantes en el contexto de la balanza comercial y su aporte al producto interior bruto. En el contexto de la seguridad alimentaria, Costa Rica posee índices de consumo de productos de la pesca de aproximadamente 6-6,5 kilos anuales per cápita, de los cuales más del 95 % son resultado de las faenas de pesca de los pescadores nacionales, desarrollada en poco más del 80 % en las aguas del océano Pacífico. En la zona del Convenio de ICCAT, durante el siglo XX e inicios del actual, la actividad pesquera pesca en nuestra ZEE, consolidó un sector pesquero caracterizado mayormente por el uso artes propios de la pesca en pequeña escala: redes y anzuelos en lanchas, como pesca “a pulmón”, dirigidas al aprovechamiento de peces costeros, crustáceos y moluscos. Diversos fenómenos de carácter económico y social acordes con nuestra condición de estado ribereño en la zona del Convenio, han venido orientando a nuestros pescadores hacia pesquerías de mayor profundidad, con signos de interacción con peces de especies abarcadas por el Convenio como lo es el rabil, fundamentalmente a principios del 2016, lo que ha motivado a nuestros pescadores a solicitar acceso a esos recursos mediante palangre, y advierte la necesidad de asumir las obligaciones establecidas por la Comisión, en cumplimiento del mandato de participar en el manejo cooperativo de las especies altamente migratorias por medio de las OROP como paso previo a la autorización de la pesquería. Costa Rica ha ejercido actividad pesquera positiva en la zona del Convenio dirigida a algunas especies cubiertas por la Comisión durante el año 2018 (especies como Thunnus alalunga, T. albacares, T. obesus, Makaira nigricans, Makaira spp, Prionace glauca, Carcharhinus falciformis, Isurus oxyrinchus, Sphyrna zygaena, S. lewini, Galeocerdo cuvier, Acanthocybium solandri), razón por la cual se cumple con la obligación de provisión de datos, sin embargo, se cuenta con datos de captura generales y falta implementar la colecta de información detallada sobre estas pesquerías de acuerdo a los términos en que lo indica la Comisión.*

La República de Costa Rica aspira a recibir el beneplácito de las Partes para continuar como Parte No Contratante Colaboradora en los términos que determina la normativa de la Comisión, mientras avanza el proceso de adhesión al Convenio y obtención de la condición de Parte Contratante. En ese contexto, emite el presente informe en cumplimiento de los estándares fijados por la Comisión.

### Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

El Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura (INCOPECA), en el marco de su ley de creación, la Ley de Pesca y su reglamento, es la autoridad competente para la ejecución de la política de desarrollo pesquero y la gestión técnica de pesquerías nacionales, regionales e internacionales.

Costa Rica posee una limitada Zona Económica Exclusiva en el Mar Caribe de tan solo 24.000 kilómetros cuadrados, cuya batimetría y extensión ha permitido el desarrollo muy conservador de la pesca de pequeña escala con productos de peces de escama como las corvinas (esciénidos) y jureles (carángidos), asimismo de crustáceos tales como la langosta del Caribe (*Panulirus argus*). Estas pesquerías no se encuentran abarcadas por la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico (CICAA), por lo que sus datos no son objeto de reporte, no obstante lo cual existe un continuo trabajo de investigación y análisis derivado sustancialmente de los programas de captura y análisis de datos, así como del control, seguimiento y vigilancia de cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación, entre ellas vedas y en lo pertinente definición de tallas mínimas. En cuanto a las especies de interés para CICAA, Costa Rica mantiene un interés sostenido y relevante en participar y desarrollar las pesquerías de túnidos y otras especies de peces pelágicos. Se había venido postergando la decisión de desarrollar estas pesquerías, no obstante lo cual se considera técnica y políticamente indispensable en este momento fortalecer las condiciones de gobernanza y cumplimiento de los compromisos nacionales e internacionales de previo a implementar la estrategia de desarrollo de las pesquerías en la Zona del Convenio, especialmente en la Zona Económica Exclusiva de Costa Rica.

El INCOPECA, como autoridad ejecutora de la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura, en conjunto con las autoridades del Servicio Nacional de Salud Animal, del Servicio Nacional de Guardacostas, y demás entes con competencias concurrentes, permiten que El Estado, en la ejecución de sus mandatos posea la capacidad de integración del conocimiento derivado de las acciones cooperativas de manejo que se desarrollan en el CICAA, asegurando su correcta utilización en la gestión nacional, al igual que el cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación allí definidas, como fuente primigenia para el desarrollo de esta gestión. De esta manera, por la naturaleza de estas especies altamente migratorias, la República de Costa Rica asume la condición de productor de información y participe en la investigación desarrollada en el marco de CICAA, procurando asegurar la oportuna y completa información estadística en manos del CICAA.

Se esperaba iniciar en el segundo semestre del año 2017 con una pequeña pesquería exploratoria de los recursos disponibles de las especies de tónidos tropicales (*YellowFin*, *Bigeye*, *Skypjack*), que será de oportuno reporte a CICAA y utilizará los recursos de cooperación en ese marco internacional para el mejoramiento de sus capacidades institucionales, informáticas y humanas para la correcta gestión. Dicha exploración no ha sido posible iniciarla debido a trámites de índole gubernamental.

### **Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías**

Tal y como se informa en los formularios del CICAA, no existe información nacional anual detallada por buque de las pesquerías de interés del CICAA.

### **Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas**

Tal y como se informa en los formularios del CICAA, no existe información nacional anual detallada relativa a Investigación ni estadística de las pesquerías de interés del CICAA.

