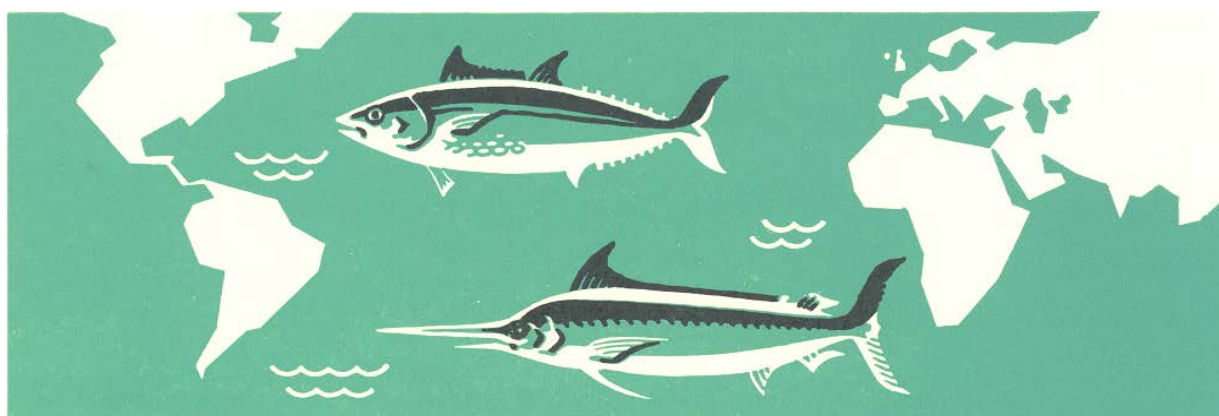

**INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION
for the
CONSERVATION of ATLANTIC TUNAS**

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

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



R E P O R T
for biennial period, 2022-23
PART I (2022) - Vol. 3
Annual Reports

R A P P O R T
de la période biennale, 2022-23
1^e PARTIE (2022) – Vol. 3
Rapports annuels

I N F O R M E
del período bienal, 2022-23
1^a PARTE (2022) – Vol. 3
Informes anuales

MADRID, SPAIN / ESPAGNE / ESPAÑA

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, 2022-2023, Part I (2022)*", which describes the activities of the Commission during the first half of said biennial period.

This issue of the Biennial Report contains the Report of the 23rd Special Regular Meeting of the Commission (hybrid / Vale do Lobo, Portugal, 13-21 November 2022) 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 2022-2023, 1^e Partie (2022)* », dans lequel sont décrites les activités de la Commission au cours de la première moitié de cette période biennale.

Ce rapport contient le Compte rendu de la 23^e réunion extraordinaire de la Commission (Vale do Lobo, Portugal/ hybride, 14-21 novembre 2022) 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.

PRÉSENTACIÓN

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, 2022-2023, 1ª Parte (2022)*”, en el que se describen las actividades de la Comisión durante la primera mitad de dicho periodo bienal.

El Informe Bienal contiene el informe de la 23ª reunión extraordinaria de la Comisión (formato híbrido, Vale do Lobo, Portugal, 14 a 21 de noviembre de 2022) 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.

ERNESTO PENAS LADO

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

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¹ Reports received and distributed for the 2022 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 2022 Commission Report).

² Rapports reçus et diffusés pour les réunions annuelles de l'ICCAT de 2022. 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 2022).

³ Informes recibidos y distribuidos para las reuniones anuales de ICCAT de 2022. 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 2022).

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

SUMMARY

Total catch of marine fisheries of Albania during the year 2021 was 5,192 metric tons and the amount of total bluefin tuna catch was 148.40 metric tons or 2.85 % of total catch. The entire bluefin tuna quota was caught by two purse seiners and fishing operations were conducted in the western Mediterranean Sea (HSEA). Catching bluefin tuna started on 26 May 2021 and finished on 25 June 2021. Conservation and management measures regarding bluefin tuna fisheries are regulated by national legislation through by laws, regulations and Ministerial orders, implementing ICCAT's related regulations.

RÉSUMÉ

La capture totale des pêcheries de l'Albanie obtenues en 2021 était de 5.192 tonnes métriques et le volume total des prises de thon rouge s'élevait à 148,40 tonnes métriques, soit 2,85 % de la capture totale. L'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été capturée par deux senneurs et les opérations de pêche ont été menées en Méditerranée occidentale (HSEA). Les captures de thon rouge ont débuté le 26 mai 2021 et se sont terminées le 25 juin 2021. Les mesures de conservation et de gestion concernant les pêcheries de thon rouge sont régies par la législation nationale à travers des lois, des règlements et des ordonnances ministérielles qui mettent en œuvre les réglementations pertinentes de l'ICCAT.

RESUMEN

El total de capturas realizadas por las pesquerías marinas de Albania en el año 2021 fue de 5.192 t, y la cantidad total de capturas de atún rojo fue de 148,40 t o el 2,85 % del total de capturas. Dos cerqueros capturaron la cuota total de atún rojo y las operaciones de pesca se llevaron a cabo en el Mediterráneo occidental (HSEA). La captura de atún rojo comenzó el 26 de mayo y terminó el 25 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 implementan los reglamentos relacionados de ICCAT.

Part I (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The total of bluefin tuna catch by Albania during the 2021 was 148.40 metric tons.

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 authorization to two purse seiner fishing vessels in 2021, in accordance with national legislation as well as relevant ICCAT regulations. The bluefin tuna purse seiners had an overall length 41 m and 28 m respectively. Both the fishing vessels were monitored via a satellite-based Vessel Monitoring System (VMS).

Fishing season in 2021 started at 26 May and finished at 25 June 2021 due to quota utilization. The fishing operation was conducted in the Western Mediterranean Sea. All the fish caught by the purse seiners was transported live to cage farming facilities in Albania.

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 2021. 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 of the 2021 was exported live in tuna farming facilities in Albania.

As above, Albania this year reported also to SRSC Task 2 – Farms related sampling ST06-T2FM form.

The usage of all modified drift-nets has been prohibited since 2012 to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards. of shark species, sea mammals and sea turtles. In addition to setting some technical measures and prohibitions for certain shark species, sea mammals and sea turtles, with the law 80/2017, Albania amended the law 64/2012 “On Fisheries” with a view to the adoption of required management measures towards the incidental of vulnerable species and reduction of by-catch rates for all its fishing fleet.

Albania started since 2019 and continues the implementation of the by-catch and discards 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 1 and Task 2 data were reported to the ICCAT Secretariat. During the harvesting period, our observers collected the data regarding farms sampling and we provide these data to SRCS.

REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	No	2022-09-08	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	No	2022-08-03	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	No	2022-08-03	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	No	2022-08-03	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	No	2022-08-03	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No	2022-08-03	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		No scientific tagging (conventional/electronic) surveys in place in Albania.
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		No opportunistic conventional tagging made by Albania.
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		No electronic tagging made by Albania.
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	No		Observer program is focused on discards, by-catch or incidental catch of vulnerable species in the Albanian fleet of trawlers and small pelagic purse seiners in Adriatic Sea.

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No		Albania has Observer program data on discards, by-catch or incidental catch of vulnerable species in the Albanian fleet of trawlers and small pelagic purse seiners in the Adriatic Sea.
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		There are no Albanian vessels authorized to fish on Sargassum. Hence, no data on pelagic Sargassum was collected.
S:GEN13	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		Albania does not authorize any fishing vessel to carry out pelagic long line fisheries and harpoons.
S:BFT01	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	No	2022-08-03	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No	2022-09-08	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S: BFT02	No	2022-08-03	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		Albania does not have the national BFT observer programmes in its two purse seiner for catching BFT.
S:BFT05	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	No		Albania does not have a cooperative research program on W-BFT.
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		Albania does not have data of abundance indices and other fishery indicators.
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		Albania does not have information resulting from GBYP related research.
S:BFT09	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		Albania does not conduct a sport catch - and -release fishery, and does not provide any Report on the scientific activities.
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	No		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data	No		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.
S:ALB01	Catch, size and age at maturity	No		Albania does not authorize any vessels to fish for MED-ALB.
S:ALB02	Habitat	No		Albania does not authorize any vessels to fish for MED-ALB.
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	No		Albania does not authorize any vessels to fish for MED-ALB.
S:ALB04	CPUE series	No		Albania does not authorize any vessels to fish for MED-ALB.
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	No		Albania does not authorize any vessels to fish for MED-ALB.
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		Albania does not carry out billfish fisheries.
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		Albania does not carry out billfish fisheries.
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		Albania does not carry out billfish fisheries.
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		Albania started since 2019 and continues the implementation of the by-catch monitoring program through the observers on board of fishing vessels (trawlers and purse seiners in Adriatic Sea) in the frame of GFCM project.
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		There is no fishing activities related on shortfin mako in Albania.
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	No		There is no fishing activities related on blue sharks in Albania.
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No		There is no fishing activities related on shortfin mako in Albania.
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		“Guide published by Network for the Conservation of Cetaceans and Sea Turtles in the Adriatic”, “Guide of Albanian birds”, “Fisher Guide for sea turtles”.
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		Albania carries out its quota by two purse seiner vessels. No sea turtles are caught by Albanian BFT vessels.

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:BYC03	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		There is no seabird incidental catch reported.
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		Albania started since 2019 and continue the implementation of the by-catch monitoring program through the observers on board of fishing vessels (trawlers and purse seiners in Adriatic Sea) and aims to obtain representative data on the discard component of total by-catch, as well as information on the incidental catch of vulnerable species.
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		Albania started since 2019 and continue the implementation of the by-catch monitoring program through the observers on board of fishing vessels (trawlers and purse seiners in Adriatic Sea) and aims to obtain representative data on the discard component of total by-catch, as well as information on the incidental catch of vulnerable species.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

REPORTING SUMMARY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	No	2022-09-08	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	No		Albania tried to be timely responded with accompanying data for all its reporting obligations to ICCAT.
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	No	2022-08-09	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		CPC Albania is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		CPC Albania is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes		CPC Albania is not involved in any transshipment at sea.
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes		CPC Albania is not involved in any transshipment in port.
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		CPC Albania is not involved in any transshipment at sea.
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		Albania has no carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipments either at-sea or in-port.
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		Albania has not authorized any pelagic long line vessel to tranship.
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No	2020-02-11	No changes since that time.
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No	2020-02-11	No changes since that time.
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No	2021-09-03	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No		At least 24 hours in advance (Art. 81, law 64/2012, "On Fisheries" amended).
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		No request for Port Entry or Use of Port received from other CPCs flagged fishing vessels.
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		No inspection reports containing or not apparent infringements.
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		No inspection reports containing or not apparent infringements.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		No inspection reports containing apparent infringements, so, no notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection.
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/ arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		Albania has not entered into any such bilateral arrangements/agreements.
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		Albania has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		Albania has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No	2022-05-12	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by Albania.
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		There are no sport or recreational fisheries carried out by Albania in the ICCAT Convention area.
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Yes		Albania has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report.
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		Albania has no information to report on alleged IUU activities.
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		Albania has no relevant information to report.
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		Albania has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		Albania has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		Albania has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		Albania has not received any reports of its vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures.
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		National authority responsible for at-sea inspection in territorial waters and farming activities are: Directorate of Fisheries, Fisheries Inspectorate, Border Police, Coast Guard.
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		Albania is not participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		Albania is not participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		Albania has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list.
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No	2021-04-08	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		Albania do not have any observer incident report.
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		Albania do not have any report of lost fishing gear retrieved.
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		Albania do not have any report of lost fishing gear not retrieved.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		Albania do not have any cooperation on vessel sighting.
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		Albania do not authorize any carrier vessel to provide at sea supplies.
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No	2022-05-24	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No	2022-08-30	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		No carry over of BFT by the last year.
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	No	2022-07-29	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		Albania does not authorize any trap fishery for bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No	2022-02-14	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	No	2022-02-14	Albania modified the coordinate of its BFT farm.
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		Albania did not modify its fishing plan.
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08	No		Albania will inform ICCAT regarding the regulation adopted as soon as they will be published in the Official Gazette.
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2021	No	2022-01-12	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No	2022-05-13	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No	2022-05-13	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No	2022-05-20	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		VMS system in place since 2012. Polling every hour during the fishing season.
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		Albania has less than 15 active vessels and does not participate in the JIS for BFT-E.
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		With the financial support of the EU, Albania has ordered two patrol vessels, 8m length for patrolling territorial waters. As far as the vessels will arrive in Albania, we will inform ICCAT.
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No	2017-02-11	No changes since that time.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		There were no Albanian or foreign vessels landing BFT in Albanian ports during 2021.
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No	2022-02-15	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No	2022-02-15	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No	2022-06-10	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No	2022-06-27	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No	2022-06-17	Sent to ICCAT on [update date].
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		Albania does not conduct a sport catch - and -release fishery.
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No	2022-09-08	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No	2018-02-12	There have been no changes since the last submission by Albania.
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		There have been no changes since the last submission by Albania.
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		There has been no change since the last submission by Albania.
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Albania carries out its quota by two purse seiners and BFT is transfer alive in the cage farming.
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		Albania has no information to report regarding such vessels.
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		Data has been entered directly through the system.
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		Albania has only one cage in its farm caged with fish.
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		Albania does not participate in REM pilot project.
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		Albania does not authorize fishing for BET/YFT/SKJ species.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No		No vessels flagged Albania fished for BET/YFT/SKJ species in the previous years.
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		Albania has not received reports of IUU activity by its vessels nor has any additional information to report.
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Albania does not authorize fishing for tropical species.
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Albania does not authorize fishing for tropical species.
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Yes		Albania does not deploy FADs to catch tropical tuna.
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries or farming.
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.
	M:TRO20	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Albania is not involved in catching or trading SWO.
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Albania is not involved in catching or trading SWO.
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Yes		Albania does not authorize any of its vessels to catch MED-SWO.
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		Albania does not authorize any sport/recreational vessels to catch SWO-MED.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		Albania does not grant any permits for harpoons or longlines to catch highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		Albania does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED, and hence has no specific closed period.
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		Albania does not operate, nor has plans to operate, a SWO-N fishery.
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		Albania has not authorized any of its ports to receive landings or allow transshipment of SWO-MED.
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		Albania does not have any catches of SWO-MED to report.
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		Albania does not tag and has not landed any tagged SWO-MED fish
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		For the moment, there are no Fishery Inspection vessels in Albania.
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No	2017-02-11	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		Albania does not authorize any of its vessels of 20 m or over to catch N.SWO.
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		Albania does not authorize any of its vessels of 20 m or over to catch S.SWO.
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes		Albania does not permit by-catch of N.SWO in other fisheries.
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes		Albania does not permit by-catch of S.SWO in other fisheries.
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Albania does not participate in JIS for MED-SWO.
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		Albania does not operate or have plan to operate any fishery for MED-SWO.
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Albania does not authorize any vessels to fish for MED-ALB.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		Albania does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m+ to catch ALB-N.
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		Albania does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m+ to catch ALB-S.
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		Albania does not permit by-catch of N.ALB onboard of their vessels.
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		Albania does not permit by-catch of S.ALB onboard of their vessels.
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		Albania does not authorize sport/recreational vessels to catch Med-ALB.
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	No	2022-08-12	Billfish Check sheet sent to ICCAT.
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes		Albania does not carry out BUM/WHM/SPF fisheries.
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		Albania does not carry out BIL fisheries.
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	No	2022-08-12	Shark Check sheet sent to ICCAT.
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		Albania does not have any catches of North Atlantic shortfin mako to report.
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	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	No		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.
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		Albania does not have an NPOA for seabirds and has not longline fishery in the area to which the requirement pertains.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		Albania started since 2019 and continues the implementation of the by-catch monitoring program through the observers on board of fishing vessels (trawlers and purse seiners in Adriatic Sea) in the frame of GFCM project.
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by Albania.
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		Albania have not lodged an objection to any of ICCAT Recommendations.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

With reference to relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures, Albania have transposed into national legislation all applicable ICCAT recommendations on BFT. Fishing for bluefin tuna continue to be regulated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, through the respective Ministerial Order No. 385, date 9/8/2022 “On the implementation of ICCAT recommendation amending Recommendation 19-04 amending Recommendation 18-02 Establishing a multi-year management plan for bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean [Rec. 21-08].

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

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

BFT farming activities were initiated in 2021 – Albania had adopted all pertinent ICCAT Recommendations into its local legislation mechanism and CPC Albania applied its best efforts to ensure correct governance in this new sector in the knowledge that, where necessary, it will have the support of the Secretariat.

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

This year, regarding the data of the tables Part I/Annex 1 and Part II/Section 3 and seeing the limit time remain, we exported from IOMS the specific templates to complete the tables offline and to submit them to the Secretariat for import into IOMS.

We hope with the support of Secretariat, we will be able to transmit the data online through IOMS next year. It was a particular year 2022 for us in Albania in having internet access and checking email due to a cyber terrorist attack in the government servers by middle of July 2022.

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

SUMMARY

*The national catches of tuna and tuna-like species recorded in 2021 are around 451,478 t for swordfish from a quota of 486,910 t, 1,649.805 t for bluefin tuna including 3,152.833 kg of dead individuals recorded during the live tuna fishing campaign by tuna purse seiners and 2,481.859 t for small tunas. Shark catch data have been collected in the context of monitoring shark species, for two shark species that are taken as bycatch and accidentally: around 3,443 t of blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) and 2,183 t of thresher shark (*Alopias vulpinus*). 21 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 four (4) joint fishing groups. As a result of this fishing, 1,649.805 t of bluefin tuna have been caught from the quota of 1655 t that was allocated to Algeria, and of this amount caught, 3,152.833 kg of dead bluefin tuna have been recorded, representing 31 specimens. The national programme for sampling on landing continues in national ports, which allows for information on swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) to be collected regularly. It has been possible to carry out sampling for size and weight. 137 individual specimens were sampled. The size interval ranges from 100 cm to 210 cm.*

RÉSUMÉ

*Les captures nationales des thonidés et des espèces voisines enregistrées en 2021, sont de l'ordre de 451,478 tonnes pour l'espadon sur un quota de 486,910 tonnes, de 1649.805 tonnes pour le thon rouge dont 3152,833 kg de pièces mortes enregistrés durant la campagne de pêche au thon vivant par les thoniers senneurs et de 2481,859 tonnes pour les thonidés mineurs. Des données de captures de requins ont été collectées dans le cadre du suivi des espèces de requins à ce titre deux espèces de requins pêchées accessoirement et accidentellement, elles ont de l'ordre 3,443 tonnes pour le requin à peau bleue « *Prionace glauca* », et de 2,183 tonnes pour le requin renard « *Alopias vulpinus* ». La campagne de pêche au thon rouge vivant par des navires senneurs battant pavillon Algérien, a été accomplie par 21 navires thoniers senneurs, d'une longueur comprise entre 21,80 m et 40 m. Cette campagne a été organisée en quatre (04) groupes de pêche conjointe. A l'issue de cette pêche, 1649,805 tonnes de thon rouge ont été capturés sur un quota de 1655 tonnes octroyées à l'Algérie, de ces quantités capturées 3152, 833 kg de thon rouge mort a été enregistré et qui représente 31 pièces. Le programme national d'échantillonnage au débarquement se poursuit au niveau des ports nationaux, ce qui permet la collecte régulière d'informations biologiques de l'espadon *Xiphias gladius*. Des échantillonnages de taille et de poids ont pu être effectués. Le nombre d'individus échantillonnés est de 137 spécimens. L'intervalle de taille oscille entre 100 cm et 210cm.*

RESUMEN

*Las capturas nacionales de túnidos y especies afines consignadas en 2021 son del orden de 451,478 t de pez espada de una cuota de 486,910 t, de 1,649,805 t para el atún rojo, de las cuales 3.152,833 kg corresponden a ejemplares muertos consignadas durante la campaña de pesca de atún rojo vivo de los cerqueros y de 2.481,859 t de pequeños túnidos. Se han recopilado datos de capturas de tiburones como parte del seguimiento de las especies de tiburones. Dos especies de tiburones se capturan de forma fortuita y accidental, y estas capturas se sitúan en aproximadamente 3.443 t en el caso del tiburón azul (*Prionace glauca*) y 2.183 t en el del tiburón zorro (*Alopias vulpinus*). La campaña de pesca de atún rojo vivo de los cerqueros con pabellón argelino la han realizado 21 cerqueros atuneros, con una eslora de entre 21,80 m y 40 m. Esta campaña se ha organizado en cuatro (4) grupos de pesca conjunta. Al final de esta pesquería, se capturaron 1.649,805 t de atún rojo de una cuota de 1.655 t concedida a Argelia, de las cuales se registraron 3.152,833 kg de ejemplares de atún rojo muerto, lo que se corresponde con 31 ejemplares. El programa nacional de muestreo de desembarques continúa en los puertos nacionales, lo que permite recoger regularmente información biológica sobre el pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*). Se pudieron tomar muestras de altura y peso. El número de ejemplares muestreados fue de 137. La gama de tallas oscila entre 100 cm y 210 cm.*

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

En 2021, les captures algériennes totales de thonidés et des espèces voisines sont réparties comme suit :

- Thon rouge	1649,805 tonnes
- Espadon	451,478 tonnes
- Thonidés mineurs	2481,859 tonnes

La campagne de pêche au thon rouge vivant au titre de 2021 s'est soldée par la capture de 1649.805 tonnes, grâce à l'intervention d'une flotte nationale composée de 21 navires thoniers senneurs, regroupés en quatre 04 groupes de pêches conjointes.

Conformément à la recommandation 16-05 notamment son paragraphe 4, le quota d'espadon de l'Algérie au titre de l'année 2021, s'est vu diminué de 3%, comme chaque année depuis 2017, il est passé à 486,910 tonnes. La quantité pêchée s'élève à 451,478 tonnes, soit un solde de 35,432 tonnes.

La pêche à l'espadon demeurant à caractère artisanal, la flottille palangrière intervient dans la zone côtière dont la durée des marées ne dépasse guère les 24h. Cette activité peut s'exercer et s'exerce par l'obtention d'une autorisation de pêche annuelle délivrée par l'Administration des pêches territorialement compétente, En tenant compte de la période de fermeture de pêche à l'espadon réglementaire, qui s'étale du 1^{er} janvier au 31 mars.

Un contrôle et suivi rigoureux des captures d'espadon en terme de quantité débarquées et de la taille minimale marchande est opérationnel au niveau de tous les ports de débarquement cette opération est assurée par les inspecteurs de la pêche déployés le long du littoral qui veillent au respect de la réglementation en vigueur et signalent en temps réel toute infraction. En mer, c'est le Service National des Garde-côtes (SNGC) qui joue le rôle de police des mers.