No obstante, se cuenta con un robusto sistema de Inspecciones y se encuentra en proceso de implementación del sistema de seguimiento satelital de las embarcaciones (VMS), así como la construcción de un Programa Nacional de Observadores a Bordo.

## **ANEXO 1 A LA PARTE I DEL INFORME ANUAL (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)**

<b>Nº</b>	<b>Requisito</b>	<b>Respuesta</b>
	<b>GENERAL - todas las especies</b>	
S1	Informes anuales (científico)	31/07/2019
S2	Características de la flota	31/07/2019
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I, lo que incluye descartes cuando proceda	31/07/2019
S4	Captura y esfuerzo-Tarea II	31/07/2019
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	31/07/2019
S6	Captura estimada por talla	31/07/2019
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	31/07/2019
S10	Información recopilada en el marco de programas nacionales de observadores	31/07/2019
S11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con la capacidad actual financiera o de recurso humano para implementar un programa de observadores a bordo.
S12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con esta especie en sus aguas.
S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques autorizados a operar en el Mediterráneo.



	<b>ATÚN ROJO</b>	
S15	Muestreo de tallas en granjas	NO APLICA, Costa Rica no realiza cultivo de esa especie.
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas)	NO APLICA, Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	NO APLICA, Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste que se van a emprender	NO APLICA, Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	NO APLICA, Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	NO APLICA, Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.
S53	Informar de las actividades científicas realizadas por los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	NO APLICA, Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.
	<b>TÚNIDOS TROPICALES</b>	
S24	Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques BET/YFT/SKJ, incluidos descartes	NO APLICA, Costa Rica se encuentra iniciando la implementación de cuadernos de pesca.
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto)	NO APLICA, Costa Rica no utiliza estos dispositivos porque la normativa no lo autoriza.
S44	Número de DCP plantados realmente por mes y cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, por tipo de DCP	NO APLICA, Costa Rica no utiliza estos dispositivos porque la normativa no lo autoriza.
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes y Estado del pabellón y asociado a PS/BB	NO APLICA, en Costa Rica no se usan buques de apoyo.
S46	Información recopilada por los observadores, lo que incluye niveles de cobertura	NO APLICA, Costa Rica no se ha iniciado la implementación de programas de observadores.
S47	Datos e información recopilados en el programa de muestreo en puerto	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con programa de muestreo en puerto por falta de recurso humano.
S48	Minería de datos históricos sobre la utilización y número de DCP plantados	NO APLICA. La legislación actual de Costa Rica prohíbe la utilización de DCP plantados.
S49	Datos científicos recopilados en la ZEE de otra CPC	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con datos científicos recopilados en la ZEE de otra CPC.

<b>TIBURONES</b>		
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	NO APLICA, Costa Rica no cuenta con estos programas, están en proceso de implementación.
S50	Resultados de la investigación sobre marrajo dientuso	NO APLICA, Costa Rica no cuenta con estos programas, están en proceso de implementación.
S51	Información sobre tintorera	NO APLICA, Costa Rica no cuenta con estos programas, están en proceso de implementación.
<b>OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS</b>		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	NO APLICA. Costa Rica se encuentra en proceso de desarrollar una guía regional; entretanto se utilizan guías aceptadas internacionalmente.
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	NO APLICA. Se está en proceso de implementación por falta de personal.
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	NO APLICA. No se ha implementado el programa de observadores a bordo, por falta de financiamiento y de personal.
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos	NO APLICA. Se está en proceso de implementación por falta de personal.
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	NO APLICA. Se está en proceso de implementación por falta de personal. No se encuentran activas investigaciones pertinentes en este campo.

## Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

### Sección 3: Cumplimiento de los requisitos de comunicación en el marco de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

#### PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3

	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	El informe anual correspondiente al año 2018 se presenta al solicitar el mantenimiento de la condición de No Parte Colaboradora, atendiendo los lineamientos indicados en la Recomendación 03-20.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	El informe sobre la implementación se ha presentado en atención de los lineamientos indicados en la Recomendación 03-20, para la obtención de la condición de No Parte Colaboradora.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	15/08/2019
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ha operado mediante fletamento.

GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ha operado mediante fletamento.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo (en el mar y en puerto)	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ha efectuado transbordos.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ha efectuado transbordos.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ha autorizado ni se han ejecutado transbordos.
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ha autorizado ni se han ejecutado transbordos.
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para las notificaciones de entrada en puerto y puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ha autorizado puertos a embarcaciones extranjeras en el litoral adyacente a la Zona del Convenio. Costa Rica está en proceso de implementación del Acuerdo Vinculante sobre las Medidas del Estado Rector de Puerto.
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ha autorizado puertos a embarcaciones extranjeras en el litoral adyacente a la Zona del Convenio.
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ha autorizado puertos a embarcaciones extranjeras en el litoral adyacente a la Zona del Convenio.
GEN	0013	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no se han ejecutado inspecciones en Puerto por no haber existido llamadas a puerto.
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no se han ejecutado inspecciones en Puerto por no haber existido llamadas a puerto.
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no se han ejecutado inspecciones en Puerto por no haber existido llamadas a puerto.
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no se han ejecutado inspecciones en Puerto por no haber existido llamadas a puerto.
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto.	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no se han ejecutado inspecciones en Puerto por no haber existido llamadas a puerto.
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	NO APLICA. No se han suscrito acuerdos de acceso y no existen acuerdos en vigor.
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	NO APLICA. No se han suscrito acuerdos de acceso y no existen acuerdos en vigor.
GEN	0020	Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior	NO APLICA. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte año 2018.
GEN	0021	Informe acciones internas buques de 20 m o más	NO APLICA. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte año 2018.
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	La pesca deportiva se encuentra regulada, debiéndose obedecer la disposición de liberación de las capturas (catch and release). Se debe obtener licencia por acto de pesca. Sin embargo, las pesquerías recreativas y deportivas del Caribe no capturan especies de interés del ICCAT.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en pesca IUU	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no posee buques registrados ni implicados en pesca IUU.
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones IUU	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no posee buques registrados ni implicados en pesca IUU.

GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no posee buques registrados ni implicados en pesca IUU.
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	NO APLICA. No existen reportes de incumplimiento.
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	NO APLICA. No existen reportes de incumplimiento.
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	NO APLICA. No existen avistamientos.
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	NO APLICA. No existen avistamientos.
GEN	0031	Autoridad nacional responsable de las inspecciones en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo cuando proceda	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con este tipo de inspecciones en el mar ni con agencias marítimas de apoyo.
GEN	0032	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con este programa.
GEN	0033	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	NO APLICA. No hay programas activos de este tipo.
GEN	0034	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	NO APLICA. No se tienen buques actualmente en la lista final de buques IUU.
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades de granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades de granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1003	Traspasso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades de granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades de granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades de granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, inspección y reducción de la capacidad para 2016	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o cuotas individuales	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1010	Información sobre regulaciones y otros documentos adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 18-02	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2015	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1016	Planes de inspección	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.

BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1026	Documentos de captura de atún rojo validados si no se ha introducido la información en el sistema eBCD	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrarse en el Sistema eBCD	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1034	Informes de transferencias dentro de las granjas y controles aleatorios	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	NO APLICA. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en 2016	NO APLICA. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No Aplica. No existen investigaciones realizadas relativas a actividades IUU.
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte. Costa Rica oportunamente hará efectivas las disposiciones que se adopten en el marco del CICAA.
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.
TRO	2009	Capturas trimestrales de patudo	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.
TRO	2010	Pasos dados para implementar planes de ordenación de DCP (véase también el requisito S25)	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte. Costa Rica prohíbe el uso de los DCP.
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.

SWO	3003	Lista de buques pesqueros que dirigen su actividad al pez espada del Mediterráneo, lo que incluye permisos especiales para arpón y palangre	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No Aplica. Costa Rica no realiza captura de esta especie del Mediterráneo.
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del Norte	No Aplica. Costa Rica no cuenta con un plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación de esta especie por falta de recursos financieros y humanos.
SWO	3010	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	NO APLICA. En Costa Rica no se captura SWO MED.
SWO	3011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	NO APLICA. En Costa Rica no se captura SWO MED.
SWO	3012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	NO APLICA. En Costa Rica no se implementan actualmente programas de marcado en el Atlántico.
SWO	3013	Lista de buques de inspección	NO APLICA. En Costa Rica no se cuenta con buques de inspección.
SWO	3014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	NO APLICA. En Costa Rica la entidad rectora de la pesca (INCOPECA) es la encargada de realizar las inspecciones, por medio de sus propios funcionarios.
SWO	3015	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20m o + para pez espada del Norte	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques con eslora de 20 m o +.
SWO	3016	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques con eslora de 20 m o +.
SWO	3017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	NO APLICA. En Costa Rica no se cuenta con límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte.
SWO	3018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	NO APLICA. En Costa Rica no se captura pez espada del sur.
SWO	3019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	NO APLICA.
SWO	3020	Plan de pesca para el pez espada del Mediterráneo	NO APLICA. En Costa Rica no se captura pez espada del Mediterráneo.
ALB	4003	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	NO APLICA. En Costa Rica no se captura esta especie de atún blanco.
ALB	4004	Autorización específica para buque con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	NO APLICA. En Costa Rica no se captura esta especie de atún blanco.
ALB	4005	Autorización específica para buque con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	NO APLICA. En Costa Rica no se captura esta especie de atún blanco.
ALB	4006	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	NO APLICA. En Costa Rica no se captura esta especie de atún blanco.
ALB	4007	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	NO APLICA. En Costa Rica no se captura esta especie de atún blanco.
BIL	5001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 15-05/ 18-04 y 16-11 [Bill CheckSheet]	01/10/2019

SHK	7005	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones [Shark Checksheet]	Costa Rica cuenta con instrumentos legales suficientes para respaldar la implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de los tiburones. Se prohíbe el aleteo en la legislación nacional y en la Regional acordada en el marco de OSPESCA, ejerciendo inspección del 100% en las descargas que contengan tiburones, emitiéndose un instrumento específico de trazabilidad del tiburón para asegurar su origen legal. Fecha de envío de Shark Checksheet: 01/10/2019.
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte. No obstante Costa Rica posee una rigurosa estructura de control en puertos y aduanas sobre especies protegidas, en particular los tiburones.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No Aplica. Costa Rica no cuenta con estas medidas actualmente, están en proceso de implementación en el Pacífico y se espera que se realice la sinergia para que se compartan con el Caribe.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No Aplica. Costa Rica no cuenta con investigaciones en este campo.
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No Aplica. Costa Rica no cuenta con sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico.
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No Aplica. No se cuenta con objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT.

***Sección 4: Implementación de otras medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT***

No existen en el período de reporte, ninguna otra medida de conservación y ordenación de CICAA que hubiese sido necesario implementarla por vías adicionales o alternas.