Par Ailleurs, il est important de signaler que le nombre de jours en mer ne dépasse guère les 90 jours, car en plus des fermetures biologiques de cette pêcherie, cette activité est aussi impactée par les mauvaises conditions climatiques qui engendrent l'inactivité de la flottille artisanale ciblant l'espadon, mais aussi par le manque de moyens à réparer les petites embarcations dont le taux d'immobilisation est non négligeable.

Néanmoins, afin d'assurer la pérennité et la durabilité de cette ressource et préserver ainsi que leur emploi y afférents, 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 de 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, d'autant qu'elle ne permet pas l'embarquement d'observateurs à bord, vue l'exiguïté de l'espace à bord de ces petites embarcations, s'ajoute à cela, le fait que tous les spécimens sont débarqués éviscérés au niveau des ports désignés.

Les thonidés mineurs représenté par 4 espèces à savoir *Sarda sarda*, *Euthynnus alletteratus*, *Auxis rochei* et *Orcynopsis unicolor*, capturés à l'aide de différents types de métiers utilisant différents types d'engins à savoir, palangres, sennes, et chaluts. Les quantités capturées et enregistrées pour 2021 sont à hauteur de 2481,859 tonnes. Ces données sont consignées au niveau des formulaires Tâche 1, captures nominales ST02-T1NC et Tâche 2, estimations des captures ST03-T2CE.

Pour le thon rouge *Thynnus thynnus*, les 31 individus capturés morts durant les opérations de pêche effectuées au titre de la campagne de pêche de 2021 ont un poids total de 3152,833 kg.

Vu la petitesse du nombre d'individus morts qui est de 31, cette distribution reste peu représentative de tout le reste de la capture estimée à 1649.805 tonnes,

S'agissant de l'espadon *Xiphias gladius*, et dans le cadre du programme d'échantillonnage biologique des échantillons de taille et de poids ont été effectués durant l'année 2021, l'échantillon possède 137 spécimens effectués durant les mois d'avril, mai, juin, juillet, août et septembre. La distribution des fréquences de taille de l'espadon, obtenue est représentée dans le **tableau 2**.

Echantillonnage biologique de l'espadon année 2022

L'échantillonnage biologique a été effectuée par le CNRDPA dans la région centre de la côte algérienne d'une façon aléatoire en fonction de la disponibilité du produit dans les ports, de mois d'Avril au mois de septembre 2021.

Au total, 137 individus ont été échantillonnés dont la taille varie de 100 à 210 cm. (**tableau 1**).

La **figure 1** reprend la distribution de fréquence de taille de l'espadon échantillonné dans la région centre de la côte algérienne

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 le Ministère de la Pêche et des Productions Halieutiques. En effet, c'est grâce aux résultats des études effectuées sur les pêcheries Algériennes que des orientations scientifiques indispensables à la prise de décision pour la gestion et l'aménagement des ressources halieutiques mais aussi au développement de l'Aquaculture pour le cas échéant palier au déficit éventuel en ressource halieutiques. Ce centre procède aussi 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 et non significative dans la mesure où ces prises représentent moins de 2% des captures.

Aussi, dans le 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.

Dans ce contexte un programme pilote d'une année, a été inscrit dans le cadre de la FAO, qui consiste en la collecte d'information sur les prises accessoires de tortues et d'oiseaux de mer, ainsi que leur interactivité avec les différents types d'engins, notamment les palangres. Aussi pour minimiser les effets des prises accessoires de ces espèces, on veille à la remise à l'eau immédiate des spécimens capturés, dans le meilleur des états en retirant les hameçons sans trop les endommager, pour éviter leur vulnérabilité dans le milieu naturel qui pourrait engendrer une forte mortalité.

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 pas parties des espèces ciblées par la flottille commerciale, ces espèces n'étant pas prisées par les consommateurs locaux et donc leur valeur commerciale reste très faible, les espèces sont débarquées entières, ne sont jamais dépourvues de leurs ailerons ni d'autres parties de leur corps.

RÉSUMÉ DE DÉCLARATION EXIGENCES D'APPLICATION

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Réponse/raison pour N/A
S:GEN01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Non	15 septembre 2022
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	Non	31 juillet 2022
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Non	31 juillet 2022
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Non	31 juillet 2022

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Réponse/raison pour N/A
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 ; T2SZ	Non	31 juillet 2022
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Non	31 juillet 2022
S:GEN07	Campagnes de marquage scientifique (inventaires)	Oui	Aucune campagne de marquage n'est opérée.
S:GEN08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Oui	Aucune apposition ni récupération des marques conventionnelles.
S:GEN09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Oui	Aucune apposition ni récupération des marques électroniques.
S:GEN10	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux	Non	Aucun changement n'est opéré depuis la dernière transmission.
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Oui	Aucun changement n'opéré depuis la dernière transmission.
S:GEN12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Oui	Non applicable cette espèce n'est pas répertoriée en Algérie.
S:GEN13	Informations spécifiques sur les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangrières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Oui	Aucun changement n'opéré depuis la dernière transmission.
S:BFT01	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille de spécimens mis à mort dans les fermes (BFT)	Oui	Non applicable. En Algérie, n'existe pas actuellement des fermes d'élevage du thon rouge.
S:BFT02	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille provenant de caméras stéréoscopiques (résultats de données brutes BFT) OU méthodologie alternative pour l'estimation de la taille du thon rouge	Oui	Non applicable. En Algérie, n'existe pas actuellement des fermes d'élevage du thon rouge.
S:BFT03	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille provenant de caméras stéréoscopiques (rapports récapitulatifs sur le thon rouge au moment de la mise en cage)	Oui	Non applicable. En Algérie, n'existe pas actuellement des fermes d'élevage du thon rouge.
S:BFT04	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Oui	Aucun changement n'est opéré depuis la dernière transmission.
S:BFT05	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Oui	Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'autorise pas la pêche du thon rouge de l'Ouest.
S:BFT06	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Oui	Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'autorise pas la pêche du thon rouge de l'Ouest.
S:BFT07	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Oui	Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'autorise pas la pêche du thon rouge de l'Ouest.

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Réponse/raison pour N/A
S:BFT09	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	Oui	Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'autorise pas la pêche dans l'Atlantique Nord.
S:TRO02	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	Oui	Non applicable, aucune pêche sous DCP.
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 : Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Oui	Non applicable, aucune pêche sous DCP informations.
S:TRO04	Tâche 3 : Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Oui	Non applicable, aucune pêche sous DCP.
S:TRO05	Tâche 3 : Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Oui	Non applicable, aucune pêche des tropicaux en Algérie.
S:TRO10	Information sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui	Non applicable, aucune pêche des tropicaux en Algérie.
S:TRO06	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Oui	Non applicable, aucune pêche des tropicaux en Algérie.
S:TRO07	Données historiques d'opérations sous DCP	Oui	Non applicable, aucune pêche sous DCP.
S:ALB01	Âge à la maturité	Oui	Non applicable, pas d'échantillonnage effectué.
S:ALB02	Habitat	Oui	Pas d'échantillonnage effectué.
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition des captures	Oui	Pas d'échantillonnage effectué.
S:ALB04	Séries de CPUE	Oui	Non applicable, aucune pêche sous DCP.
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion des reproducteurs et des recrues dans les prises.	Oui	Pas d'échantillonnage effectué.
S:BIL03	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/de makaires épée	Oui	Non applicable, groupe d'espèces non répertorié en Algérie.
S:BIL04	Informations sur les programmes de collecte de données de la pêche artisanale et/ou de petits métiers.	Oui	Non applicable, groupe d'espèces non répertorié en Algérie.
S:BIL05	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique concernant BIL	Oui	Non applicable, groupe d'espèces non répertorié en Algérie.
S:SHK01	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Non	Données de captures par type de métier ont été portées sur les formulaires de Tâche 2.

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Réponse/raison pour N/A
S:SHK02	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taube bleu et de l'échantillonnage biologique de cette espèce	Oui	Non applicable espèce non répertoriée.
S:SHK03	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	Oui	Non applicable espèce non répertoriée.
S:SHK04	La quantité de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Nord capturé et retenu à bord, ainsi que rejets morts et les remises à l'eau de spécimens vivants	Oui	Non applicable. Il s'agit d'une espèce du Nord non concernée par cette exigence.
S:BYC01	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	Non	L'information sur les échouages de ces espèces fait toujours l'objet de suivi par les scientifiques nationaux et le centre de recherche relevant du secteur de la pêche.
S:BYC02	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Non	Toute prise accidentelle de tortue marine est systématiquement remise à l'eau vivante.
S:BYC03	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	Information prise en charge sur les formulaires de Tâche 1 et Tâche 2.
S:BYC04	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	Les mesures prises à cet effet ont été portées sur la Partie I du rapport annuel.
S:BYC05	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	Les mesures prises à cet effet ont été portées sur le rapport annuel.

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

RÉSUMÉ DE DÉCLARATION EXIGENCES D'APPLICATION

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
GENERALITE	M:GEN01	Rapports annuels	Non		15 septembre 2022
	M:GEN02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Non		L'Algérie a déclaré toutes les informations relatives aux pêcheries de l'ICCAT. Concernant les requins, il est important de noter que les requins relevant du mandat de l'ICCAT, sont en majorité peu ou pas représentés dans les eaux sous juridiction algérienne. Aussi, la consommation des requins ne fait pas partie des habitudes culinaires de la population.
	M:GEN03	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Non		15 aout 2022
	M:GEN04	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Oui		Non applicable à l'Algérie. Aucun affrètement n'a été effectué par l'Algérie.
	M:GEN05	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas conclu d'accord d'affrètement avec d'autres CPC.
	M:GEN06a	Rapports de transbordement -en mer	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas le transbordement.
	M:GEN06b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas le transbordement.
	M:GEN07	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas le transbordement.
	M:GEN08	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas le transbordement.
	M:GEN09	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	Oui		Non applicable. Les palangriers pélagiques ne sont pas autorisés à transborder.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:GEN10a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Oui		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).
	M:GEN10b	Points de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection portuaire	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas l'entrée de navires de pêche étrangers dans ses ports.
	M:GEN11	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas l'entrée de navires de pêche étrangers dans ses ports.
	M:GEN12	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas l'entrée de navires de pêche étrangers dans ses ports.
	M:GEN13	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas l'entrée de navires de pêche étrangers dans ses ports.
	M:GEN14	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas l'entrée de navires de pêche étrangers dans ses ports.
	M:GEN15	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas l'entrée de navires de pêche étrangers dans ses ports.
	M:GEN16	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Oui		Non applicable l'Algérie n'autorise pas l'entrée de navires de pêche étrangers dans ses ports.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:GEN17	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas conclu ce type d'accords bilatéraux.
	M:GEN18	Accords d'accès et modification	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a conclu aucun accord d'accès avec d'autres Parties ou sociétés privées.
	M:GEN19	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a conclu aucun accord d'accès avec d'autres Parties ou sociétés privées.
	M:GEN20	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 11 Mai 2021 et aucun changement n'a été effectué.
	M:GEN21	Rapport sur l'examen des mesures internes	Oui		Non applicable. Aucun changement n'est survenu depuis la dernière soumission de ce formulaire par l'Algérie.
	M:GEN23	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne réalise aucune pêche sportive ou récréative dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT.
	M:GEN24	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a aucune information à déclarer concernant les activités IUU présumées.
	M:GEN25	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Oui		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.
	M:GEN26	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Oui		Non applicable l'Algérie n'a aucune information pertinente à déclarer.
	M:GEN27	Données sur la non-application	Oui		L'Algérie n'a aucune information à déclarer sur la non-application soupçonnée des mesures de l'ICCAT.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:GEN28	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Oui		L'Algérie n'a reçu aucune allégation concernant la non-application des mesures de l'ICCAT.
	M:GEN29	Observations de navires	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a aucune information pertinente à déclarer.
	M:GEN30	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Oui		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.
	M:GEN31	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, le cas échéant, et/ou Autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage du thon rouge	Oui		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.
	M:GEN32	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	Oui		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.
	M:GEN33	Déclaration de toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Oui		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.
	M:GEN34	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne compte aucun navire sur la liste finale de navires IUU.
	M:GEN35	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour la récupération des observateurs	Non		31 janvier 2022

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:GEN36	Rapports sur des incidents impliquant des observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Oui		L'Algérie n'a aucun incident à signaler.
	M:GEN37	Signalisation de la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Aucun engin de pêche perdu n'a été récupéré.
	M:GEN38	Signalisation de la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Aucun engin de pêche n'a été signalé perdu
	M:GEN39	Points de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires (facultatif)	Oui		L'Algérie n'a pas de tels contacts, actuellement le chef de délégation nationale auprès de ICCAT est le seul contact ICCAT.
	M:GEN40	Déclarations d'approvisionnement	Oui		L'Algérie n'a pas de déclarations d'approvisionnement.
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	Fermes de thon rouge	Oui		Non applicable. Actuellement, l'Algérie n'a pas de fermes du thon rouge.
	M:BFT02	Rapports sur l'élevage du thon rouge	Oui		Non applicable, actuellement l'Algérie n'a pas de fermes de thon rouge.
	M:BFT03	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Oui		Non applicable. Actuellement, l'Algérie n'a pas de ferme de thon rouge.
	M:BFT04	Déclaration/Rapport de mise en cages du thon rouge	Oui		Non applicable. Actuellement, l'Algérie n'a pas de ferme de thon rouge.
	M:BFT05	Madragues de thon rouge	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne dispose pas de madragues
	M:BFT07	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité	Non		15 février 2022
	M:BFT08	Plan de la capacité d'élevage (et révisions, le cas échéant)	Non		15 février 2022
	M:BFT09	Modifications des plans de pêche	Non		16 mai 2022, application de la REC 21-08 dès le début de la campagne.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:BFT10	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 21-08	Oui		Aucune demande de ces documents n'a été formulée, l'Algérie a appliqué la REC 21-08 dès le début de la campagne.
	M:BFT11	Prises de thon rouge de 2021	Non		11 Mai 2022
	M:BFT12	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Non		11 mai 2022
	M:BFT13	Autres navires de thon rouge	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas ses navires à exercer des activités concernant le thon rouge de l'Est. 11 Mai 2022.
	M:BFT14	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Non		cp29-BFT_JFO renseigné 16 Mai 2022.
	M:BFT15	Messages VMS	Non		Oui
	M:BFT16	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Oui		L'Algérie n'a pas participé au programme ICCAT d'inspection conjointe durant l'année concernée. 15 février 2022.
	M:BFT17	Liste des navires d'inspection	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas participé au titre de l'année 2021 au programme d'inspection internationale conjointe.
	M:BFT18	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non		L'Algérie n'a pas participé au titre de l'année 2021 au programme d'inspection internationale conjointe.
	M:BFT19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas participé au titre de l'année 2021 au programme d'inspection internationale conjointe.
	M:BFT20	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Oui		L'Algérie n'autorise pas le transbordement. Le transbordement est interdit par la réglementation nationale. 15 février 2022.
	M:BFT21	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Non		15 février 2022
	M:BFT22	Rapports bi-mensuels de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Non		31 mai, 06 juin, 15 juin, 21 juin, 08 juin 2022
	M:BFT23	Rapports de capture mensuels sur le thon rouge	Non		15 juin, 30 juin 2022
	M:BFT24	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Non		Information transmise le 26 juin 2022.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:BFT25	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.	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'exploite pas de pêcherie de thon rouge de l'Ouest.
	M:BFT27	Rapport annuel du BCD	Oui		Non applicable, l'Algérie n'a pas délivré des BCD en format concerné durant l'exercice de l'année 2021.
	M:BFT28	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Oui		Non applicable. Aucun changement n'est survenu.
	M:BFT29	Points de contact pour les BCD	Oui		Non applicable, Aucun changement n'est survenu depuis la dernière soumission.
	M:BFT30	Législation relative au BCD	Oui		Non applicable. Aucun changement n'est survenu depuis la dernière soumission.
	M:BFT31	Résumé du marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Oui		Non applicable. Aucun changement n'est survenu depuis la dernière soumission de l'Algérie.
	M:BFT32	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a aucune information à déclarer concernant ces navires.
	M:BFT33	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Non		Les données ont été saisie directement par le biais du système eBCD, et les validations ont été effectuées par nos validateurs. De même pour l'enregistrements et les mise à jour. Rien à signaler.
	M:BFT34	Contrôles aléatoires	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne dispose pas de fermes de thon rouge.
	M:BFT35	Autorité nationale et points de contact responsables du navire de transformation participant au projet pilote REM	Oui		L'Algérie n'est pas impliqué dans le projet pilote REM.
ESPECES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas délivré d'autorisation de la pêche des espèces de thonidés tropicaux.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:TRO02	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Oui		Non applicable. Aucune pêcherie du thon obèse, albacore et listao n'existe en Algérie.
	M:TRO03	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas reçu de rapport d'activités IUU concernant ses navires et n'a aucune information supplémentaire à déclarer.
	M:TRO06	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Oui		Non applicable. Aucune importation de thon obèse congelé. Informations transmises le 01/04/2022.
	M:TRO07	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui		Non applicable. Aucun changement n'est survenu depuis la dernière soumission.
	M:TRO09	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne capture pas de thonidés tropicaux Information transmise le 31 janvier 2022.
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S25)	Oui		Non applicable l'Algérie ne déploie pas de DCP pour capturer des thonidés tropicaux. Information transmise le 31 janvier 2022.
	M:TRO11	Déclarations/plans de capacité/de pêche des thonidés tropicaux	Oui		Non applicable, l'Algérie n'autorise pas ses navires à pêcher les thonidés tropicaux Information transmise le 30 janvier 2021.
	M:TRO13	Captures mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET ; SKJ ; YFT)	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne capture pas de thons tropicaux (BET/YFT/SKJ).
	M:TRO14	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne capture pas le BET,SKJ, et YFT.
	M:TRO15	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne capture pas de thon obèse.
	M:TRO17	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	Oui		Non applicable, l'Algérie ne capture pas les thonidés tropicaux.
	M:TRO18	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application du TRO 2017	Oui		Non applicable, l'Algérie ne capture pas les thonidés tropicaux.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:TRO20	Résultats des essais sur la surveillance électronique	Oui		Non applicable en l'Algérie. Espèce non répertoriée en Algérie.
ESPADON	M:SWO01	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'importe pas de l'espadon.
	M:SWO02	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui		Non applicable. Aucun changement n'est survenu depuis la dernière soumission.
	M:SWO03	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		15 janvier 2022
	M:SWO04	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui		Non applicable. Aucun navire de pêche sportive ou récréative ne cible l'espadon en Algérie.
	M:SWO05	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	Oui		L'Algérie ne compte pas de navires sportifs/récréatifs en vue de pêcher l'espadon de la Méditerranée opérant dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT.
	M:SWO06	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		14 septembre 2022
	M:SWO07	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'exploite pas les pêcheries d'espadon du Nord.
	M:SWO10	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Non		28 février 2022 plan de pêche espadon. 31 mars 2022 formulaire CP24-Authports.
	M:SWO11	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Non		30 juillet 2022, 01 aout 2022, 28 avril 2022,
	M:SWO12	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne marque pas et n'a pas débarqué de spécimens d'espadon de la Méditerranée marqués.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:SWO13	Liste des navires d'inspection	Oui		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.
	M:SWO14	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Oui		Non applicable. La pêche à l'espadon de la Méditerranée s'effectue dans les eaux sous juridiction nationale.
	M:SWO15	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas autorisé ses navires de 20 mètres ou plus à capturer de l'espadon du Nord.
	M:SWO16	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas autorisé ses navires de 20 mètres ou plus à capturer de l'espadon du Sud.
	M:SWO17	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne permet pas la prise accessoire d'espadon du Nord dans d'autres pêcheries. Pêcherie inexistante en Algérie.
	M:SWO18	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Oui		Non applicable. Cette CPC ne permet pas la prise accessoire d'espadon du Nord dans d'autres pêcheries. Pêcherie inexistante en Algérie.
	M:SWO19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas dans le programme d'inspection internationale conjointe.
	M:SWO20	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		15 mars 2022 plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée de l'Algérie au titre de l'année 2021
GERMON	M:ALB03	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Oui		Non applicable, Algérie n'a aucun navire ciblant le germon de la Méditerranée information transmise le 15 Mars 2022.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:ALB04	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas ses navires de 20 mètres ou plus à capturer du germon du Nord.
	M:ALB05	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas ses navires de 20 mètres ou plus à capturer du germon du Sud.
	M:ALB06	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui		Non applicable. Il n'existe aucune pêcherie de germon de l'Atlantique Nord en Algérie.
	M:ALB07	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Oui		Non applicable. Il n'existe aucune pêcherie de germon de l'Atlantique Sud en Algérie.
	M:ALB08	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer du germon de la Méditerranée	Oui		Non applicable, l'Algérie n'autorise aucun navire de pêche sportive/récréative à capturer du MED-ALB en 2021.
ISTIOPHORID	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Non		L'Algérie n'est pas concerné par cette exigence du fait qu'elle ne répertorie pas ce groupe d'espèces.
	M:BIL04	Demande de dérogation à la remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	Non		L'Algérie n'a pas émis de demande de dérogation à la mise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF, et n'est pas concerné par cette pêcherie.
	M:BIL05	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique pour les BIL	Oui		Non applicable, les espèces qui doivent faire l'objet d'essai ne sont pas répertoriées en Algérie. Information transmise le 28/02/2022.
REQUINS	M:SHK05	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Non		L'Algérie applique les mesures de conservations et de gestion pour les requins.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		L'Algérie n'a pas débarqué de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique du Nord.
AUTRES ESPS / PRISE ACCESSOIRE	M:BYC01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7, telle que modifiée par la Rec. 13-11 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Non		L'Algérie a mis en place un programme de sensibilisation destinée 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.
	M:BYC02	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	Oui		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.
	M:BYC03	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.	Oui		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.
DIVERS	M:SDP01	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Oui		Non applicable. Il n'existe aucun autre programme de document statistiques électronique de capture.
	M:MIX01	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Oui		Aucune objection n'a été formulée par l'Algérie pour les recommandations et résolutions adoptées par la Commission en 2021.

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

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 veiller à ce que toutes les mesures de gestion édictées par l'ICCAT à travers les recommandations et résolutions soient appliquées et respectées et renforcé dans la réglementation nationale.

A ce titre, et tenant compte de la spécificité de cette pêcherie et sa complexité, des améliorations sont opérées au dispositif réglementaire régissant la pêche au thon rouge. Ainsi, des changements sont apportés à l'arrêté du 19 avril 2010 instituant des quotas de pêche au thon rouge pour les navires battant pavillon national, pour pallier aux insuffisances et carences enregistrées à l'issue de chaque campagne de pêche au thon rouge.

En application des dispositions des recommandations de l'ICCAT et de la législation et réglementation nationale en vigueur, en matière de contrôle, un observateur-contrôleur relevant de l'Administration des pêches est embarqué à bord de chaque navire. L'observateur national a pour mission d'assurer 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 et de veiller sur le déroulement des opérations de pêche et transferts dans le respect de la réglementation en vigueur.

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.

Comme préconiser par la recommandation de l'ICCAT ainsi que la réglementation nationale en vigueur, les navires thoniers sont équipés d'une balise VMS, qui est restée active durant toute la campagne (05 jours avant et 05 jours après 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 débarquements 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 2021, l'Algérie a engagé 21 navires thoniers senneurs, groupé en 04 groupes de pêche conjointe (02 JFO).

En ce qui concerne la pêche à l'espadon, il y a lieu de rappeler que cette activité est pratiquée d'une façon artisanale en Algérie, moyennant des navires de type petits métiers, dont les longueurs sont comprises entre 4 et 12 mètres.

Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des dispositions 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, d'où la présence des inspecteurs de pêche sur les ports de débarquement.

Par ailleurs et conformément aux recommandations de l'ICCAT sur l'espadon de la Méditerranée, l'Algérie depuis 2019, a fixé et instauré une la période de la fermeture de la pêche à l'espadon. Qui est du 1^{er} janvier au 31 mars de chaque année.

En matière de développement de la pêche artisanale, une stratégie et système ont été mis en place par le secteur pour répondre au besoin de ce segment de l'activité de la pêche très important en Algérie en terme de nombre de navires mais aussi en terme de nombre de pêcheurs dans cette filière dont des familles entières en dépendent économiquement.

Cette activité est 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, quel que soit le type et la longueur du navire. Néanmoins, il est important de signaler que ce texte réglementaire fait l'objet d'une révision afin de répondre au mieux aux besoins de la profession et d'assurer la pérennité des ressources halieutiques nationales et répondre efficacement aux exigences de l'ICCAT.

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.

Les insuffisances mineures constatées en matière de maîtrise de l'application des exigences de l'ICCAT en matière de renseignement du journal de pêche ont pris une nette amélioration, par le programme de l'administration de la pêche qui a procédé au perfectionnement des capitaines de pêche pour améliorer cette maîtrise.

Aussi, la difficulté réside dans l'obligation de soumettre des données exigées par l'ICCAT, or dans certains cas, l'exigence ne peut s'appliquer, pour une raison ou une autre comme pour le groupe des isthiophoridés comme mentionner, et pour laquelle l'Algérie a demandé une exemption justifiée par l'inexistence de ce groupe d'espèces dans les eaux Algériennes, et aussi le fait qu'aucune flottille nationale n'est autorisée à aller pêcher les makaires dans les eaux de pays tiers.

Il y a aussi, la difficulté à embarquer des observateurs scientifiques à bord des navires palangriers ciblant l'espadon, de par l'étroitesse des embarcations artisanales non pontées.

Tableau 1. Distribution de fréquence de taille de *Thynnus thunnus* au titre de 2021.

<i>LT</i>	<i>Ni</i>
115	4
110	3
120	3
118	1
130	2
140	2
150	6
165	2
160	2
170	6

Tableau 2. Distribution de fréquence de taille *Xiphias gladius* 2021.

<i>Size range (LJFL cm)</i>	<i>Effectifs</i>
100-104	8
105-109	4
110-114	11
115-119	3
120-124	6
125-129	7
130-134	5
135-139	5
140-144	31
145-149	9
150-154	1
155-159	2
160-164	9
165-169	1
170-174	4
175-179	5
180-184	2
185-189	7
190-194	3
195-199	7
200-204	5
205-210	2
Total	137

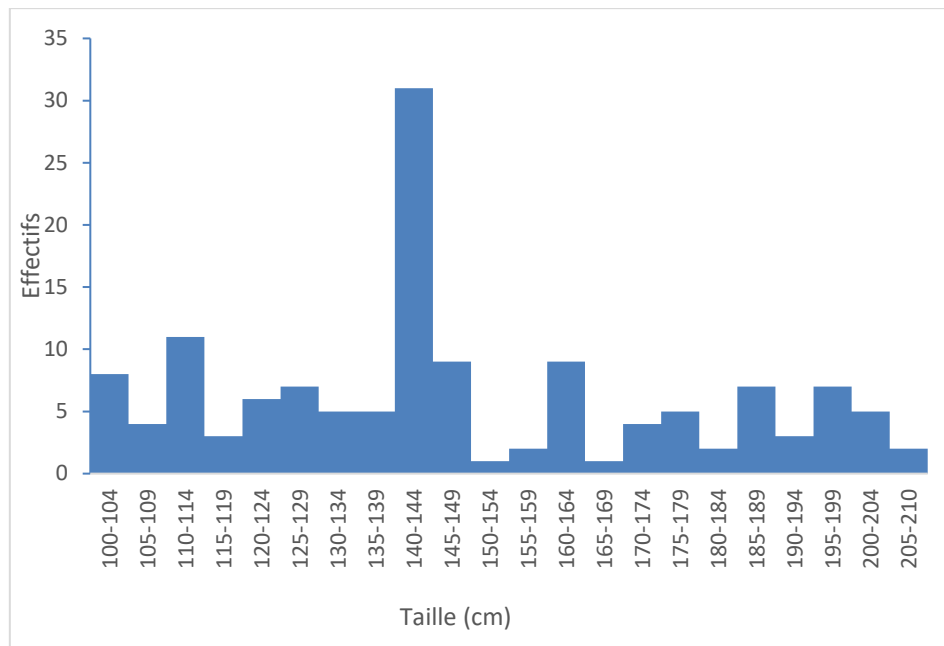


Figure 1. Histogramme de distribution de fréquence de taille de *Xiphias gladius*.

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

SUMMARY

In 2021, Angola licensed a total of 32 vessels of ICCAT Contracting Parties to operate in waters under its jurisdiction. The licensing procedure observed the ICCAT Recommendation 10-2 as well as the national regulations. The National Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture did not compile the annual catch data as the Directorate was informed (via email) that European associated purse-seiners data have been reported by the EU and associated countries by Mr. Arnaud Peyronnet. We are therefore waiting for further advice on how to proceed. After holding a few meetings with Angolan representatives (fishing right holders), the Angolan Fisheries Authority has been receiving Entry and Exit Reports, via email, from the French flagged vessels licensed by the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources. These reports contain catch data of various tuna and tuna-like species including Thunnus obesus (patudo), Thunnus albacores (yellowfin tuna) and Katsuwonus pelamis (skipjack) and other species. However, we also need further advice on how to proceed as far as reporting is concerned. The artisanal fishery also makes an important contribution to the catch of small tropical species by using handlines and traps as fishing gears. The total reported catch was 9,678 kg. The main species caught by the artisanal fishery were Katsuwonus pelamis (Gaido/bonito), Auxis rochei (Judeu), Euthynnus alletteratus (Merma), Scomber amorustritor (Serra) and Sarda sarda (Serrajão).

RÉSUMÉ

En 2021, l'Angola a autorisé un total de 32 navires de Parties contractantes de l'ICCAT à opérer dans les eaux relevant de sa juridiction. La procédure d'octroi de licences a respecté la Recommandation 10-2 de l'ICCAT ainsi que les réglementations nationales. La Direction nationale des Pêches et de l'Aquaculture n'a pas compilé les données sur les captures annuelles car elle a été informée (par courrier électronique) que les données des senneurs européens associés ont été déclarées par l'UE et les pays associés à M. Arnaud Peyronnet. Nous attendons donc de nouvelles instructions sur la manière de procéder. Après avoir tenu quelques réunions avec des représentants angolais (détenteurs de droits de pêche), l'autorité angolaise de la pêche a reçu, par courrier électronique, des rapports d'entrée et de sortie de la part des navires battant pavillon français, titulaires d'une licence du ministère de la Pêche et des Ressources marines. Ces rapports contiennent des données sur les captures de divers thonidés et espèces apparentées, notamment Thunnus obesus (thon obèse), Thunnus albacores (albacore), Katsuwonus pelamis (listao) et d'autres espèces. Nous avons néanmoins besoin de conseils complémentaires sur la manière de procéder en matière de déclaration. La pêche artisanale contribue également de manière importante à la capture de petites espèces tropicales en utilisant des lignes à main et des madragues comme engins de pêche. Le total des captures déclarées était de 9.678 kg. Les principales espèces capturées par la pêche artisanale étaient Katsuwonus pelamis (Gaido/bonito), Auxis rochei (Judeu), Euthynnus alletteratus (Merma), Scomber amorustritor (Serra) et Sarda sarda (Serrajão).

RESUMEN

En 2021 Angola concedió licencias a un total de 32 buques de Partes contratantes ICCAT para operar en las aguas bajo su jurisdicción. El procedimiento de concesión de licencias se ajustó a la Recomendación 10-02 de ICCAT, así como a los reglamentos nacionales. La Dirección Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura no recopiló los datos anuales de capturas, ya que la Dirección fue informada (por correo electrónico) de que los datos de los cerqueros asociados europeos han sido comunicados por la UE y los países asociados por el Sr. Arnaud Peyronnet. Por tanto, estamos a la espera de recibir más asesoramiento sobre cómo proceder. Tras celebrar algunas reuniones con representantes angoleños (titulares de derechos de pesca), la Autoridad angoleña de pesca ha estado recibiendo por correo electrónico los informes de entrada y salida de los buques de pabellón francés autorizados por el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Marinos. Estos informes contienen datos de capturas de diversas especies de túnidos y especies afines, como Thunnus obesus (patudo), Thunnus albacores (rabil) y Katsuwonus pelamis (listado), entre otras. Sin embargo, también necesitamos asesoramiento adicional sobre cómo proceder en lo que respecta a

la presentación de informes. 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 comunicada fue de 9.678 t. Las principales especies capturadas por la pesca artesanal fueron Katsuwonus pelamis (gaido/bonito), Auxis rochei (judeu), Euthynnus alletteratus (merma), Scomber amorustritor (Serra) y Sarda sarda (Serrajão).

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The National Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture license 1 vessel to fish tuna or tuna-like species with Angolan flag, using longline fishing gear. During the fishing season, only 9 vessels from Contracting Parties operating in the Angolan waters submitted a summary of catches by species via e-mail whenever they enter or exit the country's Exclusive Economic Zone. It is believed that this procedure facilitate the estimation of the amount of fish caught in Angolanwaters.

1.1 Number of vessels by gear, size

A total of 33 licenses were issued by Angola in 2021 for the industrial fishery of which 32 purse seiners chartered from Spain and France and 1 long liner from Angola (**Table 1**).

1.2 Catch statistics

There are 4 licensed artisanal fishing vessels (< 14 meters LOA) that catch small tropical tunas as bycatch and trap fisheries in Benguela province which target small tropical tuna species mainly *Euthynnus alletteratus* (Merma). The annual reported catch of small tunas in the artisanal fishery was 9 678 kg in 2021.

The only Angolan flagged industrial vessel (with 30 meters LOA) started operating at the end of 2021, however, the first catches were reported early 2022.

Section 2: Research and statistics

The Tuna Technical Working Group was created under the National Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture (DNPA) who is responsible for data collection, compilation and statistics of tuna and tuna-like species. Task 1 (Nominal catches) for 2019 has been submitted to the Secretariat. The list of vessels licensed to operate in Angolan waters can be found below and reported to the ICCAT Secretariat. Information on Task 1 (Fleet characteristics) and Task 2 (Catch and Effort) is submitted.

2.1 Tuna biology and stock assessment

No biological data were collected for large tuna, Angola is still in the process to implement onboard observer program to collect the necessary biological information. To make this action effective it is important to have the support of ICCAT.

Tropical tuna fish have high socio-economic relevance for many communities, and landings of these species contribute to their livelihood. The lack of implementation of the sampling program for the artisanal fisheries makes no data available for the main landings sites, namely Chamune locality (12° 36` 05'') and Lucira (13° 52`60'').

Under the biological sampling program implemented by National Fisheries and Marine Research Institute, that covers the bottom trawl and purse seiner segment of the fleet, few data are recorded for BON in the purse seiners operating in Luanda and LTA in Lobito.

The length distribution of BON ranged from 23 to 32 cm, with clear mode, around 25and 26cm (**Figure 1**), showing a decrease in length structure compared to the last year, where the de was at 50 and 56 cm. The length distribution of FRI ranges from 23 to 32 cm, with a clear mode, peaking at between 25-26 cm (**Figure 2**). However, to get a better picture of the length composition of fish caught it is necessary to increase the number of sampling.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: 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 Zona (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 Agriculture and Fisheries and observe the national administrative procedures in context with ICCAT Recommendations. Since no vessels for large pelagic fishery are fishing with an Angolan flag, no national management measures are applicable.

Section 4: Inspection schemes and activities

The National Services for Monitoring and Surveillance of Fisheries and Aquaculture (SNFA) regularly inspect vessels before they embark on fishing expeditions. This is done to ensure that their licenses, 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 on board of the patrol vessels inspect the fishing activities, including the gears.

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 Angola in developing and implementing such measures. There is also limited capacity, both in terms of the availability of resources to carry out dedicated scientific research on sharks. However, in the ecosystem survey carried out in September 2022 detailed work has been conducted on shark taxonomic identification and a lot of biological data was collected.

Table 1. Number of licenses by country issued by Angola.

<i>COUNTRY FLAG</i>	<i>N° OF VESSELS</i>	<i>GEAR</i>
Spain	30	Purse seine
France	10	Purse seine
Angola	1	Long line
TOTAL	33	

Table 2. Total Catches for High Sea Tuna from 2012-2021 (Kg).

<i>YEAR</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
CATCH	8155,93	9496,43	17877,58	17630,81	19890,42	14897,84	5307824	3653799	-	-

Table 3. Total Catches by Gear Type Reported in the Last Three Years (Kg).

<i>SPECIES</i>	<i>2019</i>			<i>2020</i>			<i>2021</i>		
	<i>PURSE SEINE</i>	<i>LONGLINE</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>PURSE SEINE</i>	<i>LONGLINE</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>PURSE SEINE</i>	<i>LONGLINE</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
ALB	-	-	-						
BET	253155	-	253555						
YFT	150073	-	150073						
SKJ	3239537	-	3239537						
SWO	-	-	-						
WHM	-	-	-						
OTH	11034	-	11034						
TOTAL	3653799	-	3653799			*			*

* Information not provided due to the reasons stated earlier.

Table 4. Total Catch Reported by the Artisanal Fishery in 2021 (kg).

<i>2020</i>	
<i>SPECIES</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
LTA	2 923
FRI	20
BOM	965
MAW	1 530
SKJ	818
YFT	723
BLT	265
OTH	2 434
TOTAL	9 678

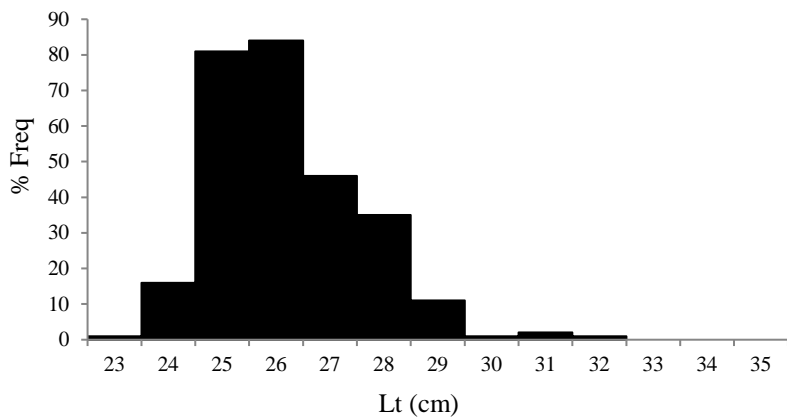


Figure 1. Length frequency of BON caught by the purse seiners in Lobito.

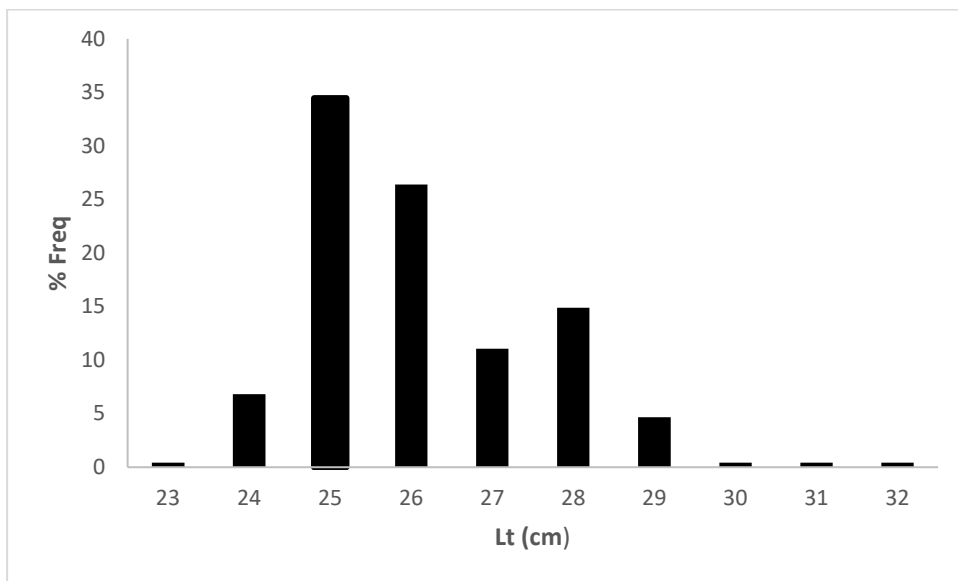


Figure 2. Length frequency of FRI caught by the purse seiners in Lobito.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BARBADOS¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA BARBADE
INFORME ANUAL DE BARBADOS

SUMMARY

In 2021 a total of 435 t of large pelagic species under ICCAT management were landed in Barbados by the island's fishing fleet. The fleet of 31 Barbadian longline vessels that fished during the year ranged in size from 11.3 m to 17.1 LOA (mean 13.1 m). Mass incursions of Sargassum sp. into local fishing areas continued through 2021, resulting in substantially reduced catches of the island's keystone species flying fish, dolphinfish and wahoo. The reduced catches of these species have been particularly low in the past three years reflected in a nearly 70% decline in the mean total annual catch for the island compared to the mean total annual catch for the period 1987-2014 (with the exception of 2011 and 2012, the first period of the mass sargassum incursions). While there was also an 18% reduction (in the catches of the groups of highly migratory species under the purview of ICCAT (tunas and billfishes, including swordfish) for the period (2019-2021, inclusive), the significantly reduced supply of local fresh fish was mitigated by the catches of highly migratory large pelagic species. The catches of these species became even more critical in underpinning the island's food security throughout the vagaries in food supply experienced during this period of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Draft 2021 Fisheries Management Regulations were submitted to and approved by Cabinet in November 2021. These comprehensive regulations provide a legislative framework to facilitate implementation of existing key ICCAT recommendations while allowing for timely alterations as may become necessary in keeping with the dynamic nature of fisheries and related fisheries management that are often reflected in the changes in ICCAT recommendations. The regulations are currently with the Chief Parliamentary Council (CPC), the legal drafter of legislation for the Government.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2021, la flottille de pêche de l'île a débarqué à la Barbade un total de 435 t de grands pélagiques relevant de l'ICCAT. La flottille de 31 palangriers barbadiens qui ont pêché au cours de l'année avait une longueur hors-tout comprise entre 11,3 et 17,1 mètres (moyenne de 13,1 mètres). Les incursions massives de Sargassum sp. dans les zones de pêche locales se sont poursuivies jusqu'en 2021 et ont entraîné une réduction substantielle des captures des principales espèces de l'île, à savoir le poisson volant, la coryphène commune et le thazard bâtard. Les captures de ces espèces ont été particulièrement faibles au cours des trois dernières années, ce qui s'est traduit par une baisse de près de 70 % de la moyenne des captures annuelles totales de l'île par rapport à la moyenne des captures annuelles totales pour la période 1987-2014 (à l'exception de 2011 et 2012, première période des incursions d'amas de sargasses). Bien qu'il y ait eu également une réduction de 18 % dans les captures de groupes d'espèces hautement migratoires relevant de l'ICCAT (thonidés et istiophoridés, y compris l'espadon) pendant la période 2019-2021, l'offre considérablement réduite de poisson frais local a été atténuée par les captures de grands pélagiques hautement migratoires. Les captures de ces espèces sont devenues encore plus cruciales pour soutenir la sécurité alimentaire de l'île durant les vicissitudes de l'approvisionnement alimentaire que nous avons connues pendant cette période de la pandémie de Covid-19. Le projet de règlement sur la gestion des pêches de 2021 a été soumis au Cabinet et approuvé par celui-ci en novembre 2021. Ces réglementations globales fournissent un cadre législatif pour faciliter la mise en œuvre des principales recommandations existantes de l'ICCAT, tout en permettant des modifications opportunes, si nécessaire, conformément à la nature dynamique des pêcheries et à la gestion des pêcheries y afférent qui se reflètent souvent dans les modifications des recommandations de l'ICCAT. Les réglementations se trouvent actuellement au Conseil parlementaire principal (CPC), le rédacteur juridique de la législation pour le gouvernement.

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RESUMEN

En 2021 la flota pesquera insular desembarcó en Barbados un total de 435 t de grandes pelágicos gestionados por ICCAT. La flota de 31 palangreros de Barbados que pescó durante el año oscilaba entre 11,3m y 14,3 m de LOA (media de 13,1m). Las incursiones de masivas de Sargazo (*Sargassum* sp.) en las zonas de pesca locales continuaron durante 2021, lo que dio lugar a una importante reducción de las capturas de las especies tradicionales de la isla, a saber, peces voladores, lampugas y peto. La reducción de las capturas de estas especies ha sido especialmente marcada en los últimos tres años, lo que se refleja en un descenso de casi el 70 % de la media de las capturas totales anuales de la isla en comparación con la media de las capturas totales anuales del periodo 1987-2014 (con la excepción de 2011 y 2012, el primer periodo de las incursiones masivas de sargazo). Aunque también se produjo una reducción del 18 % (en las capturas de los grupos de especies altamente migratorias bajo supervisión de ICCAT (túnidos e istiofóridos, incluido el pez espada) para el período (de 2019 a 2021 inclusive), la oferta significativamente reducida de pescado fresco local se vio mitigada por las capturas de especies de grandes pelágicos altamente migratorios. Las capturas de estas especies se volvieron aún más críticas para apuntalar la seguridad alimentaria de la isla a lo largo de los vaivenes en el suministro de alimentos experimentados durante este periodo de la pandemia de Covid-19. El proyecto de Reglamento de ordenación de la pesca de 2021 se presentó al Consejo de Ministros, que lo aprobó en noviembre de 2021. Estas regulaciones exhaustivas proporcionan un marco legislativo para facilitar la implementación de las recomendaciones clave existentes de ICCAT, al tiempo que permiten las modificaciones oportunas que puedan ser necesarias de acuerdo con la naturaleza dinámica de las pesquerías y la ordenación pesquera relacionada que a menudo se refleja en los cambios de las recomendaciones de ICCAT. El reglamento está actualmente en manos del Consejo Parlamentario Principal (CPC), redactor jurídico de la legislación para el Gobierno.