***Sección 5: Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT***

A la fecha no se han experimentado dificultades de implementación de las medidas de ordenación del CICAA, pero si se debe mejorar la implementación de formularios para recolección de datos de capturas y otra información. No se observa dificultades futuras de implementación debido a que a partir del otorgamiento de la condición de No Parte Colaboradora en CICAA, Costa Rica con sustento en la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura, su Reglamento, la Ley de Creación del INCOPECA y en cumplimiento de la Convención de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Derecho del Mar, el Acuerdo sobre las Medidas del Estado Rector de Puerto y el Acuerdo de Peces Transzonales y Altamente Migratorios, estará en capacidad de adoptar las recomendaciones y resoluciones de CICAA para su implementación inmediata.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF GUYANA  
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU GUYANA  
INFORME ANUAL DE GUYANA**

**SUMMARY**

*Guyana's artisanal fishery is nearshore, operating within the national Exclusive Economic Zone and targeting a number of demersal /groundfish species (Sciaenidae, Ariidae, Sparidae etc). In this fishery, scombrids and sharks are taken as bycatch, and are seasonal. In 2018 a total of 456,120 kg of scombrids and 330,401 kg of sharks were harvested. The tuna fishery is still in its infancy, the total production of tuna and tuna-like species harvested in 2018 was 204,332 kg. The influx of sargassum weeds and possible effects of climate change hindered the capture of marine species during 2018. Sharks continue to be landed dressed, which poses a significant problem for recording shark catches by individual species. The Fisheries Regulations was gazetted on May 26, 2018 and included in the regulations are the new fees structure for licensing of vessels, stiffer fines and increased penalties for trawlers / vessels not using Bycatch Reduction Devices (BRD). Additionally, the owners of vessels are required to submit their records on catches to the Fisheries Department in a timely manner.*

**RÉSUMÉ**

*La pêche artisanale de la Guyana opère non loin des côtes, à l'intérieur de la zone économique exclusive, et cible un certain nombre d'espèces démersales/de poissons de fond (Sciaenidae, Ariidae, Sparidae, etc.). Dans cette pêche, les scombridés et les requins sont capturés en tant que prise accessoire saisonnière. En 2018, un total de 456.120 kg de scombridés et de 330.401 kg de requins a été capturé. La pêche de thonidés n'en est qu'à ses débuts, la production totale de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées capturés en 2018 était de 204.332 kg. L'afflux d'amas de sargasses et les effets possibles du changement climatique ont entravé la capture d'espèces marines en 2018. Les requins continuent à être débarqués en poids manipulé, ce qui pose un problème considérable pour l'enregistrement des prises de requins par espèce individuelle. Le règlement sur la pêche a été publié dans la Gazette du 26 mai 2018. Il comprend une nouvelle structure de droits pour l'octroi de licences aux navires, des amendes plus sévères et des pénalités accrues pour les chalutiers/navires n'utilisant pas de dispositifs de réduction des prises accessoires (BRD). En outre, les propriétaires de navires sont tenus de soumettre leurs registres de captures au ministère de la pêche dans les délais impartis.*

**RESUMEN**

*La pesquería artesanal de Guyana se realiza cerca de la costa y opera dentro de la Zona Económica Exclusiva nacional. Se dirige a diversas especies de peces de fondo/demersales (Sciaenidae, Ariidae, Sparidae, etc.). En esta pesquería los escómbridos y los tiburones son capturas fortuitas estacionales. En 2018 se capturó un total de 456.120 kg de escómbridos y 330.401 kg de tiburones. La pesca del atún está todavía en sus inicios, la producción total de túnidos y especies afines en 2018 fue de 204.332 kg. La afluencia de malezas de sargazo y los posibles efectos del cambio climático dificultaron la captura de especies marinas durante el año 2018. Los tiburones continúan desembarcándose ya manipulados, lo que plantea un gran problema a la hora de consignar las capturas de tiburones por especies individuales. El Reglamento de Pesca se publicó en el Boletín Oficial el 26 de mayo de 2018 y en él se incluye la nueva estructura de tasas para la concesión de licencias a los buques, el endurecimiento de las multas y el aumento de las sanciones para los arrastreros/buques que no utilicen dispositivos de reducción de las capturas fortuitas (BRD). Además, los armadores de los buques deben presentar oportunamente sus registros de capturas al Departamento de Pesca.*



## **Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**

### ***Section 1: Annual fisheries information***

The fisheries sector made one (1) percent contribution to the Guyana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The overall marine production decreased by two (2) percent when compared to the previous year. When comparing the total scombrids and sharks harvested to the previous year there was more than sixty percent decrease.

Tuna and tuna like species showed a thirty-two (32) percent decrease when compared with the previous year. Only six vessels operated for the year as against eleven for the previous year. Due to this being a new fishery, the company is in a learning phase so they are not employing the use of all vessels at this time.

Stock assessments were done on three commercial species of finfish namely; *Macrodon ancylodon*, *Cynoscion virescens* and *Nebris microps* by World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (CEFAS). The results from WWF indicated that there is overfishing of the species extreme fishing pressure on the resources. The possible solutions to be taken by fisheries management are; reducing the effort and increase selectivity of gear using larger mesh size for gillnetters.

There was an agreement for an additional twenty (20) Red Snapper vessels from Venezuela to capture Red Snapper in Guyana's waters using handline and Longline gears.