Part 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

In 2021 a total of around 435t of the large pelagic species under the purview of ICCAT was landed at Barbados by the island's commercial fishing fleet. As usual, longliners landed the majority of the catches (97%) of the highly migratory group of species (tunas, billfishes and swordfish) as well as landing a slightly larger proportion of the island's total shark catch (65%), while the majority of dolphinfish and wahoo (88% and 77%, respectively), were landed by other local vessels using single hook lines mainly on flying fish (*Hirundichthys affinis*) fishing trips.

A total of thirty-one (31) local longliners ranging in size from 11.3m to 17.1m LOA (mean 13.1m LOA) fished during 2021. No vessels 24m LOA or greater are in the Barbados fishing fleet and the lone vessel greater than 20m LOA is still only nominally registered but has 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 vessels use purse seine gear. No transshipments of ICCAT species were reported at Barbados in 2021.

Incursions of *Sargassum* sp., which occurred through 2021 resulted in the continued declines in the catches of important local fish such as flying fish (mainly *Hirundichthys affinis*) and dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*) with a consequent overall reduction the local fresh fish supply. In this context, the total landings of flying fish in 2021 was estimated as only 233 t which represented a 5% reduction from the catch reported in 2020 (246 t) and becoming the second lowest catch for those species ever recorded for the island since the late 1940's when fish catch statistics were routinely. Similarly, the total catches of dolphinfish and wahoo (*Acanthocybium solandri*), species that are typically taken during flying fish trips, were also the lowest reported since fish statistics have been kept.

To put this in perspective, the island's annual mean total fish catch over the last 3 years (2019-2021) was just 31% of the annual average during the years without sargassum incursions, 1987 through 2014 (with the exception of 2011 and 2012, the first period of sargassum incursions), during which flying fish contributed on average around 64%, and dolphinfish 20% of the total fish catch. Although the mean combined annual catch of tunas and billfishes for the past three years was also slightly lower (18%) than the combined annual totals of these species in the previous years without sargassum (1987 through 2014 with the exception of 2011 and 2012), in effect rather than only accounting for around 9% of the Barbados' total fish catch for the above-stated period without sargassum, in the last 3-year period catches of these species contributed 24% to the island's fish catch within the much reduced supply of fresh fish. As such, the 2021 catch of the group of ICCAT-managed highly migratory pelagic species was again important in mitigating the island's shortfall in catches of traditional species of flying fish, dolphinfish and wahoo.

Section 2: Research and statistics

No fish size data was collected during the dockside monitoring programme during the year due to a combination of limitations in staff, restrictions in movement and other controls associated with mitigating controls for the Covid-19 pandemic.

Barbados continued to participate in the work of a number of WECAFC working Groups with direct or indirect relevance to issues of interest to the ICCAT, including: The CRFM/WECAFC Working Group on Flyingfish/Dolphinfish in the Eastern Caribbean; Regional Working Group on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (RWG-IUU), WECAFC Working Group for the Conservation And Management of Sharks in the Wider Caribbean Region and the WECAFC/CRFM/OSPESCA Fisheries Data and Statistics Working Group (FDS-WG).

The University of the West Indies particularly through The Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES) headquartered at the Cave Hill Campus in Barbados has continued valuable work in conducting Sargassum related research and sharing information including the Sub-regional Sargassum Outlook Bulletins that provide 3-monthly island-scale forecasts of sargassum influxes to the Eastern Caribbean. Most of this body of work is available at <https://www.cavehill.uwi.edu/cermes/projects/sargassum/research.aspx>. UWI and other workers continue to explore potential uses of sargassum and in this context the Barbados Fisheries Division is participating in a project undertaken by the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) and Plant & Food Research, a New Zealand Crown Research Institute to explore the creation of new technologies and value chains from Sargassum, specifically to develop sargassum-derived product prototypes and production processes, including a commercialisation strategy to support its marketing. Phase 1 of the project, which involved raw material food safety testing and harvesting operations has now been completed.

Experimental fishing is currently being conducted in Barbados to compare the impacts of circle hooks to traditional “J” hooks on catch composition and the rates of live vs. dead capture of all species at haul-back by local longline gear, and also to identify the best fishing techniques and costs for harvesting swordfish. The contexts of these studies is detailed in the next section.

REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	No	2022-09-15		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	No		2022-07-31	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	No		2022-07-31	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	No	2022-07-31		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		Due to a combination of limitations in staff, restrictions in movement and other controls associated with mitigating controls for the COVID-19 pandemic it was not possible to collect fish size information during the reporting period.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		The CPC does not collect this information.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		The CPC was not involved in tagging surveys during the reporting period.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		The CPC did not collect any information under a tagging programme during the reporting period.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		The CPC was not involved in any electronic tagging surveys during the reporting period.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Yes		Barbados has not yet implemented an observer program. Provision 16-14 4b applies in the case of Barbados vessels. In this context, Barbados is examining options to comply with Rec. 16-14. Note that the Draft 2021 Fisheries Management Regulations (see section 4) mandate participation in approved observer programmes including electronic monitoring systems.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		Barbados has not implemented an observer program. Provision 16-14 4b applies in the case of Barbados vessels. In this context, Barbados is examining options to comply with Rec. 16-14. Note that the Draft 2021 Fisheries Management Regulations (see section 4) mandate participation in approved observer programmes including electronic monitoring systems.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		The sargassum events in the area are noted in the Annual Reports.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		The CPC does not participate in fisheries in the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT01	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Yes		Barbados does not engage in fishing or farming of bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		Barbados does not engage in any form of farming bluefin.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S: BFT02	Yes		Barbados does not engage in fishing or farming of bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes		Barbados does not engage in fishing or farming of bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT05	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Yes		Barbados does not engage in fishing or farming of bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		Barbados does not engage in fishing or farming of bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		Barbados does not engage in fishing or farming of bluefin tuna.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT09	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	Yes		Barbados does not engage in fishing or farming of bluefin tuna.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		Barbados does not use drifting FADs.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Yes		Barbados does not use drifting FADs.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		Barbados does not engage in purse-seine or bait boat fishing.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		No Barbadian fishing vessel greater than 20M LOA engaged in fishing during the 2021. Barbados has not yet implemented an observer program. Provision 16-14 4b applies in the case of Barbados vessels. In this context, Barbados is examining options to comply with Rec. 16-14. Note that the Draft 2021 Fisheries Management Regulations (see section 4) mandate participation in approved observer programmes including electronic monitoring systems.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		Barbados has not yet started an EMS program.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		No foreign fishing vessels landed catches or transhipped tunas at local ports. All tuna landings by local vessels at local Fish markets have been duly reported in Task 1 and 2 formats.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data	Yes		Barbados does not use drifting FADs and has no historical data to present.	
S:ALB01	Catch, size and age at maturity	Yes		The CPC does not fish Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	Yes		The CPC does not fish Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	Yes		The CPC does not fish Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	Yes		The CPC does not fish Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	Yes		The CPC does not fish Mediterranean albacore.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		Barbados is a developing CPC and marlin and spearfish catches are currently not discarded and all are used for local consumption.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		The data collection program for all Barbados fisheries has been described in several earlier National Reports. Planned improvements predicated on the enactment and implementation of the suite of 2021 draft Fisheries Management Regulations will be duly reported to the SCRS.	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		Barbados did not conduct any trials on electronic monitoring for BIL.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		Planned improvements in data collection for sharks predicated on the enactment and implementation of the suite of 2021 draft Fisheries Management Regulations will be duly reported to the SCRS.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		No landings of shortfin mako sharks were recorded and as such no research and biological sampling of this species was possible during the reporting period.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	No	2022-07-31	Only Tasks 1 and 2 data submitted.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes		This information was not collected during the reporting period. However under the draft 2021 Fisheries Management Regulations it will be mandatory for fishers to report this information.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No	2016-10-16		
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		Reporting and collection of this information has not been started yet. However, the Draft 2021 Fisheries Management Regulations (see section 4) mandates the reporting of interactions with marine turtles.	
S:BYC03	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	Yes		Barbados has not yet implemented an observer program. Provision 16-14 4b applies in the case of Barbados vessels. In this context, Barbados is examining options to comply with Rec. 16-14. Note that the Draft 2021 Fisheries Management Regulations mandate participation in approved observer programmes including electronic monitoring systems.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		It is very difficult to identify “bycatch” species in the context of the generalized nature of Barbados artisanal fisheries. In addition, it is extremely rare for any catch to be discarded apart from species that are illegal to be retained such as marine turtles. In this context, the Draft 2021 Fisheries Management Regulations includes an expanded list of species that are prohibited to be taken and mandates the reporting of any incidental catches of these species in both commercial and recreational fisheries.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		Experimental fishing is currently being conducted that will test the effectiveness of using circle hooks in reducing incidental by-catches. Studies testing the impact of fishing depth are also planned. The results of these studies will be duly reported to SCRS.	

Part II (Management implementation)

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

REPORTING SUMMARY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	No	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	No	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		This CPC is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		This CPC is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes		Not involved in any transshipment at sea.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes		Not involved in any transshipment in port during the reporting period.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		No at-sea transshipment is permitted by this CPC.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		This CPC has no carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments either at-sea or in-port.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		No pelagic long line vessels has been given permission to tranship to carrier vessels.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		ICCAT will be officially supplied with this information shortly but the point of Contact for port entry notifications is the Barbados Port Inc.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		ICCAT will be officially supplied with this information as soon as possible.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		ICCAT will be officially supplied with this information shortly but Cap 285B 1st schedule identifies the Port of Bridgetown as the designated port of entry.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		ICCAT will be officially supplied with this information shortly. Regulation 12 of the Barbados Harbours Regulations 1961 states that advanced notice must be given by foreign ships, which also applies to foreign fishing vessels administratively that time period is a minimum of 24 hours.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		ICCAT will be officially supplied with this information as soon as possible.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		ICCAT will be officially supplied with this information as soon as possible.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		ICCAT will be officially supplied with this information as soon as possible.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		ICCAT will be officially supplied with this information as soon as possible.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		This CPC has not entered into any such bilateral arrangements.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		This CPC has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		This CPC has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes		This CPC has no fishing vessels of 20m or above authorized to fish for, retain on board, transship or land tuna and tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		This CPC has no fishing vessels of 20m or above authorized to fish for, retain on board, transship or land tuna and tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		The Draft 2021 Fisheries Management Regulations mandate improved catch and effort and other fishing trip information recording and reporting including for non-target incidental catches and	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					discards by the recreational fishing fleet. The details of routine record keeping and reporting will be developed through stakeholder consultation.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Yes		This CPC has no information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		This CPC has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		This is being addressed and methods of improving the traceability of fish and fish products is being developed in the upgrade of food safety legislation which have already been drafted.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		This CPC has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		This CPC has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		This CPC has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		This CPC has not received any reports of its vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		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.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		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.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		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.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		This CPC has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		This CPC does not embark ICCAT Regional Observers.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		This CPC does not embark ICCAT Regional Observers.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		No lost fishing gear retrieved.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		No reports of lost fishing gear were received.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		This CPC does not have such contacts.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		This CPC does not have supply declarations.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	No	2022-08-15		
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any trap fishery for bluefin tuna.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08	Yes		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2021	Yes		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to catch BFT-E.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		This CPC does not authorize other fishing vessel to operate for BFT in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to allow vessels to carry out transshipment of BFT-E.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to allow landing of BFT-E.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		This CPC does not operate any BFT-W fishery or have any opportunity to take any BFT-W as by-catch.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No	2022-09-07		
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		This CPC has no information to report regarding such vessels.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		This CPC is not involved in the REM pilot project.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		There are no vessels greater than 20m currently authorized to fish in the CPC's registered fishing fleet.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No		2022-07-31	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		This CPC has not received reports of IUU activity by its vessels nor has any additional information to report.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		This information will be submitted shortly.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No	2022-09-07		
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No	2022-09-15		
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Yes		This CPC does not deploy drifting FADs to catch tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes		The catch reductions in para 4 of Rec. 19-02 do not apply to this CPC.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		This CPC does not have any purse seiners and large longline vessels (LOA 20m or greater) authorised to fish.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		This CPC did not reach 80% of its catch limit.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		This CPC did not reach its catch limit.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		All registered vessels in the CPC's fishing fleet are authorised to fish tropical tunas and as such this regulation does not apply.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Yes		All registered vessels in the CPC's fishing fleet are authorised to fish tropical tunas and as such this regulation does not apply.	
	M:TRO20	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Yes		The CPC has yet not conducted trials on electronic monitoring.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		The CPC will submit this information shortly.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No	2022-09-07		
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any of its sport/recreational vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		This CPC does not grant any permits for harpoons or longliners to catch highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		This CPC does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED, and hence has no specific closed period.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to receive landings or allow transhipment of SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		This CPC does not have any catches of SWO-MED to report.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		This CPCs does not tag and has not landed any tagged SWO-MED fish.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		This CPC does have any vessels of 20m or over authorised to fish in its fishing fleet.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		This CPC does have any vessels of 20m or over authorised to fish in its fishing fleet.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes		All vessels in the CPC's registered fishing fleet are authorised to fish N. SWO and as such no vessels are subject to this by-catch limit.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes		All vessels in the CPC's registered fishing fleet are authorised to fish S. SWO and as such no vessels are subject to this by-catch limit.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		This CPC does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to fish for ALB-MED.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		This CPC does not currently have any vessels 20m in its fleet that are authorized to fish.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		This CPC does not currently have any vessels in its fleet greater than 20m that are authorised to fish.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		This CPC allows all vessels registered in its fleet are allowed to fish for N-ALB and as such no validly registered vessels fall are subject to a special by-catch limit.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		The geographic range of S-ALB is beyond the fishing range of this CPCs fishing fleet.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		The geographic range of Med-ALB is beyond the fishing range of this CPCs fishing fleet.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	No	2022-09-15		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		The N/A button was not working. However, the CPC has not yet claimed for this exemption.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		This CPC has not carried out any trials of electronic monitoring for BIL.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	No	2022-09-15		
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		This CPC does not have any landing of North Atl. SMA to report.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	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	No	2020-09-15		2022-09-15
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		This CPC does not currently have an NPOA for seabirds.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No	2022-09-15	Included in annual report.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by this CPC.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		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

Following wide consultative review by government and industry stakeholders the Draft 2021 Fisheries Management Regulations were submitted and approved by Cabinet in November 2021. Since that time the regulations are now under the purview of the Chief Parliamentary Council (CPC) the legal drafter of legislation for the Government. These comprehensive regulations provide a legislative framework to facilitate implementation of existing key ICCAT recommendations while allowing for timely alterations as may become necessary in keeping with the dynamic nature of fisheries and related fisheries management that are often reflected in the changes in ICCAT recommendations. A non-exhaustive but more comprehensive summary of the topics pertinent to compliance with ICCAT regulations that are covered in the new regulations was presented in Barbados' 2021 annual report and need not be repeated here. Enactment of the final regulations is keenly awaited.

Regulations to give effect to the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (PSMA) to which Barbados acceded in 2016, are still under review. These regulations will institute 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* for landing and trans-shipment of fish or fish products through the Barbados Port.

The 2018-2022 project “Evidence Based and Policy coherent Oceans Economy and Trade Strategies (OETS Project)” that is funded by the United Nations Development Account and implemented by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in cooperation with the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (DOALOS) of the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations was designed to support coastal developing countries, such as Barbados in deriving improved economic benefit from sustainable trade of fisheries products. In the case of Barbados, the focus was on the pelagic longline fishery. Under the aegis of the project, from the end of 2021 two sub-projects commenced that are directly relevant to Barbados plan for improving compliance with ICCAT. The first is a study exploring the market potential for both local and export of Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) and to conduct experimental fishing exercises to identify best fishing techniques and costs for Swordfish harvesting. This is keeping with the fact that Barbados has a sizeable unused annual quota (ICCAT) for this valuable species, by which fishers could benefit and possibly mitigate impacts from reduced marlin catches. The second sub-project is an assessment of the impact of circle hooks on catch composition and the rates of live vs. dead capture of all species at haul-back taken by local longline gear. The fishing trials component of these projects are still being conducted. Additional sea trials exploring the impact of fishing depth on catch composition as a means to improve species selectivity and reduce incidental by-catch of sensitive species is also planned. The Fisheries Division is also currently exploring the feasibility of the local manufacture of de-hooking gear for distribution to the industry and this will be followed by a program to train fishers in the safe and effective use of this gear to reduce post-mortality of the captured animals. It should also be noted that these efforts are part of the approach to reduce incidental capture of sensitive species including sea turtles.

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

A number of the difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures have been related to inadequate legislation. Once enacted, the 2021 draft Fisheries Management Regulations and other subsidiary legislation will facilitate by force of law the implementation of a number of measures that will markedly improve Barbados compliance with ICCAT recommendations and generally improve the management of local fisheries. This includes *inter alia* improved mandatory reporting of catch, effort and other relevant fishing trip information, as well as any live discards, protection of incidentally caught sensitive species such as turtles through mandating their safe release, protection of all species of sharks from finning and the implementation of observer programmes including EMS-based.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BELIZE¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU BÉLIZE
INFORME ANUAL DE BELICE

SUMMARY

As a member of two major RFMOs, ICCAT and IATTC, and a new Cooperating non-Contracting Party of SPRFMO, 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 2021 comprised purse seiners and longliners which were licensed to target tuna and tuna-like species and their support vessels. Our fleet in previous years consisted predominantly of longliners which have fluctuated over the years, followed by purse seine vessels. The total number of tuna longline vessels over the past five years averages 11 vessels while our purse seine fleet averages 8 vessels. Despite the fleet size and structure, the catches of tuna and tuna-like species and sharks have fluctuated over the past five years with catches ranging from 20,031.94 m/t in 2017, 33,208 m/t in 2018, 31,383 m/t in 2019, 31,157 m/t in 2020 to 27,772.28 m/t in 2021, inclusive of tunas, billfishes, and sharks. Skipjack has been the predominant catch for the past several years, amounting to 59% of our overall catches in the past five years. Blue shark, frigate tuna, wahoo, sailfish, dolphinfish continue to be the most common incidentally caught species in our overall fishery, inter alia. The compiled data including Task 1 and Task 2 for 2021 and the list of authorized vessels will be reported to the Secretariat on or before the deadline date.

RÉSUMÉ

En tant que membre de deux ORGP majeures (l'ICCAT et l'IATTC) et nouvelle partie non contractante coopérante du SPRFMO, le Belize continue de maintenir une flottille respectueuse dans toutes les zones où nos navires opèrent. La flottille de pêche du Belize qui opérait dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT en 2021 se constituait de senneurs et de palangriers autorisés à cibler les thonidés et espèces voisines ainsi que de leurs navires de support. Les années précédentes, notre flottille comprenait essentiellement des palangriers, dont le nombre a fluctué d'une année à l'autre, suivis des senneurs. Le nombre total de palangriers ayant ciblé des thonidés ces cinq dernières années s'élevait en moyenne à 11 navires, tandis que notre flottille de senneurs comprenait 8 navires en moyenne. Malgré la dimension et la structure de ces flottilles, les prises de thonidés et espèces voisines et de requins ont fluctué pendant ces cinq dernières années en passant de 20 031,94 t en 2017, 33 208 t en 2018, 31 383 t en 2019, 31 157 t en 2020 à 27 772,28 t en 2021, thonidés, istiophoridés et requins compris. Le Listao a constitué la prise prédominante de ces dernières années en représentant 59 % de l'ensemble de nos prises obtenues au cours des cinq dernières années. Le requin peau bleue, l'auxide, le thazard bâtard, le voilier et la coryphène commune continuent d'être les principales espèces capturées accidentellement dans notre pêcherie globale. Les données recueillies incluant la tâche 1 et la tâche 2 pour 2021 et la liste des navires autorisés seront déclarées au Secrétariat avant la date limite.

RESUMEN

En su calidad de miembro de dos de las principales OROP, ICCAT e IATTC, y de nueva Parte no contratante colaboradora de SPRFMO, 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 2021 estuvo compuesta por cerqueros y palangreros que tenían licencia para dirigirse a túnidos y especies afines y a sus buques de apoyo. En años anteriores, nuestra flota consistió principalmente en palangreros, cuyo número ha fluctuado a lo largo de los años, y en cerqueros. El número total de palangreros atuneros en los últimos cinco años es de 11 buques de media, mientras que nuestra flota de cerqueros es de 8 buques de media. A pesar del tamaño y la estructura de la flota, las capturas de túnidos y especies afines y tiburones han fluctuado en los últimos cinco años, con capturas que oscilan entre 20.031,94 t en 2017, 33.208 t en 2018, 31.383 t en 2019, 31.157 t en 2020 y 27.772,28 t en 2021, incluidos túnidos, istiofóridos y tiburones. El listado ha sido la captura predominante en los últimos años, representando el 59 % de nuestras capturas totales en los últimos cinco años. El tiburón azul, la melva, el peto, el pez vela y la lampuga siguen siendo, entre otras, las especies más capturadas incidentalmente en nuestra pesquería global. Los datos recopilados, incluidas las Tareas 1 y 2 para 2021 y la lista de buques autorizados, se comunicarán a la Secretaría en la fecha límite o antes.

¹ Valerie Lanza (Head Delegate), Robert Robinson (Alternate Head Delegate), Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit, emails: director.bhsfu@gov.bz, deputydirector@bhsfu.gov.bz

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

Tables 1 and 2 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 limits set for each species. Our levels of catches in Albacore and Swordfish have declined 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 2021 consisted of 19 fishing vessels of > 24 meters in LOA, all of which were licensed to operate exclusively in the ICCAT Area and 3 support vessels. **Tables 3, 4 and 5** 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 6**.

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

See **Table 7**.

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 (BHSFU) Unit under the Ministry of Finance of the Government of Belize. Belize updated its fishing legislation in 2013 and implemented new subsidiary regulations, including a 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, the latter of which was updated in 2020. We have also implemented our Observer Program and have issued an Observer, an Inspection, and a Licensing Policy. A Quota Management Policy was issued in 2020.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Summary of observer and port sampling programs

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 vessels in accordance with the ICCAT recommendation. We are currently reviewing our policy regarding observer deployment after it was brought to our attention that our observer deployments were not consistent with ICCAT requirements. Unfortunately, due to the Covid Pandemic we were not able to deploy observers to our vessels in 2021. We have also 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, Logbooks, 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 2021-2022 we will embark on an initiative to review and revise all our fishing vessel circulars related and relevant to conservation and management measures adopted by ICCAT as part of our overall strategic objectives for good governance of high seas fisheries in the Convention area.