### ***Section 2: Research and statistics***

The Fisheries Department is working continuously to improve its data collection program that is, collecting catch and effort and biological data. Also, on preparation and submission of reports in a timely manner. There were additions on the questionnaire to include Endangered Threatened and Protected (ETP) species. Staff were trained on using the R program. Fishers were encouraged through sensitization program on how to fill log book accurately on each trip. The Fisheries Department has made it mandatory that owners of licenced processing plants must fill log books and submit to the department every month.

The Observer Programme has commenced, staff working as observers participated in training programmes both in United Kingdom and locally. There are two observers on board the vessel and two trips are made per month. Observers collected data on discards species from the seabob trawlers (industrial vessel). Also, observers documented the interactions with Endangered Threatened and Protected (ETP) and Vulnerable species. They also monitor to ensure there is no dumping of harmful and polluting material into the ocean and the collection of data related to fish habitat.

The artisanal vessels cannot accommodate an observer on board because of size of the vessel, crew and length of the trip. The department has tried placing cameras on board the artisanal vessels to monitor the fishing operation, however this was unsuccessful.

Training was held with captains and crew on identification of turtles, sharks and rays. The captains were trained to identify the different species displayed during the training. There are plans to have another training (refresher) for the fishers.

Sharks are landed dressed, i.e. headless and gutted. Over the years it was difficult to record shark caught by species. The Fisheries Department has noted the increase in the export and value of shark fins to China. Technical assistance from external organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism has been pursued to address the issue of identification of dressed sharks. Some of species are identified when landed whole are Hammerhead, Tiger, Blacktip, Sand and Caribbean Sharpnose what is known locally as Waterbelly shark.

Staff participated in Regional Leatherback By-Catch Priorization Workshop in Suriname. They are better equipped to identify turtles and have on hand a chart on the clip board for fishers to identify turtles seen or caught when conducting Data Collection Activity.

## Part II (Management implementation)

### Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements of ICCAT conservation and management measures

The tuna fleet consist of fifteen (15) vessels, however only six (6) vessels were licensed to operate in 2018. There are plans to collect biological data on the species harvested and for captains to fill log book for this fishery. Each vessel uses approximately 1200 # 4 hooks per trip.

The management of this fishery is still in its infancy stage and the Department is working on policy and regulations to manage the stock. Approximately ninety percent of the Venezuelan vessels targeting red snapper used hand lines with # 7 hooks while the others used longline. Both methods of fishing have caught tunas and tuna like species as by catch. Log sheets are submitted to the Department every month on the operations of the vessels.

The Fisheries Department is collaborating with Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to develop a National Plan of Action for Sharks and to provide training on Port State Measures. There are plans to have stakeholder's meetings with representatives from Guyana Coast Guard, Maritime Police, Maritime Administration (MARAD), Environmental Protection Agency among others.

Staff have attended several regional workshops on Port State Measures. Additionally, WWF held a workshop to address Illegal Unreported & Unregulated (IUU) in the Guianas to address the occurrences of the situation for the past five years, issues and priorities and efforts to address the bottlenecks. At the next symposium a plan will be developed on minimizing IUU in the Guianas.

The Fisheries Advisory Committee (FAC) continues to be active and advises the Minister on the management of the sector. The artisanal fishery continues to be an open fishery despite decrease in production and an increase in effort. Management measures are expected to be implemented to assist in ensuring more sustainable fishing practices are employed.

### ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Req	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports	Report submitted to ICCAT including data on sharks but not by species since they are landed dressed.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Submitted 15/10/2019.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Not applicable
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	Not applicable
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Not applicable
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not applicable
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable

GEN	0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable
GEN	0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Not applicable
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Not available
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not available
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Not applicable
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	Six vessels were licenced to fish for tuna in 2018.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	Not applicable
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No recreational fishing.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not available
GEN	0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Not available
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not available
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not available
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable
GEN	0031	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate	Not applicable
GEN	0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Not applicable
GEN	0033	Report on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	
GEN	0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Not applicable
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Not applicable
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Not applicable
BFT	1008	Farming capacity plan and revisions if appropriate	Not applicable
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans	Not applicable
BFT	1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for	Not applicable

		implementation of Rec. 18-02	
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2018	Not applicable
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable
BFT	1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Not applicable
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable there is no tagging in Guyana.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable
BFT	1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye	Not applicable
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Not applicable
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Fisheries observer program is for seabob vessels and do not capture data for this specie.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable
SWO	3003	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Not applicable
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No recreational fishing.

SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable
SWO	3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No tagging in Guyana.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	Not applicable
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	
SWO	3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Not applicable
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	Not applicable
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	Not applicable
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable
BIL	5001	Report on the implementation of Rec. 15-05/18-04 and 16-11	
SHK	7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Work in progress.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Work in progress.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Work in progress.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable

#### Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Monitoring, Control and Surveillance exercises are done jointly between Fisheries Department and Guyana Defence Force (Coast Guard). On February 1 – 2, 2018 a joint sea patrol was conducted resulting in three fishing trawlers being intercepted and inspected for use of TEDs. The inspection revealed that the TEDs were not in use resulting in the captains being charged. Two captains were found guilty and fined while the charge against the other captain was dismissed.

Additionally, the monitoring and enforcement exercises conducted in Region # 4 saw seven boat owners /fishermen operating their fishing vessels at the Hope Outfall, East Coast Demerara being charged and placed before the courts for operating unlicensed fishing vessels. They were all found guilty and fined for operating a fishing vessel without a licence.

Guyana's fishery has a larger near shore artisanal fleet and is multi species. Sharks are landed dressed thus difficulties in identifying by species.