In accordance with Recommendation 11-10, Belize does not operate an artisanal fishery for ICCAT regulated species.

Regarding bycatch and discard, we do require that all data on bycatches and discards be reported in the bonded logbooks kept on board the vessels and as part of the vessel’s monthly reporting requirements.

REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	No	2022-07-26	Report submitted on 26 July 2022.
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	No	2022-07-26	Report submitted on 26 July 2022.
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	No	2022-07-26	Report submitted on 26 July 2022.
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	No	2022-07-26	Report submitted on 26 July 2022.
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	No	2022-07-26	Report submitted on 26 July 2022.
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No	2022-07-26	Report submitted on 26 July 2022.
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes	2022-06-01	Belize does not have a tagging program.
S:GEN08	Conventional tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2022-06-01	Belize does not have a tagging program.
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2022-06-01	Belize does not have a tagging program.
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	No	2022-07-29	Report submitted 29 July 2022.
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2022-06-01	Belize does not carry out alternative scientific monitoring as we have no small-scale vessels in our fleet unable to carry observers.
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes	2022-06-01	Belize has no reported activities that impact pelagic sargassum as our vessels do not operate in the Sargasso Sea.

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes	2022-06-01	Belize does not operate a longline fishery in the Mediterranean and as such, there is no data to report on this measure.
S:BFT01	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Yes	2022-05-25	Belize does not engage in the bluefin tuna fishery.
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes	2022-05-25	Belize does not engage in the bluefin tuna fishery.
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S: BFT02	Yes	2022-05-25	Belize does not engage in the bluefin tuna fishery.
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes	2022-05-25	Belize does not engage in the bluefin tuna fishery.
S:BFT05	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Yes	2022-05-25	Belize does not engage in the bluefin tuna fishery.
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes	2022-05-25	Belize does not engage in the bluefin tuna fishery.
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes	2022-05-25	Belize does not engage in the bluefin tuna fishery.
S:BFT09	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	Yes	2022-05-25	Belize does not engage in the bluefin tuna fishery.
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No	2022-01-31	FAD Management Plan and Fishing Capacity Management Plan submitted.
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	No	2022-07-26	Report submitted on 26 July 2022.
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No	2022-07-26	Report submitted on 26 July 2022.
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No	2022-04-30	Preliminary data submitted.
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No	2022-04-30	Belize does not currently have an electronic monitoring system in place to complement human observer coverage in its tropical tuna fisheries.
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes	2022-06-01	Belize does not have a port sampling program for its fleet, nor do we have a domestic port where transshipment of tropical tunas takes place.

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data	No	2022-07-26	Report submitted on 26 July 2022.
S:ALB01	Catch, size and age at maturity	Yes	2022-06-01	Belize is not engaged in the catching of Mediterranean albacore.
S:ALB02	Habitat	Yes	2022-06-01	Belize is not engaged in the catching of Mediterranean albacore.
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	Yes	2022-06-01	Belize is not engaged in the catching of Mediterranean albacore.
S:ALB04	CPUE series	Yes	2022-06-01	Belize is not engaged in the catching of Mediterranean albacore.
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	Yes	2022-06-01	Belize is not engaged in the catching of Mediterranean albacore.
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes	2022-06-01	Belize does not utilize any methodology to estimate dead and live discards of marlins or spearfish. Our vessels rarely catch marlins and spearfish for commercial purposes.
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes	2022-06-01	Belize does not operate an artisanal fishery for species managed by ICCAT.
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes	2022-06-01	Belize has not carried out any electronic monitoring trials for BIL interactions.
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes	2022-06-01	Belize submits specific shark data in our Task 1 and 2 reports. Data for 2021 will be submitted before the deadline date.
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes	2022-06-01	Belize has not carried out any research and biological sampling on shortfin mako.
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	Yes	2022-06-01	Belize does not carry out any research on blue sharks.
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes	2022-06-01	Belize issued a prohibition on the harvesting of North Atlantic mako sharks in the North Atlantic. Nonetheless, any incidental catch harvested will be reported in our Task 1 and 2 reports.
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No	2022-06-01	Belize has not yet developed any identification guidelines for Sharks, but we have included in our Sea Turtle Handling Guidelines information on the major turtle species caught in the ICCAT fisheries such as nesting areas, ecological regions, scientific names and photo, together with other identifying information.
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No	2022-07-26	Report submitted on 26 July 2022.

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:BYC03	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	2022-07-26	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No	2022-06-01	Belize does not operate an artisanal fleet that targets ICCAT-regulated species exclusively for commercial purposes.
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No	2022-06-01	This data will be reported in our annual reports.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

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

The general report on compliance with all relevant measures has been submitted via the online platform.

REPORTING SUMMARY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	No	2022-08-30	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. Implementing 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.	2022-09-16

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	No	2022-08-30	Belize submits required annual reports to ICCAT in a timely manner in accordance with relevant ICCAT measures. The information submitted to ICCAT is collected from our high seas fleet operating in the ICCAT Convention area and is mandated by national legislation. Legislation is implemented pursuant to relevant ICCAT measures in order to achieve the objectives of the Commission and has jurisdiction over all ICCAT-managed species, as appropriate.	2022-09-16
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	No	2022-08-15	Compliance Reporting Tables was submitted on 15 August 2022.	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No	2022-03-01	Belize is not involved in any chartering arrangements.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No	2022-03-01	Belize is not involved in any chartering arrangement.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No	2022-03-01	No Belize flagged vessel was authorized to carry out transshipment at sea for this reporting period.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No	2022-08-22	Belize has no carrier vessels that have been authorized to carry out transshipment at sea. The relevant form detailing transshipments carried out at port was submitted on 22 August 2022.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No	2022-08-22	Belize has no carrier vessels that have been authorized to carry out transshipment at sea.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No	2022-03-01	This data is reported to the Secretariat annually and at the time of any changes.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No	2022-03-01	No Belize flagged vessels have been authorized to transship in at sea in the Convention area. Belize did not engage in the ROP in 2021 and as such did not submit any vessel listing.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No	2022-03-01	Although Belize has several designated ports, they are not designated fishing ports nor are they equipped to receive foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No	2022-03-01	The point of contact for port entry notifications and for receiving copies of port inspection reports for our vessels is as follows: Valarie Lanza Director of High Seas Fisheries, Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit, Ministry of Finance, valarie.lanza@bhsfu.gov.bz	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No	2022-03-01	Although Belize has several designated ports they are not designated fishing ports nor are they equipped to receive foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No	2022-03-01	Although Belize has several designated ports they are not designated fishing ports nor are they equipped to receive foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes	2022-03-01	Following the explanation given in GEN11 and 12 we have not granted any access for port entry to foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes	2022-03-01	Following the explanation given in GEN11 and 12 we have not granted any access for port entry to foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes	2022-03-01	Following the explanation given in GEN11 and 12 we have not granted any access for port entry to foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes	2022-03-01	Following the explanation given in GEN11 and 12 we have not granted any access for port entry to foreign fishing vessels.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes	2022-03-01	Belize has not entered into any such agreements or arrangements.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes	2022-03-01	Belize has not entered into any such agreements or arrangements.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes	2022-03-01	Belize has not entered into any such agreements or arrangements.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No	2022-03-01	Data on all vessels greater than 20 meters have been submitted to the Secretariat at the time of changes and within the 45-day period of authorization as required in accordance with the recommendations.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No	2022-05-30	Data was submitted on the relevant reporting form	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		Sport and recreational fisheries form a part of the larger tourism product of Belize. These fisheries interact with various ICCAT-regulated species including tunas, blue marlin, and white marlins/round scale spearfish; and are managed and regulated by the Coastal Zone Management Authority and Institute (CZMAI) in conjunction with the Belize Game Fishing Association (BGFA). The industry only allows retention of blue marlin that have a minimum weight of 113.40 kgs or 218.44 cm in length; while marlin/round scale spearfish can only be fished on a catch and release basis. Currently, the competent authority does not have a data collection program for these fisheries; however, the Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit (BHSFU), which has a mandate for Belize fisheries in areas beyond national	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					jurisdictions, has signed an MOU with the CZMAI on 14th June 2021 to establish a framework for the monitoring of fish caught through recreational and sport fishing in Belize. This MOU will allow for the sharing of information that will enable the BHSFU, as the focal point for all ICCAT matters to report the data collected by the CZMAI to ICCAT in fulfillment of Belize's reporting obligations. Belize has also signed an MOU with ICCAT under the JCAP-2 project concerning the reinforcement of data collection, monitoring of tuna fisheries, and adaptation to a new catch documentation scheme for the statistic system in Belize which will aid in the implementation and fulfillment of our data reporting obligations on techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Yes	2022-03-01	Belize has no data to report on any IUU activities of vessels 12 meters or more LOA.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes	2022-03-01	Belize has received no information on presumed IUU activities carried out by its vessels.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes	2022-03-01	Belize does not land or import tuna or tuna-like species via its ports.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes	2022-03-01	Belize has nothing to report on suspected non-compliance with ICCAT measures.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes	2022-03-01	Belize has nothing to report following the explanation given in GEN27.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes	2022-03-01	Belize not no information to report in this regard.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes	2022-03-01	Belize has received no notification of any sightings of its vessels, nor have we made any such sightings of other vessels.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes	2022-03-01	Belize does not engage in the bluefin tuna fishery and as such does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel program for fisheries managed by ICCAT.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes	2022-03-01	Belize does not engage in the bluefin tuna fishery and as such does not participate in the voluntary inspection program for fisheries managed by ICCAT.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes	2022-03-01	Belize does not engage in the bluefin tuna fishery and as such does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel program for fisheries managed by ICCAT.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes	2022-03-01	Belize has no vessels appearing on the ICCAT IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes	2022-03-01	Belize has no vessels on which an ICCAT observer may be placed.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes	2022-03-01	Belize has no vessels on which an ICCAT observer may be placed.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes	2022-03-01	Belize has received no reports from its vessels on the retrieval of lost gears.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes	2022-03-01	Belize has received no reports from its vessel of lost and/or irretrievable fishing gears.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No	2022-03-01	Points of contact for the exchange of information pursuant to Rec.19-09 is as follows: Valarie Lanza Director of High Seas Fisheries Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit, Ministry of Finance valerie.lanza@bhsfu.gov.bz	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes	2022-03-01	Belize has no carrier vessels providing at-sea supplies.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes	2022-02-21	Not involved in the BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes	2022-02-21	Not involved in the BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes	2022-02-21	Not involved in the BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Yes	2022-02-21	Not involved in the BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes	2022-02-07	Not involved in the BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes	2022-02-07	Not involved in the BFT Fisheries.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Yes	2022-02-07	Not involved in the BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes	2022-02-21	Not involved in the BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08	Yes	2022-02-21	Not involved in the BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2021	Yes	2022-02-21	Not involved in the BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes	2022-02-21	Not involved in the BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes	2022-02-21	Not involved in the BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes	2022-02-21	Not involved in the BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes	2022-02-21	Not involved in the BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes	2022-02-07	Not involved in the BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes	2022-02-21	Not involved in the BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes	2022-02-21	Not involved in the BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes	2022-02-21	Not involved in the BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes	2022-02-07	Not involved in the BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes	2022-02-07	Not involved in the BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes	2022-02-21	Not involved in the BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes	2022-02-21	Not involved in the BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes	2022-02-21	Not involved in the BFT fisheries.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes	2022-02-21	Not involved in the BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2022-02-21	Not involved in the BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes	2022-02-21	Not involved in the BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes	2022-02-21	Not involved in the BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes	2022-02-21	Not involved in the BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes	2022-02-21	Not involved in the BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes	2022-02-21	Not involved in the BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes	2022-02-21	Not involved in the BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes	2022-02-21	Not involved in the BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes	2022-02-21	Not involved in the BFT fisheries.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No	2022-03-01	All vessels in this category are reported to the Secretariat and at the time of subsequent changes.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No	2022-07-26	Data was submitted on 26 July 2022.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes	2022-03-01	No Belize flagged vessel has engaged in IUU activities nor have we been informed of any such activities by other Member States.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2022-03-01	Belize does not import frozen BET.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No	2022-03-01	Updated information was submitted to the Secretariat in 2019. There have been no further changes since that time.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No	2022-03-01	Belize submits its quarterly catches of BET by the end of the following quarter in accordance with Rec. 21-01.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	No	2022-03-01	This information is contained in our FAD Management Plan which was submitted on 31 January 2022.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	No	2022-03-01	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans/Declarations were submitted on 31 January 2022.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No	2022-03-01	As indicated in our 2021 report, monthly data cannot be submitted by Belize at this time due to the nature of our data reporting requirements and the operations of our fleet. WE do, however, submit this data in the monthly format but quarterly together with our quarterly reports. Any data submitted monthly will not be complete and accurate as we do not collect real-time data from our vessels. Data is submitted via monthly logbook submission normally after each voyage.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No	2022-03-01	Belize is unable to guarantee the weekly submission of catches after 80% of its BET catch limits are exhausted due to the nature of the submission of catch data from our vessels as indicated above. Nonetheless, we will ensure that proper and exhaustive monitoring and enforcement are carried out to safeguard the overharvest of our TAC.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes	2022-03-01	Belize did not utilize its entire BET catch allocation for 2021.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	No	2022-03-01	Belize has established an onboard bycatch limit across the board for all species inclusive of tropical tunas. The bycatch limit established for vessels not authorized to fish this species exclusively is 10 m/t. This quantity is accounted for in the overall allocation for Belize.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	No	2022-03-01	Belize adopted in 2021 a Quota Management policy to ensure that allocations of all quotas for tropical tunas are evenly and effectively distributed among its vessels and that bycatch limits are included as part of the quota allocation process. Catch reporting and monitoring policies have been instituted to ensure that vessels fish within their quota allocation and authorization.	
	M:TRO20	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Yes		Belize has not carried out any electronic monitoring trails in 2021.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2022-03-01	Belize is not an importer of swordfish.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		Updated information was submitted to the Secretariat in 2019. There have been no further changes since that time.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Yes	2022-03-01	Belize is not involved in the MED_SWO fishery.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes	2022-03-01	Belize does not operate a sport/recreational MED_SWO fishery.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes	2022-03-01	Belize does not operate a MED_SWO fishery.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes	2022-03-01	Belize does not operate a MED_SWO fishery.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No	2022-03-01	Belize submitted its Plan in 2020. Since then there have been no further changes.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes	2022-03-01	Belize does not operate a MED_SWO fishery.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes	2022-03-01	Belize does not operate a MED_SWO fishery.	2022-09-16
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes	2022-03-01	Belize does not operate a MED_SWO fishery.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes	2022-03-01	Belize does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes	2022-03-01	Belize does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No	2022-03-01	This data is submitted to the Secretariat and at the time of changes to the authorization.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No	2022-03-01	This data is submitted to the Secretariat and at the time of changes to the authorization.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No	2022-03-01	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 species 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.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No	2022-03-01	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 species 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.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes	2022-03-01	Belize does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes	2022-02-07	Belize is not engaged in the MED_SWO fishery.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes	2022-02-07	Belize does not operate a MED_ALB fishery.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No	2022-03-01	This data is submitted to the Secretariat and at the time of changes to authorization.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No	2022-03-01	This data is submitted to the Secretariat and at the time of changes to the authorization.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No	2022-03-01	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 species 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.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	No	2022-03-01	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 species 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.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes	2022-03-01	Belize does not operate a sport/recreational MED_ALB fishery.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	No	2022-06-09	Report submitted.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes		1 March 2022, Belize is a developing coastal State.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes	2022-03-01	Belize did not carry out any electronic monitoring trials for BIL.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	No	2022-07-20	Shark Check Sheet was initially submitted on 20 July 2022 and a final version was sent on 15 August 2022.	2022-08-15
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		In 2020 Belize issued a prohibition on the harvesting of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark. We have had no reports of retention or landing of this species.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	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	No	2022-03-01	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 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.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No	2022-08-17	This data was submitted on the 17 August on the relevant form CP44-BirdMit-Tri.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No	2022-03-01	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.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes	2022-03-01	Belize has not implemented a pilot electronic statistical document program.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes	2022-03-01	Belize has not lodged any objections to any adopted ICCAT Recommendations	

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.
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 and to incorporate domestic fisheries.
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 corporate 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. This was updated in 2021.
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 to further support our Licensing Regulation.
13. Belize adopted in 2021 a Quota Management Policy
14. Belize adopted in 2021 an Administrative Sanction and Assessment Policy

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 to fully implement. This is because of several factors, including but not limited to, 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>
2017	4688510	448.43	219.03	378.47	594.35	59.08	166.01	1865.39
2018	5470768	385.14	310.51	622.62	353.14	145.32	115.22	1931.96
2019	4433130	216.09	158.14	960.04	321.30	116.80	55.33	1830.70
2020	3702239	326.04	162.13	652.53	152.20	110.73	2.12	1405.75
2021	2977153	200.65	30.84	625.87	127.47	94.00	29.08	1107.91

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

<i>Year</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>FRI</i>	<i>Total</i>
2017	5791.2	1366.1	9957.59		17,114.90
2018	8120.80	1782	20747.70	552.11	31,202.61
2019	9142.10	1985.62	17062.03	655.00	28,844.75
2020	8688.45	578.23	19180.00	585.00	29,031.68
2021	7571.00	473.00	18043.50	144.00	26,231.50

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<
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	
2019	SUR	9	2	9	2
	TTO	1		1	
	URY	1		1	
2020	SUR	9			
	URY		1		1
	CAPE VERDE	1			
2021	SUR	8		8	
	Cape Verde	1		1	
	URY		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<
2017	CIV		5		5
	GHA		2		2
2018	CIV		5		5
	GHA		2		2
2019	CIV		6		6
	GHA		2		2
2020	GHA		2		2
	CIV		6		6
2021	GHA		2		2
	CIV		6		6
		20-29	30<	50-299	300<
2017	CIV		5		5

Table 5. Authorized Support Vessels.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Base Port</i>	<i>LOA</i>		<i>GT</i>	
		20-29	30<	50-299	300<
2020	CIV	1	2	2	1
2021	CIV	1	2	2	1

Table 6. Area of Operation of Vessels.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quadrant</i>	<i>Latitude Positions</i>	<i>Longitude Positions</i>
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
2019	NE	Between 00N	Between 05E-10E
	NW	Between 00N-20N	Between 05W-60W
	SE	Between 00S	Between 10E-15E
	SW	Between 00S-10S	Between 05W-55W
2020	NW	Between 00-05N	Between 05W-55W
	SE	Between 00-10S	Between 10E-45E
	SW	Between 00S-20S	Between 10W-60W
2021	NW	Between 00-15N	Between 05-55W

Table 7. Catches of non-target, associated and dependent species in m/t.

<i>Year</i>	<i>BSH</i>	<i>SMA</i>	<i>SAI</i>	<i>BUM</i>	<i>FRI</i>	<i>WAH</i>	<i>OTH</i>
2017	401.45	43.497	18.953	1.080			2017
2018	538.22	26.625	62.012		28.567	9.717	2018
2019	533.58	9.058	103.50		27.041	23.800	2019
2020	315.76	1.920	42.432		34.140	65.209	2020
2021	370.90	3.763			22.953		2021

ANNUAL REPORT OF BRAZIL¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU BRÉSIL
INFORME ANUAL DE BRASIL

SUMMARY

In 2021, the Brazilian fleet fishing for tunas and tuna-like fish consisted of 331 fishing boats, including about 255 artisanal and small-scale. The Brazilian catch of tunas and tuna-like fish, including marlins, sharks and other species (e.g. wahoo, dolphinfish, etc.) was 52,519 t (live weight), slightly higher than catches recorded in 2020, when 46,801 t were landed. Most of the catches were done by handline fishery (19,308 t i.e. 36%), in associated schools, targeting tropical tunas, mainly YFT (11,052 t). The baitboat fishery accounted for the second largest catch in 2021, representing 35% (18,319 t) of the total tuna and tuna like-fish caught this year, with SKJ responding for 85% of the fish landed, in weight (15,568 t). Longline catches reached 12,438 t, representing 24% of the total, being made mainly of BSH (4,345 t), SWO (2,240 t), BET (1,850 t), and YFT (1,316 t). About 39% 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. With 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 continued in 2021, 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 2021, la flottille de pêche du Brésil ciblant les thonidés et les espèces apparentées se composait de 331 navires de pêche, dont environ 255 navires artisanaux et de petite dimension. La prise brésilienne de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées, incluant les makaires, les requins et d'autres espèces (par ex. thazard bâtard, coryphène commune, etc.) s'élevait à 52 519 t (poids vif), chiffre légèrement supérieur à celui des captures enregistrées en 2020 où 46 801 t avaient été débarquées. La plupart des captures ont été effectuées par la pêcherie opérant à la ligne à main (19 308 t ; 36 %), dans des bancs associés, ciblant les thonidés tropicaux, principalement l'albacore (11 052 t). La pêcherie de canneurs représentait la deuxième plus grande prise en 2021, soit 35 % (18 319 t) du total des thonidés et des espèces apparentées capturés cette année, le listao représentant 85 % des poissons débarqués, en poids (15.568 t). Les captures palangrières ont atteint 12 438 t, soit 24 % du total, constitués principalement de requin peau bleue (4 345 t), d'espardon (2 240 t), de thon obèse (1 850 t) et d'albacore (1 316 t). Environ 39 % 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 diverses 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 la poursuite de plusieurs activités scientifiques en 2021 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 leurs prises.

¹ 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 2021, la flota pesquera brasileña dirigida a los túnidos y especies afines estaba compuesta por aproximadamente 331 buques pesqueros, lo que incluye aproximadamente 255 barcos pesqueros artesanales y de pequeña escala. La captura brasileña de túnidos y especies afines, incluidos istiofóridos, tiburones y otras especies (por ejemplo, peto y lampuga) ascendió a 50.435,1 t (peso en vivo), una cifra similar a la de las capturas de 2020, año en el que desembarcaron aproximadamente 46.801 t. La mayoría de las capturas fueron realizadas por pesquerías de liña de mano (19.308 t es decir 36 %) en asociación con bancos, y se dirigieron a los túnidos tropicales, sobre todo rabil (11.052 t). La pesquería de cebo vivo respondió de la segunda captura más grande en 2021, representando el 35% (18.319 t) del total de y túnidos y especies afines capturados este año, mientras que el listado constituye el 85% de las especies desembarcadas en peso (15.568 t). Las capturas de palangre llegaron a 12.438 t, lo que representa el 24% del total, y estuvieron compuestas sobre todo por BSH (4.345 t), SWO (2.240 t), BET (1.850 t) y YFT (1.316 t). Aproximadamente el 39% 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. Con el apoyo prestado por la Secretaría de Acuicultura y Pesca (SAP) del Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Abastecimiento (MAPA) al Subcomité Científico del Comité Permanente de Gestión de las Pesquerías de Atún en Brasil, en 2021 se dio continuidad a varias actividades científicas, como la recopilación de datos biológicos, incluida la distribución por tallas de los peces capturados y la investigación sobre la captura fortuita de aves marinas y tortugas marinas en la pesca con palangre, incluido el desarrollo de medidas para evitar sus capturas.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Fisheries annual information

Tuna fleet and ports

In 2021, the Brazilian tuna longline fleet consisted of 53 boats based in the southern and northern ports. The length (LOA) of these fishing boats ranged from 13 m to 28 m, with about 68% having more than 20 m. The baitboat fleet consisted of 32 vessels, confirming the decreasing trend observed in previous years, when 44 (2015), 35 (2016) and 31 (2018 and 2019) boats operated in this fishery. All these boats have more than 20 m LOA, with only one having less than that length. The purse seine fleet is composed by three boats in 2021, with SKJ being the target species along the southern coast. Another fishery, composed of about 41 boats using mostly 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 these fleets, the fishery called “fishing in associated school” comprised up to 206 artisanal and small-scale fishing boats in 2021. In this fishery, which has been developed in the past ten years, the hull of the boat attracts tuna schools that are then caught using hand line as a fishing gear.

Total catch and species composition

The total landings of tunas and tuna-like fish in Brazil in 2021, including billfish, sharks and other species (e.g. wahoo, dolphinfish, etc.) was 52,519 t (live weight) (**Table 1**), showing an increase of 12% from 2020, when 46,801 t were landed. The main species caught were SKJ (19,795.2 t; 38%) and YFT (13,664 t; 26%), followed by BET (6,499 t; 12%), BSH (4,629 t; 9%) and SWO (2,823 t; 5%). Together, these species accounted for 90% of the total catch in 2021. Most of the catches were done by handline fishery (19,308 t; 36%), in associated schools, targeting tropical tunas, mainly YFT (11,052t; 58%) (**Table 1**). The baitboat fishery accounted for the second largest catch in 2021, representing 35% (18,319 t) of the total tuna and tuna like-fish caught this year, with SKJ responding for 85% of the fish landed, in weight (15,568 t) (**Table 1**). Regarding longline catches, the total amount landed was 12,438 t, representing 24% of the total, being made mainly of BSH (4,345 t), SWO (2,240 t), BET (1,850 t), and YFT (1,316 t) (**Table 1**).

Section 2: Research and statistics

Through 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, some scientific activities were continued in 2021, such as the collection of biological data, including size distribution of the fish caught and biological studies. The financial support for the continuation of these activities is already secured for 2022, within the scope of the PROTUNA project (Project of Technical and Scientific Support for the Development of Tuna Fisheries in Brazil). In addition to this research, the activities of the Blue shark Project which acts in the south of Brazil, have been also contributing for the collection of biological data, including size distribution of the fish caught from the longliners. Research on the bycatch of seabirds and sea turtles in the longline fishery has also continued in 2021, 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, including the collection of biological samples (e.g. SWO, SKJ, WAH, etc.). These research results have been regularly presented at the inter-sessional working group meetings and regular meetings of SCRS. It is important to note that Brazilian scientist are involved directly on the research activities on the reproduction of south Atlantic albacore (since July 2021) and small tunas (since 2020).

REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	No	2022-09-15		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	No	2022-07-29	The Task1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC) was appropriately updated due to 5 LL vessels missing in the first 2022 submission and 2 LLsurf (MP) were reclassified as LL. The total LL vessels presented in the first and last update its in accordance to the country Fishing Plan and Capacity Table for 2021 and 2022 presented to the Commission.	2022-09-15
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	No	2022-07-29		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	No	2022-07-29		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	No	2022-07-29		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		No data	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		No data	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		No data	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		No data	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	No	2022-07-29		
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No	2022-07-29		
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		Not applicable. We do not fish pelagic sargassum.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
S:BFT01	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Yes		Not applicable. We do not fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		Not applicable. We don't fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S: BFT02	Yes		Not applicable. We do not fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes		Not applicable. We do not fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.	
S:BFT05	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Yes		Not applicable. We do not fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		Not applicable. We do not fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		Not applicable. We do not fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.	
S:BFT09	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	Yes		Not applicable. We do not fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		Not applicable. We do not use FADs.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Yes		Not applicable. We do not use FADs.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		Not applicable. We do not use support vessels.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No	2022-07-29	Length frequency distribution, by species, and biological samples.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		No data. Brazilian government will implement a pilot study for evaluation of such kind of electronic monitoring.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No	2022-07-29	Landed weight, by species, and length frequency distribution.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data	Yes		Not applicable. We do not use FADs.	
S:ALB01	Catch, size and age at maturity	Yes		No data.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	Yes		No data.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	Yes		No data.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	Yes		No data.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	Yes		No data.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No	2019-06-10	The methodology to estimate discards is based on logsheets and observer data. Last information was provided by the Brazilian scientists during 2019 WHM stock assessment meeting.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No	2022-07-29	This data was sent on 2022-07-29 as part of Task 1 nominal catch (TINC).	2022-09-15
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		No data. Brazilian government will implement a pilot study for evaluation of such kind of electronic monitoring	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		Data are already collected on a species specific level.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		Presented to Sharks Species Group Meeting in May 2022.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	No	2022-05-16	Presented to Sharks Species Group Meeting in May 2022.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes		Not applicable. We do not catch North Atlantic shortfin mako.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		Brazil has a guide for identification for these species, which has been used by the scientific observers within the scope of PROTUNA and blue shark projects.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No	2022-07-29	Data reporting based on Task 3. Information was also presented during 2022 ICCAT Sub-committee on Ecosystems meeting in May-June.	
S:BYC03	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	2022-07-29	Data reporting based on Task 3. Information was also presented during 2022 ICCAT Sub-Committee on Ecosystems meeting in May-June.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		No data.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		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 1 and 2) as well as the information required by ICCAT Recommendations have been submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe. Since 2018, Brazilian tuna fisheries have been monitored by scientific observers within the scope of the PROTUNA and Blue shark projects as previously described on Section 2. Recently, a new initiative funded by GEF, the Ecopescatum Project implemented in 2022 by the Brazilian Government and aims to develop a pilot study on electronic monitoring, which also will ensure the activities of the scientific observers onboard in the Brazilian tuna fisheries.

REPORTING SUMMARY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	No	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	No	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	No	2022-08-15		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		Not applicable. Currently Brazil does not have foreign vessels operating in the tuna fishery.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		Not applicable. Currently Brazil does not have foreign vessels operating in the tuna fishery at this moment.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels.	
M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels.		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil currently does not allow foreign fishing vessels request for Port entries in the country.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels. Last updated was provided to the Secretary in September 2022 by e-mail.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels. Last updated was provided to the Secretary in September 2022 by e-mail.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels. Last updated was provided to the Secretary in September 2022 by e-mail.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels. Last updated was provided to the Secretary in September 2022 by e-mail.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels. Last updated was provided to the Secretary in September 2022 by e-mail.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil has NO bilateral agreement for Port Inspection, since Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels at this moment.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil has NO access agreement.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil has No access agreement.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No	2021-08-09	List submitted to ICCAT when appropriate.	2022-09-15
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		Brazil follows the recreational fishing tournaments and collects catch data of marlins caught.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No		Nothing to declare. No record in the last years.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		Nothing to declare. No record in the last years.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not import bigeye, bluefin or swordfish.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		Not applicable. There is no issue of non-compliance we should report upon.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		Not applicable. There was no such allegation.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		Not applicable. There were no particular vessel sightings.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		Not applicable. There were no particular vessel sightings.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		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.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not participate in any pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		Not applicable. There is no request from Brazil to remove any vessel from the IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not participate in the Regional Observer Program (ROP).	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		Nothing to declare. No record in the last years.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		Nothing to declare. No record in the last years.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		Nothing to declare. No record in the last years.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		Brazil does not have a defined point of contact. In case needed, the HoD can be notified for vessel sighting cooperation.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		Brazil does not have carrier vessels.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2021	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No	2022-09-15	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.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No	2022-09-15	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.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		Not applicable. There is no report of IUU activity by Brazilian BET/YFT/SKJ vessels.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		Submitted when appropriate	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		Submitted when appropriate	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No	2022-01-31	Data were regularly submitted, in due time as following (2022-01-31;2022-04-28;2022-07-29)	2022-07-29
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not use FADs.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	No	2022-01-31		
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No	2022-01-31	Data were regularly submitted, in due time as following (2022-01-31;2022-04-28;2022-07-29)	2022-07-29
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No	2022-01-31	For LL and PS LOA 20m or greater, Brazil reported the catches in a Quarterly-basis due to our institutional capacity.	2022-07-29

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					Nevertheless, the quarterly catches of the PS and LL 20m or greater LOA, reached a total of 1,922t for the four quarters of the year.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No	2022-01-31	The entire catch limit was reached by the end of the 4th quarter.	2022-07-29
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		Not applicable, because this limit does not apply to Brazil as Brazil targets tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Yes		Not applicable, because this limit does not apply to Brazil as Brazil targets tropical tunas.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Submitted when appropriate. Not applicable as no swordfish was imported in 2021.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		Submitted when appropriate	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Yes		Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		Not applicable. List of fishing boats submitted to ICCAT. There are currently no vessels authorized to fish Northern swordfish.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		No change to report.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No	2022-03-15	List of fishing boats submitted when appropriate.	2022-09-15
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No	2022-03-15	List of fishing boats submitted when appropriate.	2022-09-15
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes		Not applicable to Brazil. Brazil has quotas of both N.SWO and S.SWO and therefore no onboard by-catch limit.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes		Not applicable to Brazil. Brazil has quotas of both N.SWO and S.SWO and therefore no onboard by-catch limit.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Joint International Inspections not applicable to Brazil, since it has no catch of Mediterranean swordfish.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil is not presently fishing for North Atlantic albacore.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No	2021-07-28		2022-09-15
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil is not presently fishing for North Atlantic albacore.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		Not applicable to Brazil. Brazil has a quota for S.ALB and thus no onboard by-catch limit.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	No	2022-09-15	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.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes		This issue does not apply to Brazil, since Interministerial Rule N° 12, of July 15, 2005, obliges the release of white (<i>Tetrapturus albidus</i>) and blue (<i>Makaira nigricans</i>) marlins that are alive by gear retrieval and prohibits dead discards, as well as any sale of these species, whole or in any part.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		No data. Brazilian government will implement a pilot study for evaluation of such kind of electronic monitoring.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	No	2022-09-15	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	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					in the Task 1 and 2, as well as the improvement of shark data collection, Brazil has been promoting all necessary measures to fulfill this task.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		Not applicable. We currently do not catch shortfin mako in the North Atlantic.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	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	No		Brazil established the Interministerial Rule No. 74, November 2017, which establishes mitigating measures to reduce bycatch and mortality of sea turtles by fishing vessels.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		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 bycatch of seabirds in the longline fishery has also been continued, including the development of measures to avoid their catches.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		Research on the bycatch of seabirds, sea turtles, billfishes and sharks in the longline fishery has also been continued and promoted by the Brazilian.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil is developing an electronic statistical document system.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not have presently no objections to ICCAT Recs.	

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

ICCAT conservation and management measures implemented in Brazil in a legally bidding manner, as follow:

1. Ministerial Rule SAP/MAPA n° 297, 2nd December 2020, establishing statistical control forms and certificates to monitor exports and re-exports of species *Thunnus obesus* and *Xiphias gladius*, catch by national fishing vessels or leased foreign companies, in the Exclusive Economic Zone and in international waters under ICCAT jurisdiction.

2. Ministerial Rule SAP/MAPA 89, 09th May 2019. Updated by Ministerial Rule SAP/MAPA n° 643, 22nd March 2022, establishes management measures for fishing modalities that target the species yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*), big eye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) and skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), prohibiting any new fishing licenses, including licenses for building new fishing boats, for any modality of fishing methods targeting tunas or tuna-like species
3. Ministerial Rule IBAMA n° 115-N, 17 August 1998, establishes the management measures for swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) in Brazilian jurisdictional Waters. Prohibit the catch, landings, processing, transport and trade of swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*).
4. Interministerial Rule N° 59-A, 9th November 2018, establishing the measures and criteria for the fishing in associated school and related fishing in the territorial sea, in the Exclusive Economic Zone and in the international waters by the Brazilian fishing vessels.
5. Interministerial Rule N° 1st, of May 2018, establishing the Certificate of Accreditation of Legal Origin (CAOL), for products of marine fishing origin, captured by vessels supplying raw material for export.
6. Interministerial Rule N° 74, 1st 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.
7. Interministerial Rule N° 08, 10 November 2014, establishing the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of the silky shark, *Carcharhinus falciformis*.
8. 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.
9. Interministerial Rule N° 01, 12 March 2013, establishing the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of the oceanic whitetip shark, *Carcharhinus longimanus*.
10. 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.
11. Interministerial Rule N° 05, 15 April 2011, establishing the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of the bigeye-tresher shark, *Alopias superciliosus*.
12. 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.
13. Interministerial Rule SEAP/MMA/MD N° 02, of September 04, 2006, implementing the National Program for Tracking Fishing Vessels by Satellite Monitoring, establishing in partnership with Aquaculture and Fisheries Secretary, IBAMA and Brazilian Navy's a VMS national scale monitoring program to track the fishing fleet.
14. 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

Brazil has taken necessary efforts and steps to collect and report data to the extent possible to ensure ICCAT's compliance requirements. It must be noted that the Covid-19 pandemic has had a longer than expected effect over the Brazilian society and forced restrictions to the Public Service and public in general since March/20, reaching the worst health safety period from January to June/21 in Brazil, and due to it increased substantially the challenges to deploy an observer in 2021. New arrangements were made through scientific and government projects such as Protuna Project, Ecopescatum Project and Blue Shark Project to address the necessary needs with support of the fishing sector.

Brazil commends ICCAT Secretary and extends the recognition to the contracting parties for being flexible during the pandemic period which all members leveraged efforts to held virtual and hybrid meetings, which made possible to move forward with important discussions for tuna and tuna-like species management in the Commission.

Table 1. Total catch (t) (live weight) by species and fishing gear, for Brazilian tuna fisheries in 2021.

<i>SpeciesCd</i>	<i>BB</i>	<i>HL</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>LL-surf</i>	<i>PS</i>	<i>Total</i>
YFT	983	11,052	1,316	301	13	13,664
ALB	4	0	481	30	0	516
BET	231	4,339	1,851	7	72	6,499
BLF	532	225	405	125	405	1,691
LTA	7	0	0	0	31	38
FRI	53	2	8	1	36	100
SKJ	15,568	3,359	243	152	474	19,795
TUN	20	60	31	0	0	111
SWO	0	0	2,240	583	0	2,823
BUM	0	0	2	0	0	2
SAI	0	0	24	0	0	24
DOL	906	3	41	74	60	1,084
WAH	0	0	13	8	0	21
OIL	0	0	200	0	0	200
SMA	0	0	415	62	0	477
BSH	0	0	4,345	284	0	4,629
KGM	16	0	530	5	0	550
LEC	0	0	294	0	0	294
Total	18,320	19,039	12,438	1,632	1,090	52,519

ANNUAL REPORT OF CABO VERDE¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU CABO VERDE
INFORME ANUAL DE CABO VERDE

SUMMARY

In 2021, the Cabo Verde tuna fishing fleet did not experience significant changes compared with 2020. It essentially comprised three categories of fleet: the artisanal fishery with a total of 1,363 active vessels and 4,500 fishers, the industrial fishery, with a single purse seine vessel 60 m in length and finally a semi-industrial coastal fishery comprising approximately ninety small vessels between 8 and 25 m in length and with a total of 1092 fishers. The most important species in the Cabo Verde tuna fisheries include yellowfin (Thunnus albacares), bigeye (Thunnus obesus), skipjack (Katsuwonus pelamis) and small tunas, in particular, the species Auxis thazard, Auxis rochei and Acanthocybium solandri. In addition, it is important to note that there is some sport fishery activity that also catch billfish (marlins and swordfish). The total tuna catch for the Cabo Verde fleet in 2021 was 7,432 thousand tons, taken mainly by the semi-industrial fishery and the artisanal fishery with 50% and 30%, respectively. It is important to clarify that in 2021 the industrial purse seine (PS) fishery only fished 20% of the total, since the only PS vessel flagged to Cabo Verde changed flag to Curaçao in November 2021. In comparison with the previous year, total catches recorded a significant decrease of 49%. This decrease is large explained by the change in flag of the only PS vessel flagged to Cabo Verde, EGALABUR, to the Curaçao flag. In practical terms, it only fished for 4 months with the Cabo Verde flag. It should also be noted that, in addition to the catches taken by the local fleet, a significant volume of catch is also taken by foreign fleets operating in the Cabo Verde EEZ within the framework of existing fishing agreements with third countries, i.e. those of the European Union (Spain, France and Portugal), and Japan in 2021. In the foreign fishery, the most important fishing gears are in particular purse seiner (PS), baitboat (BB) and longliner (LL). The IMAR (former INDP) is currently the entity that is responsible for research and statistical monitoring activities and carries out a sampling plan for the artisanal and industrial fisheries. This entity also has a biological sampling plan that cover the species of interest. The General Fisheries Inspection (IGP) is the entity in charge of ensuring certification and sanitary control of catches and landings, for both local consumption and export. All management of the fisheries in terms of access and management measures is the responsibility of the National Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture (DNPA) which has a Fishery Resources Management Plan (2020 to 2024), which is a strategic document for the fisheries sector. The management plan establishes basic principles and management measures for the main fisheries exploited in Cabo Verde in accordance with the national and international policies for rational and sustainable use of fishery resources.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2021, la flottille thonière capverdienne n'a pas connu de changements significatifs par rapport à 2020. Elle comprenait principalement trois catégories de flottille : la pêche artisanale avec un total de 1.363 navires actifs et 4.500 pêcheurs, la pêche industrielle avec un seul senneur de 60 mètres de longueur, et enfin la pêche côtière semi-industrielle composée d'environ quatre-vingt-dix petits navires de 8 à 25 mètres de longueur et un total de 1.092 pêcheurs. Parmi les espèces les plus importantes dans les pêcheries de thon de Cabo Verde figurent l'albacore (Thunnus albacares), le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus), le listao (Katsuwonus pelamis) et les thonidés mineurs, en particulier Auxis thazard, Auxis rochei et Acanthocybium solandri. En outre, il est important de noter qu'il existe une petite activité de pêche sportive qui capture également des istiophoridés (makaire et espadon). Les captures totales de thonidés obtenues en 2021 par la flottille de pêche capverdienne s'élevaient à 7.432 tonnes et provenaient principalement de la pêche semi-industrielle (50 %) et de la pêche artisanale (30 %). Il est important de préciser que la pêche industrielle à la senne (PS) en 2021 n'a obtenu que 20 % du total car le seul senneur (PS) battant pavillon capverdien a changé de pavillon pour celui de Curaçao en novembre 2021. Par rapport à l'année précédente, les captures totales ont connu une forte baisse de 49 %. Cette diminution s'explique en grande partie par le changement de pavillon de l'unique senneur EGALABUR de Cabo Verde qui a pris le pavillon de Curaçao. Dans la pratique, il n'y a eu que 4 mois d'opérations de pêche sous le pavillon de Cabo Verde. Il est important de signaler que, outre les captures effectuées par la flottille locale, un volume

¹ Monteiro Carlos Alberto.

important de captures est également réalisé par des flottilles étrangères opérant dans la ZEE de 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) et du Japon en 2021. Dans la pêche étrangère, les engins de pêche les plus importants sont la senne (PS), la canne (BB) et la palangre (LL). L'IMAR (ancien INDP) est actuellement l'entité responsable des activités de recherche et du suivi statistique. Il dispose d'un plan d'échantillonnage statistique pour la pêche artisanale et industrielle. En outre, l'Institut de la Mer dispose également d'un plan d'échantillonnages biologiques couvrant les espèces présentant un intérêt. L'Inspection générale des pêches (IGP) est l'organisme chargé d'assurer la certification et le contrôle sanitaire des captures et des débarquements, aussi bien pour la consommation locale que pour l'exportation. Toute la gestion de la pêche en matière d'accès et de mesures de gestion relève de la Direction nationale de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture (DNPA), qui dispose d'un plan de gestion des ressources halieutiques pour la période (2020 à 2024), un document stratégique pour le développement du secteur de la pêche. Le plan de gestion établit les principes de base et les mesures de gestion des principales pêcheries exploitées à Cabo Verde, conformément aux politiques nationales et internationales d'utilisation rationnelle et durable des ressources halieutiques.

RESUMEN

En 2021, la flota atunera caboverdiana de pesca no conoció cambios significativos con respecto a. En su gran mayoría, comprendía tres categorías de flota, la pesca artesanal con un total 1.363 embarcaciones activas y 4.500 pescadores, la pesca industrial, con un único barco de cerco de 60 metros de eslora y finalmente una pesca semi-industrial costera compuesta por aproximadamente 90 pequeñas embarcaciones con eslora entre 8 y 25 m y con un total de 1092 pescadores. Entre las especies más importante en las pesquerías de atunes en Cabo Verde destacan el rabil (Thunnus albacares), el patudo (Thunnus obesus), el listado (Katsuwonus pelamis) y los pequeños túnidos, en particular las especies Auxis thazard, Auxis rochei y Acanthocybium solandri. Además, es importante señalar que hay una pequeña actividad de pesca deportiva que capturan también marlines (marlín y pez espada). La captura total de túnidos para la flota caboverdiana de pesca en 2021 fue de 7.432 t, capturadas principalmente por pesca semi-industrial y pesca artesanal con 50 % y 30 % respectivamente. Es importante aclarar que la pesca industrial de cerco (PS) en 2021 solo pescó un 20 % del total, ya que el único barco de cerco (PS) de bandera caboverdiano cambió de pabellón a Curazao en noviembre 2021. En comparación con el año anterior, las capturas totales registraran una fuerte disminución del 49 %. Esta disminución, se explica en gran medida por el cambio de pabellón del único cerquero, el buque Egalabur, de Cabo Verde para el pabellón de Curazao. En términos prácticos fueran solamente cuatro meses de operaciones de pesca con pabellón de Cabo Verde. Es importante señalar que, además de las capturas realizadas por la flota local, un importante volumen de captura es también realizadas por flotas extranjeras que operan en la ZEE de Cabo Verde en el marco de los acuerdos de pesca existentes con terceros países, a saber, los de la Unión Europea (España, Francia y Portugal) y Japón en el año 2021. En la pesquería extranjera, los artes de pesca más importantes son en particular el cerco (PS), el salto y vara (BB) los buques palangreros (LL). El IMAR, (ex – INDP) es actualmente la entidad responsable por las actividades de investigación y del seguimiento estadístico. Cuenta con un plan de muestreo estadístico para la pesca artesanal e industrial. Además, el instituto del mar cuenta igualmente con un plan de muestreo biológico que cubre las especies de interés. La Inspección General de Pescas (IGP) es la entidad responsable de asegurar la certificación y control sanitario de las capturas y desembarcos, tanto para el consumo local como para la exportación. Toda la gestión de la pesca en términos de acceso y medidas de ordenación es responsabilidad de la Dirección Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura (DNPA) que cuenta con un Plan de gestión de los recurso de la pesca para el periodo 2020 a 2024, documento estratégico para el desarrollo del sector pesquero. El plan de gestión establece principios básicos y medias de ordenación para las principales pesquerías explotadas en Cabo Verde, de conformidad con las políticas nacionales e internacionales para el uso racional y sostenible de los recursos pesqueros.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Cabo Verde es un archipiélago de diez islas, una de las cuales está deshabitada. Los recursos pesqueros se encuentran entre los principales recursos naturales. A pesar del nivel relativamente bajo sobre el esfuerzo pesquero, algunos recursos ya están a ser sobre explorada ó en plena explotación.