There is one company with trawlers converted to fish for tuna. In 2018 only six vessels were licensed to fish for tuna. The harvesting of tuna is still in its infancy stage in Guyana thus a lot more focus to be done for example improved data collection program, inspection on vessels, policy etc.

**Table 1.** Boat Count for Artisanal Vessel by Gear Types 2018.

<b>Gear Type</b>	<b>#Vessels</b>
Gillnet Polyethylene 7 –8” mesh size	49
Gillnet Polyethylene 5- 6” mesh size	329
Gillnet nylon 2-4” mesh size	458
Caddell # 5 – 9 hooks	57
Chinese Seine 4 –5 bundles (25 –30 lbs each)	305
Pin Seine	21
Others	96
<b>Total</b>	<b>1315</b>

**Table 2.** Industrial and Semi Industrial Fleet.

<b>Gears Type</b>	<b># of Vessels</b>
Trawlers Nets	94
Traps	41
Longline	7

**Table 3.** Scombrids and Shark Production by Species (kg) 2018.

<b>Scombrids</b>		<b>Sharks</b>	<b>Tuna &amp; Tuna – like species (caught by Red Snapper Vessels)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<i>Scomberomorus brasiliensis</i>	<i>Scomberomorus Cavalla</i>	Unidentified shark species	Unidentified	
313,345	142,775	330,401	4,449	<b>790,970</b>

**Table 4.** Tuna and Tuna like species (kg).

<b>Species</b>	<b>Big Eye Tuna</b>	<b>Yellow Fin Tuna</b>	<b>Wahoo</b>	<b>Marlin</b>	<b>Oil fish</b>	<b>Sword fish</b>	<b>Tuna &amp; Tuna – like species (caught by Longline Vessels)</b>	<b>Total</b>
Quantity	52562	3475	55	67513	1855	4503	95733	<b>225696</b>

**ANNUAL REPORT OF SURINAME<sup>1</sup>**  
**RAPPORT ANNUEL DU SURINAME**  
**INFORME ANUAL DE SURINAM**

SUMMARY

*During 2018 there were no vessels registered under the flag of the Republic of Suriname targeting tuna and tuna-like species. In 2018 Suriname allowed vessels from Panama, Belize and St. Vincent and the Grenadines to fish in waters under their jurisdiction for species managed by ICCAT through their national licensing scheme. All these vessels fish for 5% per year in the Exclusive Economic Zone of Suriname and for 95% per year, with a valid fishing license from their flagged country in international waters. The type of gear is longline. They land all their catch at the designated port of Suriname. The main species that are being landed by the vessels from Panama and Belize are yellowfin tuna, North Atlantic albacore, blue shark and other species such as mahi mahi, wahoo, escolar and sailfish. The species are landed in two ways, fresh on ice and frozen. The vessels from St. Vincent and the Grenadines landed only frozen tuna and tuna-like species such as yellowfin tuna, North Atlantic tuna, bigeye tuna, skipjack, wahoo, shortbill spearfish, mahi mahi, bonito, escolar, kingfish, mackerel tuna, frigate tuna and bullet tuna.*

RÉSUMÉ

*En 2018, aucun navire enregistré sous le pavillon de la République du Suriname n'a ciblé les thonidés ni les espèces apparentées. En 2018, le Suriname a autorisé les navires du Panama, du Belize et de Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines à pêcher dans les eaux relevant de sa juridiction des espèces gérées par l'ICCAT dans le cadre de son système national de licences. Tous ces navires pêchent à raison de 5% par an dans la zone économique exclusive du Suriname et de 95% par an, avec une licence de pêche valide de leur pays de pavillon dans les eaux internationales. Le Suriname permet aux navires battant pavillon panaméen de pêcher dans les eaux relevant de la juridiction du Suriname pour les espèces gérées par l'ICCAT dans le cadre de notre système national d'octroi de licences. Le type d'engin est la palangre. Ils débarquent toutes leurs prises dans le port désigné du Suriname. Les principales espèces débarquées par les navires du Panama et du Belize sont l'albacore, le germon de l'Atlantique Nord, le requin peau bleue et d'autres espèces telles que la coryphène, le thazard bâtard, l'escolier noir et le voilier. Les espèces sont débarquées de deux façons : à l'état frais conservés sur de la glace et surgelées. Les navires de Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines n'ont débarqué que des thonidés et des espèces voisines congelés, tels que l'albacore, le thon de l'Atlantique Nord, le thon obèse, le listao, le thazard bâtard, le makaire à rostre court, la coryphène, la bonite à dos rayé, l'escolier noir, le thazard, le maquereau, l'auxide et le bonitou.*

RESUMEN

*Durante 2018 no hubo buques registrados bajo pabellón de Surinam que se dirigieran a los túnidos y especies afines. En 2018 Surinam permitió que buques de Panamá, Belice y San Vicente y las Granadinas pescaran en aguas bajo su jurisdicción especies gestionadas por ICCAT a través de su plan nacional de concesión de licencias. Todos estos buques pescan un 5% del año en la Zona Económica Exclusiva de Surinam y un 95 % del año, con una licencia de pesca válida del país de su pabellón en aguas internacionales. El tipo de arte es el palangre. Desembarcan todas sus capturas en el puerto designado de Surinam. Las principales especies desembarcadas por los buques de Panamá y Belice son rabil, atún blanco del Atlántico norte, tintorera y otras especies como dorado, peto, escolar y pez vela. Estas especies se desembarcan de dos formas: fresca conservada en hielo y congelada. Los buques de San Vicente y las Granadinas sólo desembarcaron atún congelado y especies afines como el rabil, el atún blanco del Atlántico norte, el patudo, el listado, el peto, marlín trompa corta, el dorado, el bonito, escolar, atún cauchera, carite, melva y melvera.*