El pescado parece ser un elemento importante en la dieta de la población, para el empleo y fuente de proteínas, a bajo costo, sin embargo, su explotación debe ser de forma sostenible, para perpetuar en el tiempo la disponibilidad de este recurso para toda población a corto y largo plazo.

El subsector de pesca artesanal emplea un total 3125 pescadores para un total de 1434 embarcación. Ya subsector semi-industrial/industrial emplea un total de 1524 pescadores para un total de 127 embarcaciones (Censo flota IMar/INE 2022). Por otro lado, la industria pesquera de transformación en Cabo Verde emplea a su vez alrededor de 1500 a 1600 empleo en su gran mayoría a las mujeres.

En la ZEE de Cabo Verde existe un número significativo de especies pelágicas y de tiburones profundos, lo que convierte a las islas en un punto importante en la ecología de estas especies, incluida su ruta migratoria. La pesca es siempre a pequeña escala y las capturas son más o menos ocasionales. No hay pesca que apunte a los recursos de tiburones, principalmente debido a la falta de una flota especializada, altos costos operativos, por otro lado, la población no está acostumbrada a consumirlos.

La pesca de tiburones es practicada principalmente por la flota palangrera de la UE (España y Portugal) e Japón en el marco de los acuerdos de pesca con Cabo Verde. Las capturas de tiburones en la ZEE de Cabo Verde han aumentado en los últimos años. Las estadísticas de capturas de estos países son envían a ICCAT. Las especies más importantes son el tiburón azul (*Prionace glauca*).

Cabo Verde es un punto importante para la pesca deportiva, especialmente para la pesca de aguja azul, pero lamentablemente siempre ha sido muy difícil obtener datos sobre esta actividad. Cabe señalar también que, en esta pesquería, los especímenes capturados son luego liberados en el mar. El comercio de este tipo de pesca está expresamente prohibido por la legislación caboverdiana.

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

La flota atunera de Cabo Verde se dirige a los siguientes túnidos tropicales: *Thunnus albacares* (YFT), *Katsuwonus pelamis* (SKJ), *Thunnus obesus* (BET), *Euthynnus alleteratus* (LTA), *Auxis thazard* (FRI) y *Acanthocybium solandri* (WAH), explotados por la flota industrial o semiindustrial y la flota artesanal, fuera de la ZEE de Cabo Verde y en los montes submarinas, alrededor de las islas.

1.1 Capturas de túnidos para la flota de Cabo Verde en 2021

La captura total preliminar de túnidos en 2021 fue de alrededor 7467 mil toneladas. En comparación con el año anterior, las capturas totales registraron una fuerte disminución de 49%. Como se reportó anteriormente, se esta disminución, se explica en gran medida por el cambio de pabellón del único buque de cerco EGALABUR de Cabo Verde para el pabellón de Curazao. En términos prácticos fueran solamente 4 meses de operaciones de pesca con bandera de Cabo Verde. La composición de captura por arte de pesca y por especie, se presenta en la **Figures 2** y **3**, respectivamente.

1.2 Desembarcos y transbordo de especies ICCAT por la flota extranjera en Cabo Verde en 2021

Según la información proporcionada por la administración pesquera de Cabo Verde, en 2021 las actividades de desembarcos y transbordo de especies ICCAT por la flota extranjera totalizaron un valor aproximado de 25 mil toneladas, (**tabla 1**) siendo 22 mil toneladas de desembarcos y 3 mil toneladas en transbordo. Estos valores resultan de un total de 132 operaciones realizadas durante el año de 2021 (**tabla 2**).

Es importante aclarar que todas las actividades de desembarcos y transbordo de especies ICCAT en Cabo Verde son controladas y monitorizadas por inspectores de la administración pesquera en cada operación realizada. En la **tabla 2** se elucidan información más detallada sobre estas actividades pesquera en 2021.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

Los recursos marinos son estratégicos para el país, razón suficiente para que la gestión de los mismos sea de acuerdo con los principios de sostenibilidad y responsabilidad, ya que tienen una importancia grande en la seguridad alimentaria, en la creación. empleo, balanza de pagos y reducción de la pobreza.

Las medidas de gestión y las actividades de investigación para una pesca sostenible en Cabo Verde son tareas y responsabilidad de la Dirección Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura (DNPA) y del Instituto del Mar (ex INDP).

El objetivo principal de estas dos instituciones es ordenar y evaluar los principales recursos a fin proponer políticas y medidas de manejo para las pesquerías más importantes.

La recolección de datos biológicos y estadísticos de las principales especies se realizan en los puertos de desembarque y en los mercados, por investigadores y encuestadores del IMAR, Toda la información es procesadas en base de datos para posterior análisis y publicación anual. Los datos recopilados, incluidos los de Tarea 1 y Tarea 2, así como el número de buques activos se envían todos los años a la Secretaría de ICCAT, contribuyendo así a la actualización de las estadísticas de ICCAT.

RESUMEN DE LA COMUNICACIÓN EXIGENCIAS CIENTÍFICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	No	2022-09-15	
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	No	2022-09-15	
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	No	2022-09-15	
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	No	2022-09-15	
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	No	2022-09-15	
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	No		Por no existir una estimación de Captura por talla.
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de mercado científico (inventarios)	No		Cabo Verde no cuenta con un programa de Prospecciones de mercado científico.
S:GEN08	Declaración de mercado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	No		Cabo Verde no cuenta con un programa de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación).
S:GEN09	Declaración de mercado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	No		Cabo Verde no cuenta con un programa de marcado electrónico.
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos	No		Todavía Cabo Verde no cuenta con un programa de observadores. Es un proceso en estudio para crear las bases a e condiciones operativas para una implementación futura.
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	No		Todavía Cabo Verde no cuenta con un programa de observadores. Es un proceso en estudio para crear las bases a e condiciones operativas para una implementación futura.
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No		Por no existir información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico en Cabo Verde.
S:GEN13	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		La flota pesquera de Cabo Verde no opera en el mediterráneo.
S:BFT01	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de ejemplares sacrificados en granjas (BFT)	No		Cabo Verde no opera granjas de atún rojo.

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:BFT02	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas (resultado de datos brutos de BFT) O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	No		En Cabo Verde no existe pesquería de atún rojo.
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas (informes resumidos de atún rojo en el momento de introducción en jaulas)	No		En Cabo Verde no existe pesquería de atún rojo.
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	No		En Cabo Verde no existe pesquería de atún rojo.
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre W_BFT que se van a emprender	No		En Cabo Verde no existe pesquería de atún rojo.
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No		En Cabo Verde no existe pesquería de atún rojo.
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No		En Cabo Verde no existe pesquería de atún rojo.
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	No		En Cabo Verde no existe pesquería de atún rojo.
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	No		Cabo Verde aún no cuenta con un plan de gestión de DCP.
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, tipo de DCP, etc.)	No	2022-07-30	
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	No		Falta de información en la hora de preparar el presente informe.
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	No		Todavía Cabo Verde no cuenta con un programa de observadores nacionales. Es un proceso en estudio para crear las bases a e condiciones operativas para una implementación futura.
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Cabo Verde no cuenta con un sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS).
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	No		Si, Cabo Verde realiza muestreo de talla para el <i>Thunnus albacores</i> (YFT), SKJ y (FRI).
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances en DPC	No		Cabo Verde no cuenta con Datos históricos de lances en DPC.

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:ALB01	Edad de madurez	No		Cabo Verde no tiene flota en actividades de pesca para el atún blanco.
S:ALB02	Hábitat	No		Cabo Verde no tiene flota en actividades de pesca para el atún blanco.
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura	No		Cabo Verde no tiene flota en actividades de pesca para el atún blanco.
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE	No		Cabo Verde no tiene flota en actividades de pesca para el atún blanco.
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas	No		Cabo Verde no tiene flota en actividades de pesca para el atún blanco.
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	No		No existe información sobre descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto.
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	No		Si, Cabo Verde cuenta con o sistema de recopilación y seguimiento de la pesca artesanal por lo general de las especies.
S:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos del seguimiento electrónico para BIL	No		No existe resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL.
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No		Si, Cabo Verde está haciendo un esfuerzo para técnico y financiero para la mejorar de la colecta de datos de tiburones por especies.
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	No		No existe resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso.
S:SHK03	Información sobre tintorera	No		Si, hay información de capturas de sobre tintorera capturas por flotas extranjeras que operan en la ZEE de Cabo Verde bajo acuerdos de pescas.
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos.	No		Esta información no existe una vez que la flota local de Cabo Verde no dedica a esta pesquería.
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No		Sí, Cabo Verde cuenta con una guía de identificación de las principales especies de tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio. Además, cuento con una legislación que ya prohíbe la capturas y comercio de este grupo de especies emblemáticas por su interés de biodiversidad y el ecoturismo asociado. Hay igualmente un trabajo de sensibilización y educación sobre la conservación y uso sostenible de los recursos marinos.

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No		La información sobre la interacción es aún muy limitada, pero se está haciendo un gran esfuerzo para mitigar gradualmente este problema de La captura incidental de tortugas marinas por los artes de pesca de flota nacional e internacional que opera en la ZEE de Cabo Verde.
S:BYC03	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		Cabo Verde no dispone de datos sobre capturas accidentales de aves marinas. La captura accidental de aves marinas por la flota nacional es insignificante.
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No		Por no existir en 2021 ningún estudio sobre captura incidental y descartes de pesquerías artesanales por medios alternativos.
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	No		No hay información disponible en 2021.

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

RESUMEN DE LA COMUNICACIÓN EXIGENCIAS DE CUMPLIMIENTO

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	No	2022-09-15	
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	No		Las informaciones transmitidas por Cabo Verde se refieren a todas las pesquerías ICCAT, incluidas las especies de tiburones.
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí		Por no existir información disponible en el momento de preparación de este reporte.
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	Sí		Por no existir en 2021 ningún buque en régimen de fletamento.
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	Sí		Por no existir en 2021 ningún buque en régimen de fletamento.
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	Sí		No se ha registrado ninguna actividad de transbordo en el mar. (Cabo Verde prohíbe el transbordo en el mar).
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	No		Transbordo en puertos están sujetos control de inspectores de pesca para certificación e control sanitario, así bien toda la documentación necesaria (Licencia, artes de pesca e especies autorizadas).
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	Sí		No se ha registrado ninguna actividad de transbordo en el mar. (Cabo Verde prohíbe el transbordo en el mar).
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en Puerto	Sí		Cabo Verde no tiene buques de carga para transbordo.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	Sí		Cabo Verde no permite el transbordo en el mar.
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No		Direção Nacional de Pesca e Aquacultura (DNPA) - Tel./Fax Nº (238) 2613758-Mindelo São Vicente C.P. nº.34 - Cabo Verde.
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	No		Direção Nacional de Pesca e Aquacultura (DNPA) - Tel./Fax Nº (238) 2613758-Mindelo São Vicente C.P. nº.34 - Cabo Verde.
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No		MINDELO - Cabo Verde – CVMDL.
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No		72 horas.
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	Sí		En 2021 no se registró ninguna denegación de entrada y de uso de puerto en Cabo Verde. Las operaciones realizadas en puertos están controladas por inspectores de pesca.
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	Sí		En 2021 Cabo Verde no reporto ningún hallazgo de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones.
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No		En caso de infracción, la autoridad de inspección realiza una notificación al infractor y seguidamente se instala un proceso de contra ordenación.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	Sí		En 2021 Cabo Verde no registro ninguna sospecha de infracciones.
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	No		Cabo Verde establece, en el marco de los acuerdos de pesca con terceros países, la garantía para que sus inspectores tengan acceso a las operaciones de pesca realizadas en los puertos y en el mar.
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No		Cabo Verde establece, en el marco de los acuerdos de pesca con terceros países, la garantía para que sus inspectores tengan acceso a las operaciones de pesca realizadas en los puertos y en el mar.
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No		Según el acuerdo de acceso pesquero entre Cabo Verde e países terceros, están autorizados a operar en ZEE de Cabo Verde: a) Unión Europea, 8 buques cañeros, 21 cerqueros y 16 palangreros; b) Senegal 2 buques cañeros; c) Japón.
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	No		En 2021, Cabo Verde solo tenía 3 buque cerquero mayor de 20 m.
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	No		En 2021, Cabo Verde contaba con un único buque.
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No		Cabo Verde tiene una legislación que regula todas las actividades de pesca deportiva. Entre las medidas se requiere una licencia activa, limitación en el número de especímenes y tamaños mínimos. Los peces se devuelven al agua y se prohíbe la comercialización.
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	No		En 2021, Cabo Verde no registró buques implicados en pesca IUU.
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No		Nada a reportar.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No		El atún que se importa, como cualquier otro producto pesquero, en Cabo verde está sujeto a inspección por parte de la Autoridad Competente de Productos Pesqueros.
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	Sí		En 2021, no se han identificado datos sobre sobre incumplimiento.
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	Sí		No hay investigaciones sobre denuncias de incumplimiento en 2021.
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	Sí		No se registraron avistamientos de buques 2021.
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	Sí		No se registraron avistamientos de buques 2022.
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	No		Direção Nacional de Pesca e Aquacultura – DNPA - Inspeção Geral das Pescas (IGP)- Tel./Fax Nº (238) 2613758 -Mindelo São Vicente C.P. nº.34 - Cabo Verde.
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	No		Direção Nacional De Pesca e Aquacultura – DNPA -Inspeção Geral das Pescas (IGP)- Tel./Fax Nº (238) 2613758 - Mindelo São Vicente C.P. nº.34 - Cabo Verde.
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	Sí		En 2021, Cabo Verde no realizó ningún intercambio de personal de inspección.
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	Sí		En 2021, Cabo Verde no solicitó ninguna.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	Sí		En 2021, Cabo Verde no tuvo ningún Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para la recuperación de observadores.
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	Sí		En 2021, Cabo Verde no registro ningún incidente con los observadores.
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	Sí		Por no existir información sobre este tema en 2021.
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	Sí		Por no existir información sobre este tema en 2021.
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	Sí		Por no existir información sobre este tema en 2021.
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	Sí		Por no existir información disponible en 2021.
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	Sí		Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	Sí		Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	Sí		Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas/Declaración	Sí		Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	Sí		Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	Sí		Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría (y revisión sin procede)	Sí		Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	Sí		Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 21-08	Sí		Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo de 2021	Sí		Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	Sí		Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	Sí		Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	Sí		Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	Sí		Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	Sí		Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí		Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí		Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	Sí		Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	Sí		Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	Sí		Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	Sí		Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	Sí		Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	Sí		Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	Sí		Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	Sí		Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	Sí		Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	Sí		Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	Sí		Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	Sí		Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT32	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	Sí		Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	Sí		Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	Sí		Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	Sí		Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No		Cabo Verde tiene un solo barco autorizado para pescar patudo / rabil / listado " EGALABUR (77m) / código ICCAT AT000CPV00036 Observación Cambio de pabellón a Curaçao en noviembre 2021.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	No		Cabo Verde tiene un solo barco autorizado para pescar patudo / rabil / listado EGALABUR / código ICCAT AT000CPV00036.
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	Sí		Cabo Verde no registró en 2021 ninguna actividad de pesca IUU por buques BET/YFT/SKJ.
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		Última actualización el remitida a ICCAT en 11/01/2021.
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No		Última actualización el remitida a ICCAT en 11/01/2021.
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	Sí		Por no estar disponible las informaciones trimestrales.
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S25).	Sí		Cabo Verde aún no cuenta con un plan de gestión de DCPS.
	M:TRO11	Declaración/plan de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	Sí		Información no disponible en la hora de preparar este informe.
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Sí		Por no estar disponible las informaciones mensuales.
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	Sí		Por no estar disponible las informaciones semanales de atún patudo.
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	Sí		Información no disponible en la hora de preparar este informe.
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	Sí		Información no disponible en la hora de preparar este informe.
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la TRO 2017	No		Las medidas de conservación tomadas por ICCAT son considerados en la legislación Caboverdiana.
	M:TRO20	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico	Sí		Cabo Verde no hizo ningún ensayos de seguimiento electrónico.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí		Cabo Verde no importa el pez espada.
	M:SWO02	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí		Cabo Verde no exporta el pez espada.
	M:SWO03	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Cabo Verde en 2021 no tenía ni flota ni cuota para el pez espada.
	M:SWO04	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Cabo Verde en 2021 no tenía ni flota ni cuota para el pez espada.
	M:SWO05	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	Sí		Cabo Verde en 2021 no tenía ni flota ni cuota para el pez espada.
	M:SWO06	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	Sí		En 2021, Cabo Verde no tenía ni flota ni cuota para el pez espada del Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO07	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	Sí		Cabo Verde en 2021 no tenía ni flota ni cuota para el pez espada.
	M:SWO10	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	Sí		Cabo Verde en 2021 no tenía ni flota ni cuota para el pez espada.
	M:SWO11	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Cabo Verde en 2021 no tenía ni flota ni cuota para el pez espada.
	M:SWO12	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	Sí		Cabo Verde no es una CPC con actividades de pesca em el mediterráneo.
	M:SWO13	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí		Cabo Verde en 2021 no participo en el programa de Inspección internacional.
	M:SWO14	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí		Cabo Verde en 2021 no participo en el programa de Inspección internacional.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:SWO15	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	Sí		Cabo Verde en 2021 no tenía ni flota ni cuota para el pez espada.
	M:SWO16	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	Sí		Cabo Verde en 2021 no tenía ni flota ni cuota para el pez espada.
	M:SWO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	Sí		Cabo Verde en 2021 no tenía ni flota ni cuota para el pez espada.
	M:SWO18	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	Sí		Cabo Verde en 2021 no tenía ni flota ni cuota para el pez espada.
	M:SWO19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	Sí		Cabo Verde en 2021 no tenía ni flota ni cuota para el pez espada.
	M:SWO20	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Cabo Verde en 2021 no tenía ni flota ni cuota para el pez espada.
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí		Cabo Verde en 2021 no tenía ni flota ni cuota para el pez espada.
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	Sí		Cabo Verde en 2021 no tenía flota autorizada a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo.
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	Sí		Cabo Verde en 2021 no tenía flota autorizada a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo.
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	Sí		Cabo Verde en 2021 no tenía flota autorizada a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo.
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	Sí		Cabo Verde en 2021 no tenía flota autorizada a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo.
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí		Cabo Verde en 2021 no tenía flota autorizada a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11.	Sí		Cabo Verde en 2021 no tiene una legislación para prohibir los descartes muertos. Se está en preparación una legislación sobre el tema de descartes.
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	Sí		Cabo Verde no hizo ninguna solicitud de exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías.
	M:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	Sí		Cabo Verde no tiene Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL.
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	No		Cabo Verde cuenta con una legislación nacional que protege a un número considerable de tiburones, en sintonía con las orientación y recomendaciones de la FAO y del ICCAT sobre el tema tiburones. Las medidas tomadas para la conservación y ordenación de los tiburones se han publicado en el Plan de Gestion de los Recursos ee la Pesca (2020 a 2024). Estas medidas visan el integrar de los tiburones, obligación mater las aletas cortadas pero adheridas al cuerpo. Las siguientes especies, están prohibidas de pescar: tiburón ballena, tiburón blanco, tiburón martillo, tiburón oceánico, Tiburón peregrino, tiburón marrajo sardinero y tiburón zorro patudo. Programa de conservación de tiburones. El estudio desarrollado en 2010 - “Asesoramiento científico sobre la conservación de tiburones pelágicos asociados con actividades pesqueras bajo el acuerdo de pesca sostenible UE-CV”, indicó que la población de tintorera de

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
					la ZEE de Cabo Verde no está amenazada, pero es necesario una explotación moderada.
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso Atlántico norte	Sí		Cabo Verde en 2021 no tenía flota ejerciendo pesca para el tiburón Mako del Atlántico Norte.
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	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	No		Cabo Verde sigue las recomendaciones de la FAO y de ICCAT, los armadores están informados sobre estas recomendaciones que deben ser respetadas en las operaciones de pesca.
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	Sí		Cabo Verde en 2021 no tiene reportes de captura incidental de aves marinas.
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Sí		Cabo Verde no tiene actividades de pesca con palangre, sin embargo, la flota que opera en la ZEE de Cabo Verde en el marco de acuerdos internacional son obligados al uso de anzuelos circulares para mitigar la captura incidental.
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	Sí		Cabo Verde hasta 2021 no ha implementado un sistema piloto electrónico de documento estadístico.
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	Sí		Cabo Verde en 2021 no ha presentado objeción alguna a recomendaciones de ICCAT.

Sección 4. Implementación de otras medidas de conservación y ordenación de CICA

Cabo Verde ha seguido todas las exigencias y recomendaciones de ICCAT. El Plan de ordenación pesquera reserva de la región dentro de las 3 millas náuticas, exclusiva para la actividad pesquera artesanal y la prohibición a la flota extranjera de realizar actividades de pesca dentro del 12 millas náuticas. Las medidas de gestión para los tiburones son las siguientes:

- Prohibición a los buques, en toda la ZEE de Cabo Verde, de retirar las aletas a bordo de los buques, para retener a bordo, transbordar o desembarcar aletas de tiburón.

- Prohibición de la pesca para especies de tiburones amenazados: *Rhincodon typus* (tiburón ballena), *Carcharodon carcharias* (gran tiburón blanco), tiburón martillo, tiburón peregrino, tiburón marrajo oceánico y tiburón zorro patudo;
- Definición del número máximo de licencias de pesca otorgadas cada año por el país; la implementación de mecanismos de seguimiento de la pesca.
- Utilización de anzuelos circulares para los palangreros que operan dentro de la ZEE de Cabo Verde

4.1 Esquema de inspección

En el seguimiento, control y vigilancia de las embarcaciones y la gestión del proceso de certificación de las capturas pesqueras, el país ha creado una institución autónoma e independiente del poder político, la INSPEÇÃO GERAL DAS PESCAS (IGP), entidad responsable de la inspección y control de calidad de los productos de la pesca.