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**Part I (information on fisheries, research and statistics)**

**Section 1: Annual fisheries information**

Different forms of fishing are practiced in Surinamese waters, all of which differ in scale, fishing methods used, target species, fishing areas, etc. The fishing fleet of Suriname can be divided into two main groups, the industrial and the artisanal. There is a licensing scheme in force covering both fleets which consist a maximum allowable licenses issued for each category. We distinguish seven main categories, which comprise a total of fourteen different types of fishing. The registration of industrial vessels is divided into three categories: 1. SA - vessels (these are only Surinamese flag vessels) 2. SB – vessels (fifty percent Surinamese and fifty percent Foreign flag vessels) 3. SC - vessels (these are only foreign flag vessels).

We have one designated port into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry which is called the port of Cevihas N.V. and is located at Paramaribo, the capital of Suriname. In 2018 we used another designated port for the vessels from St.Vincent & the Grenadines to land their catch from high seas in Suriname which is called the port of Kuldipsingh N.V. because the vessel was over 40 meters and the port of Cevihas N.V. did not have the facility to accommodate such large vessel at that point.

**Section 2: Research and statistics**

Suriname does not conduct research activities in the Convention area.

The Statistics and Research division at the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries is responsible for recording and processing statistical data.

The licensing scheme also obliges fishing vessels owners/operators to submit a logbook on their fishing operations at the end of each trip to the Fisheries Department. These data also include quantities of landing by species.

**ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)**

	<b>GENERAL</b>	<b>RESPONSE</b>
S1	Annual Report	Sent to ICCAT on 11 September 2019.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Sent to ICCAT on 23 July 2019.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate	Sent to ICCAT on 23 July 2019.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species in 2018.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species in 2018.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species in 2018.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Suriname does not have a tagging program.
S8	Information on tagging surveys	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species in 2018.
S9	Information collected under conventional tagging programmes	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species in 2018.
S10	Information collected under electronic tagging programmes	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species in 2018.
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Not applicable. Suriname does not have a national observer program yet. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species in 2018.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in pelagic <i>Sargassum</i> .
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. Suriname has no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in the Mediterranean.

GENERAL		RESPONSE
<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.
S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.
<b>TROPICALS</b>		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in the previous years.
S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2018.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc.	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2018.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2018.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2018.
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2018.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2018.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2018.
<b>SHARK</b>		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting sharks in 2018.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	Not applicable. Suriname did not do any research on shortfin mako.
S51	Information on blue shark	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting blue sharks in 2017
<b>OTHER BYC</b>		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2018.

	<b>GENERAL</b>	<b>RESPONSE</b>
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2018.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2018.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2018.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2018.

**Part II (management implementation)**

*Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures*

**ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3**

<b>Req</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information required</b>	<b>Response</b>
GEN	0001	Annual Reports	Suriname strives to fully implement all ICCAT Conservation and Management measures.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	<p>Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in the previous years. Foreign fishing vessels are landing their tuna and tuna-like species in Suriname. The foreign fishing vessels must fulfil the following obligations in order to land their fish, caught in the ICCAT Convention area, in Suriname:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Have a valid fishing license from their flagged State.</li> <li>- Be fitted with a Vessel Monitoring System, by satellite tracking system.</li> <li>- Strictly follow all the recommendations issued by ICCAT for their fishery.</li> <li>- Submit a monthly report of catches to the fishing Authorities in Suriname.</li> </ul> <p>In compliance with shark conservation and management measures all foreign flagged vessels have to land their sharks with the fins attached to the bodies or fins should not total more than 5% of the weight of the sharks onboard.</p>
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Not applicable. Suriname had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management. Information was sent to ICCAT on 23 July 2019 and 4 September 2019.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any transshipment (at sea and in-port).
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any transshipment (at sea and in-port).

Req	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. Suriname has no carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments either at-sea or in-port.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Not applicable. No pelagic long line vessels are permitted to tranship.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Sent to ICCAT on 28 July 2018.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Sent to ICCAT on 11 September 2019.
GEN	0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 11 September 2019.
GEN	0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Not applicable. Suriname did not deny any entry or use of port.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	See section 5 of the Annual report.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	See section 5 of the Annual report.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	See section 5 of the Annual report.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Not applicable. Suriname has not entered into any such bilateral or multilateral agreements/ arrangements.
GEN	0018	Access agreements and changes	Sent to ICCAT on 11 September 2019. Suriname has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies, however we allow foreign flagged vessels to fish in waters under Surinamese jurisdiction for species managed by ICCAT through our national licensing scheme.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	According to our national legislation, all foreign vessels must land their fish only at the designated port of Suriname. All fishing vessels, authorized to fish for tuna and tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention area are also required to install satellite-based vessel monitoring system (VMS).

Req	N°	Information required	Response
			The Licensing scheme also obliges the master of each vessels to submit landing declaration forms at the end of each trip to the Fisheries Department of the ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries. These forms include quantities of landing by species.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	Not applicable. Suriname has no fishing vessels of 20m or above authorized to fish for, retain on board, tranship or land tuna and tuna-like species.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	Not applicable. Suriname has no fishing vessels of 20m or above authorized to fish for, retain on board, tranship or land tuna and tuna-like species.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. There are no sport or recreational fisheries carried out by Suriname in the ICCAT Convention area.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. Suriname has no information to report on alleged IUU activities.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. Suriname has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report.
GEN	0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. Suriname has no relevant information to report.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable. Suriname has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. Suriname has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. Suriname has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. Suriname has not received any reports of its vessels having been sighted engaging in activities, which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures.
GEN	0031	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate	Not applicable. Suriname is currently not participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.
GEN	0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Not applicable. Suriname is currently not participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.
GEN	0033	Report on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Not applicable. Suriname is currently not participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.
GEN	0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable. Suriname has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.

<b>Req</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information required</b>	<b>Response</b>
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any trap fishery for bluefin tuna.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.
BFT	1008	Farming capacity plan and revisions if appropriate	Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.
BFT	1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2018	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any vessels to catch BFT-E.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Suriname did not carry out any Joint Fishing Operations to operate for BFT-E.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Suriname has not authorised any of its ports to allow vessels to carry out transshipment of BFT-E.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Suriname has not authorised any of its ports to allow landing of BFT-E.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.
BFT	1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Suriname does not operate any BFT-W fishery or have any opportunity to take any BFT-W as by-catch.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in catching or trading BFT.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in catching or trading BFT.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in catching or trading BFT.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in catching or trading BFT.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in catching or trading BFT.

<b>Req</b>	<b>N°</b>	<b>Information required</b>	<b>Response</b>
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Suriname has no information to report regarding such vessels.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in catching or trading BFT.
BFT	1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable. No such transfers or controls were carried out by Suriname.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in the previous years.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in the previous years.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in the previous years.
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in the previous years.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No applicable. Suriname does not import or re-export any BET.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. Suriname does not catch or trade any BET.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in the previous years.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in the previous years.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise sport/recreational vessels to catch SWO-MED.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in the previous years.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in the previous years.

Req	N°	Information required	Response
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in the previous years.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in the previous years.
SWO	3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in the previous years.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. Suriname does not tag and has not landed any tagged SWO-MED fish.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in the previous years.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in the previous years.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in the previous years.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in the previous years.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in the previous years.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in the previous years.
SWO	3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in the previous years.
SWO	3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in the previous years.
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels authorized to catch Mediterranean Albacore in the previous year.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels authorized to catch North Atlantic Albacore in the previous year.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels authorized to catch South Atlantic Albacore in the previous year.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels authorized to catch North Atlantic Albacore in the previous year.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels authorized to catch South Atlantic Albacore in the previous year.
BIL	5001	Report on the implementation of Rec. 15-05/18-04 and 16-11	Sent to ICCAT on 11 September 2019.
SHK	7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Sent to ICCAT on 11 September 2019.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Not applicable. Suriname does not operate any fishery for tuna or tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention area.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable. Suriname does not have an NPOA for seabirds and has not longline fishery in the area to which the requirement pertains.



Req	N°	Information required	Response
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable. Suriname does not operate any fishery for tuna or tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention area and hence can take no by-catch.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by Suriname.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable. Suriname had not lodged an objection to any of the previous year's Recommendations.

**Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures**

The Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries is the main government agency responsible for developing and implementing fisheries policies. In addition:

- The Maritime Authority of Suriname, is responsible for registration of fishing vessels and supervising these vessels;
- The Fish Inspection Institute (VKI), established in 2007, is the authority responsible for: quality inspections of fishery products; hygiene inspections of the food chain from fishing vessels and landing sites, to processing facilities and transport; and registration of landing sites and commercial aquaculture;
- The Suriname Coast Guard, is responsible for at-sea inspections of fishing vessels in Surinamese waters.

General policy for fisheries is set out in the Fisheries Management Plan for Suriname. The main objective is to preserve the biological diversity of marine resources and their sustainable exploitation. According to the Plan, sustainable exploitation requires control of fishing fleet capacity, reduction of unwanted bycatch and bycatch of protected species, greater use of new fishing methods, improved control and monitoring, better quality control for exports of fish and fish products, better data, and greater resilience of stakeholders. The Plan includes a number of specific measures related to fisheries management such as registration, licensing of monitoring of fishing vessels, landing obligations and protected areas.

All the foreign fishing vessels that are landing their fish in Suriname have to land their fish at the designated port.

The Suriname Coast Guard is responsible for monitoring all of the fishing activities within the Territorial waters and the Suriname's Exclusive Economic Zone. The Customs Authority is also based permanently at the designated port.

All the foreign vessels are required to inform the designated port and the Maritieme Authorities Suriname (MAS) at least 3 days before entering the port, along with information on the total catch (species and weight).

All fishing vessels are required to have a Vessel Monitoring System which automatically provides data for each vessel on its position, speed and direction and all catches must be delivered to designated landing sites. After each landing by a commercial vessel, data on the catch is sent to the Fisheries Department.

All fish and fish products which are exported to the European Union need to have an illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing catch certificate. The Fisheries department of the ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries is responsible for the validation of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing catch certificate.

Our fishing licensing scheme also obliges fishing vessels owners/operators, in compliance with shark conservation and management measures, to land their sharks with the fins attached to the bodies or fins should not total more than 5% of the weight of the sharks onboard.

The ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries started in 2016 with the drafting of an updated National fishing legislation to comply with relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures.

*Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures*

Because of several factors such as, limited financial and human capacity, an outdated fisheries legislation we are not in a position to ensure full compliance with all the conservation and management measures adopted by the ICCAT Commission.

With a view to comply with Recommendation by ICCAT for an ICCAT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port (12-07), Suriname, as port CPC, is still waiting for assistance to train our inspectors. We have send all relevant information of Suriname to the Secretariat of ICCAT.