Igualmente hay una mayor transparencia en los servicios de inspección y seguimiento de la actividad pesquera con respecto a la flota local y extranjera. Se han mejorado la colaboración en las operaciones conjuntas ente los ministerios de pesca e de la defensa nombradamente la guarda costera a través de medios navales.

En cuanto a la actividad de inspección y fiscalización, en 2021 se realizaron un total de 132 inspecciones en el puerto de Mindelo por inspectores de pesca en un total de 6 países diferentes. (Copias del contenido de inspección anexo a este informe). En materia de inspección pesquera las autoridades de Cabo Verde han tomado las siguientes acciones:

- Refuerzo del sistema de inspección en el puerto de desembarque, con el control de los documentos de todos los barcos que desembarcan en los puertos nacionales, (Licencia, documentación del barco, control por el Sistema de Seguimiento de Buques (VMS);
- Aplicación y seguimiento de las recomendaciones de ICCAT sobre el régimen de inspección en el puerto, para la vigilancia e inspección de los buques que desembarcan en el puerto de Mindelo;
- Fortalecer la cooperación entre instituciones para controlar estrictamente todos los procesos, incluido el intercambio de información y documentos;
- Aprobación para ratificación, medidas del Estado rector del puerto y presentación a la FAO;
- Cabo Verde también ha desarrollado e implementado un plan nacional para combatir la pesca IUU.

4.1.1 En términos legales

Cabo verde cumple de forma rigurosa la aplicación de la Ley 48/2009 que establece un esquema de certificación de capturas en el sistema para prevenir, frustrar y eliminar la pesca no reglamentada y no declarada, en adelante IUU; y se está revisando toda la legislación pesquera nacional.

4.1.2 Plan operativo

Hay un fuerte comprometimiento en fortalecer las disposiciones de inspección y control de embarcaciones, de acuerdo con las medidas de los Estados Rectores del Puerto (registro obligatorio del aviso de entrega en el puerto de desembarque y / o transbordo, verificación de licencias de pesca, verificación de la pesca y toda la documentación que se considere necesaria para determinar la legalidad de la captura). Entre acciones importantes destacamos:

- Fortalecimiento del sistema de Certificado de Captura para todos los productos destinados a la exportación;
- Varias misiones de patrullaje y vigilancia marítima realizadas por unidades navales;
- Misiones de patrulla aérea;
- Control por VMS; y Fortalecimiento del sistema de registro nacional para el registro de embarcaciones pesqueras.

4.1.3 En la subregión

Cabo verde apuesta fuertemente en la cooperación y participación en operaciones de vigilancia conjunta con la supervisión de los demás países terceros de la región oeste africana y aparcerías internacionales importantes como son la UE y el USA.

Sección 5: Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

El principal problema que enfrenta nuestro sistema de gestión e de investigación en su desarrollo es la disponibilidad insuficiente de recursos financieros para todos los costos operativos. La implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT requiere un seguimiento permanente y sería útil contar con el apoyo de ICCAT mediante acciones de formación con respecto a las diversas obligaciones en términos de conservación. notificación de datos a ICCAT. Los principales problemas encontrados son los siguientes:

- Existe una gran dificultad en la coordinación entre los diferentes actores, en particular la administración, vigilancia, investigación y operadores. Esto crea enormes problemas para obtener datos e información que cumplan positivamente con las obligaciones de ICCAT.
- Los recursos financieros son limitados para apoyar y mejorar la recopilación de datos, así como para fortalecer el sistema de vigilancia, el plan de muestreo estadístico y los datos biológicos.
- El apoyo técnico y financiero de ICCAT sería muy importante y bienvenido para apoyar y mejorar los programas estadísticos y el plan de muestreo biológico debido al aumento de desembarques locales y barcos extranjeros, que, por desembarques, también transbordo de especies de ICCAT en Cabo Verde.

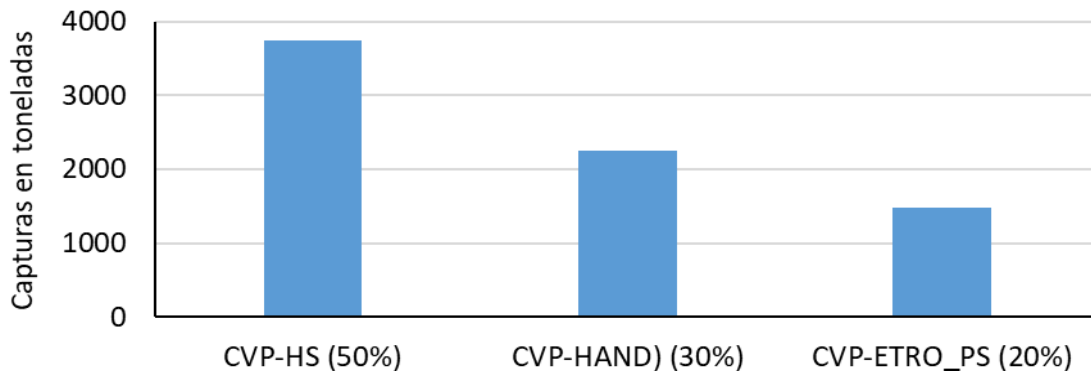
Tabla 1. Total de desembarques y transbordos realizados por flota extranjera en Cabo Verde en el 2021.

<i>Codigo_Especie</i>	<i>Nombre Cientifico</i>	<i>Total de Desembarques (ton)</i>	<i>Total de Transbordo (ton)</i>	<i>Total Geral</i>
BSH	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	5577	0	5 577
LMA	<i>Isurus paucus</i>	0	0	0
SMA	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	202	0	202
LEC	<i>Lepidocybium flavobrunneum</i>	70	0	70
OIL	<i>Ruvettus pretiosus</i>	3	0	3
DOL	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	2	0	2
BUM	<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	1	10	10
BLM	<i>Makaira indica</i>	162	0	162
WAH	<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	16	0	16
SPF	<i>Tetrapturus pfluegeri</i>	239	0	239
SAI	<i>Istiophorus albicans</i>	51	0	51
SWO	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	2130	16	2 147
SSP	<i>Tetrapturus angustirostris</i>	26	0	26
MLS	<i>Tetrapturus audax</i>	42	0	42
FRI	<i>Auxis thazard</i>	260	4	264
YFT	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	3929	625	4 553
SKJ	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	7812	1025	8 838
ALB	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	26	51	77
BET	<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	1392	695	2 087
BFT	<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>	0	640	640
	Diversos	364	1	365
Total		22301	3068	25 369

Fuente: IGP/IMAR

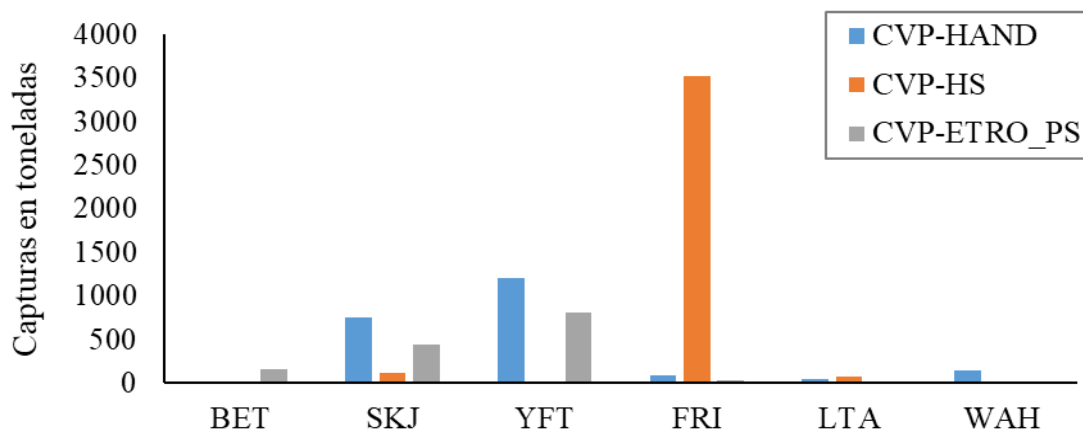
Tabla 2. Número de operaciones de desembarque y transbordos realizados por flota extranjera en Cabo Verde en el 2021.

<i>Nacionalidades</i>	<i>Nº operaciones de desembarque</i>	<i>Nº operaciones de Transbordos</i>	<i>Total operaciones</i>	<i>%</i>
Español	104	3	107	81%
Japonés	0	12	12	9%
Belice	7	0	7	5%
Portugués	4	0	4	3%
Guatemala	1	0	1	1%
Coreano	0	1	1	1%
Total	116	16	132	100%



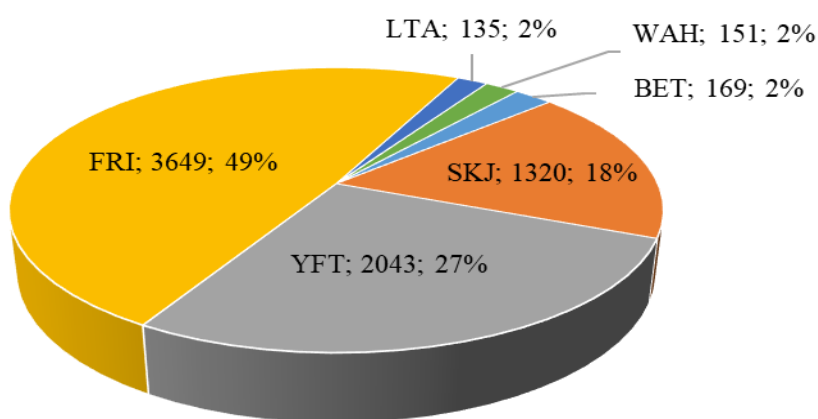
Fuente: IMAR

Figura 1. Capturas de túnidos en (ton) y porcentaje por tipo de flota pesquera caboverdiana en 2021.



Fuente: IMAR


Figura 2. Composición de captura de túnidos por especie y tipo de arte de la pesquera caboverdiana en 2021.



Fuente: IMAR

Figura 3. Composición de las capturas de túnidos por especies en 2021.

Copies de Rapport d'inspection au port de Mindelo Cabo Verde 2021

 **Ministério da Economia Marítima**

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

1. N.º do relatório (Inspection report no.) 35 2. Estado do porto (Port State) CPV

3. Autoridade de inspeção (Inspecting authority) Inspeção Geral das Pescas-IGP

4. Inspetor Chefe de Equipa (Name of principal inspector) Helindo Évora Soares
N.º de inspetor (ID) _____

5. Porto de inspeção (Port of inspection) CPV

6. Início da inspeção (Commencement of inspection) 18-02-2021 08:15

7. Fim da inspeção (Completion of inspection) 18-02-2021 08:20

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)
Mindelo Cabo Verde 19-10-2021

11. Nome do navio (Vessel name) Playa de Cabelas

12. Estado de pavilhão (Flag State) Espanha

13. Tipo de navio (Type of vessel) Palangreiro

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

15. Referência do certificado de registo (Certificate of registry ID)
País (State) Espanha ESP000026619

16. N.º IMO (IMO ship ID, if available) 9338345

17. Matrícula (External ID, if available) 30-2-5-05

18. Porto de registo (Port of registry) Burera

19. Proprietário do navio (Vessel owner(s)) Pesqueiras Cabelas, 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)
Cristian Gomez Ilquez Espanha

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

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24. Transitário (Vessel agent) Linage

25. VMS Sim Tipo (Type) Selflink

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>ATCUCESPO1243</u>	<u>ICCAT</u>	<u>n</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>PTP n-00090-1/2021</u>	<u>Espanha</u>	<u>01/01/2021 a 31/12/2021</u>	<u>Atlantico N de y Sur 5º N y espánes A</u>	<u>Equiparantes</u>	<u>LL</u>
<u>Licença de Pesca n.º 26619-31895</u>	<u>Espanha</u>	<u>22/10/2019 a 22/10/2021</u>	<u>Oceano In dico y Rulfo</u>	<u>_____</u>	<u>LL</u>

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

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)

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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)
SUD	Congelado	FAO 34.4.1	84.500	84.078,03	
BHA	"	"	45.308	41.808	
BWA	"	"	7086,51	7086,51	
YFT	"	"	3233	3316	
ALB	"	"	5893,56	6212	
LEC	"	"	5762	5762	
NLS	"	"	14.061	13.000	
WAH	"	"	1313,23	1313,23	
SAI	"	"	386,75	386,75	
BOL	"	"	97,48	97	
			167.641,53	163060	

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 Manifesto de Carga
 Observações (Comments)

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) Palangui de Superfície

36. Arte inspeccionada (Gear examined) Não
 Observações (Comments)

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


38. Infrações 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)
PLAYA DE CUBELAS
CAPTÁN

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


 **Ministério da Economia Marítima**

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

1. N.º do relatório (Inspection report no.) 19 2. Estado do porto (Port State) CPV

3. Autoridade de Inspeção (Inspecting authority) Inspeção Geral das Pescas-IGP

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

5. Porto de Inspeção (Port of inspection) CPV Holla, Lago
Povo Grande do Mindelo

6. Início da Inspeção (Commencement of inspection) 12/03/2021 09:30

7. Fim da Inspeção (Completion of inspection) 12/03/2021 19:40

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

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 do Mindelo Cabo Verde 19/11/2020

11. Nome do navio (Vessel name) O Galopim

12. Estado de pavilhão (Flag State) Espanha

13. Tipo de navio (Type of vessel) Salangueiro

14. Indicativo internacional de chamada rádio (International Radio Call Sign) EAH2

15. Referência do certificado de registo (Certificate of registry ID)
País (State) Espanha ES/D000 24610

16. N.º IMO (IMO ship ID, if available) 9217993

17. Matrícula (External ID, if available) 39VI-7-4-00

18. Porto de registo (Port of registry) _____

19. Proprietário do navio (Vessel owner(s)) Javi/sea, 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)
Manlín Bernardeg Pedrouso Espanhol

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

24. Transitário (Vessel agent) Agência Image

25. VMS Sim Tipo (Type) Zuribél, V77

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>ATEUESPOO 29d</u>	<u>ICCAT</u>	<u>Membro</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>Licença n.º 2461057786</u>	<u>Espanha</u>	<u>01/01/11 a 02/01/21</u>	<u>Atlântico</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>LLD</u>
<u>Permisso n.º 10020/2020</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>01/01/2020 a 31/12/2020</u>	<u>Atlântico</u>	<u>Espada e acompanhantes</u>	<u>LLD</u>
<u>Licença n.º 2461013195</u>	<u>Espanha</u>	<u>04/04/2021 a 03/04/2023</u>	<u>Agulhas</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>LLD</u>
<u>Permisso n.º 10078-1/2021</u>	<u>Espanha</u>	<u>01/01/2021 a 31/12/2021</u>	<u>Atlântico</u>	<u>Espada e acompanhantes</u>	<u>LLD</u>

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

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

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

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)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

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)
BSH	congelado	FAO 34/AN/17	32.000 Kg	33.281 Kg	
SWU	"	"	75.000 Kg	62.236 Kg	
SAZ	"	FAO 41/17	300 Kg	331 Kg	
SMA	"	FAO 41	4.000 Kg	3.684 Kg	
BET	"	"	600 Kg	652 Kg	
SPF	"	"	13.000 Kg	41.804 Kg	
WAH	"	"	200 Kg	185 Kg	
LEC	"	"	2.700 Kg	2.579 Kg	

127.800 kg 126.550 kg

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 Observações (Comments) Licença de Pesca; anotações de Pesca; certificados de registro; Manifesto carga; Trip Form do navio; Nota Fiscal de Importação; Declaração de Pesca desembarque.

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)

palanque de superfície

36. Arte inspeccionada (Gear examined)

Não Observações (Comments)

37. Infrações detetadas pelos inspetores (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 apenas com 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)



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

Helena Pires

 **Ministério da Economia Marítima**

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

1. N.º do relatório (Inspection report no.) 29 2. Estado do porto (Port State) CPV

3. Autoridade de inspeção (Inspecting authority) Inspeção Geral das Pescas-IGP

4. Inspetor Chefe de Equipa (Name of principal inspector)
 N.º de Inspetor (ID) IGP-CV/0005 Helder Pinheiro

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

6. Início da Inspeção (Commencement of inspection) 06/03/2021 09:00

7. Fim da Inspeção (Completion of inspection) 06/03/2021 09:50

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 apontagem (Port and State and date of last port call)
Puebla Espanha 14/04/2021

11. Nome do navio (Vessel name) Montecruz

12. Estado de pavilhão (Flag State) Panamá

13. Tipo de navio (Type of vessel) Transporte

14. Indicativo internacional de chamada rádio (International Radio Call Sign) 3FUHS

15. Referência do certificado de registo (Certificate of registry ID)
 País (State) Panamá RR736-96-F

16. N.º IMO (IMO ship ID, if available) 7710276

17. Matrícula (External ID, if available)

18. Porto de registo (Port of registry) Panamá

19. Proprietário do navio (Vessel owner(s)) Costa Corporation, S.A

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)
Luis M. Alpizar Cabello Cubano

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

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24. Transitário (Vessel agent) Agência Polar

25. VMS Sim Tipo (Type) SATLINK Services Panama, S.A

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>AFOOD PANOO 116</u>	<u>ICCAT</u>	<u>Membro</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)
/					

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>licença nº 04-103-3777-R-162 - Panamá</u>	<u>21/04/2021 a 21/04/2022</u>	<u>N.A</u>	<u>N.A</u>	<u>N.A</u>	<u>N.A</u>

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

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)
/						

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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)
/					

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)
/					

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

N.A
Observações (Comments) licença Transbord; lista Tripulantes; arranjo carga; lista de últimos portos; certificado de porto; Transferência de V.O.

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

N.A
Observações (Comments)

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

N.A
Observações (Comments)

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

N.A

36. Arte inspecionada (Gear examined)

N.A
Observações (Comments)

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

/

38. Infrações 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)

[Signature]

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

[Signature]



 **Ministério do Mar**

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

1. N.º do relatório (Inspection report no.) 36 2. Estado do porto (Port State) CPV

3. Autoridade de Inspeção (Inspecting authority) Inspeção Geral das Pescas-IGP

4. Inspetor Chefe de Equipa (Name of principal inspector)
N.º de Inspetor (ID) Helinda Soares

5. Porto de Inspeção (Port of inspection) CPV

6. Início da Inspeção (Commencement of inspection) 07-06-2021 09:00

7. Fim da Inspeção (Completion of inspection) 07-06-2021 11:00

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 aportagem (Port and State and date of last port call)
Vigo Espanha 09-04-2021

11. Nome do navio (Vessel name) Monteviale

12. Estado de pavilhão (Flag State) Portugal

13. Tipo de navio (Type of vessel) Palangre de superfície

14. Indicativo internacional de chamada rádio (International Radio Call Sign) CVBZ5

15. Referência do certificado de registo (Certificate of registry ID)
País (State) Portugal PV-277-C

16. N.º IMO (IMO ship ID, if available) 9174907

17. Matrícula (External ID, if available) 3a PV-277-C

18. Porto de registo (Port of registry) Pevoa de Varzim

19. Proprietário do navio (Vessel owner(s)) Pescamarã - unipessoal LDA

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)
António Rodal Gouraler Espanhol

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

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24. Transitário (Vessel agent) lineage

25. VMS Sim Tipo (Type) Monicap

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>ATEUPRTO0029</u>	<u>ICCAT</u>	<u>N</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>licença de pesca n.º PRT000020109</u>	<u>Portugal</u>	<u>01-01-2021 a 31-12-2021</u>	<u>Atlântico Sul de 6°N</u>	<u>Peixe espadete</u>	<u>LBA</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)
/					

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

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)
/						

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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 inspected, if any)
SWO	Congelado	FAO 34	3 484	3 484	[Handwritten signature]
BSH	"	"	51 328	53 407	
SNA	"	"	1 007		
BEI	Congelado	FAO 34	634	634	
NLS	"	"	1 364	1 364	
JGL	"	"	31	31	
			57 848	58 920	

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 inspected, if any)
SNA	Congelado	FAO 34	1 007		[Handwritten signature]

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

Sim Observações (Comments) Registo da Embarcação Manifesto de Carga

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)

Palangue de superfície

36. Arte inspeccionada (Gear examined)

Não Observações (Comments)

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

[Blank space for findings]

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

[Blank space for infringements]

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

[Blank space for master's comments]

40. Medidas tomadas (Action taken)

[Blank space for actions taken]

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

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



[Handwritten signature: Helena Erosa Soares]



Ministério do Mar

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

1. N.º do relatório (Inspection report no.) 37 2. Estado do porto (Port State) CPV

3. Autoridade de inspeção (Inspecting authority) Inspeção Geral das Pescas-IGP

4. Inspetor Chefe de Equipa (Name of principal inspector) Helena Correia Soares
 N.º de Inspetor (ID) IGP-CV10004

5. Porto de Inspeção (Port of inspection) CPV

6. Início da inspeção (Commencement of inspection) 2021-06-08 08:30

7. Fim da inspeção (Completion of inspection) 2021-06-08 10:30

8. Prénotificação foi recebida (Advanced notification received) Sim

9. Objetivo da entrada em porto (Purpos(es)) LAN TRX PRO

OTH

10. Porto, Estado do porto e data da última aportagem (Port and State and date of last port call)
Dakar Senegal 16-05-2021

11. Nome do navio (Vessel name) Playa de Joja

12. Estado de pavilhão (Flag State) Espanha

13. Tipo de navio (Type of vessel) Cesador

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

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

16. N.º IMO (IMO ship ID, if available) 8806955

17. Matrícula (External ID, if available) 38I-2-2871

18. Porto de registo (Port of registry) Bermeo

19. Proprietário do navio (Vessel owner(s)) Pesqueria Vaseo Montañesa, S.A

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)
Juan M Garcia Lampon Espanhol

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

24. Transitário (Vessel agent) Polar

25. VMS Sim Tipo (Type) Zumbet

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>ATEUOESPO0106</u>	<u>ICCAT</u>	<u>N</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>licença n.º 2023250239</u>	<u>Espanha</u>	<u>11/09/2020 a 11/09/2021</u>	<u>Alcornoque, Rio Pico Indico</u>	<u>Tunidos</u>	<u>Casco (PS)</u>
<u>Permissão Temporal de Pesca</u>	<u>Espanha</u>	<u>01/01/2021 a 31/12/2021</u>	<u>Oceano Atlantico</u>	<u>Tunidos</u>	<u>Casco (PS) e outras zonas segun Anexos y/o Anexo Adjunto</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)
Empty table					

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

Identificador do navio (Vessel identifier)	Emitido por (Issued by)	Validade (Validity)
Empty table		

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)
Empty table						

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 (Offloaded quantity)	Diferença entre a quantidade declarada e a inspeccionada (Difference between quantity declared and quantity determined, if any)
YPT	Congelada	PAO 34	15.000	49.062	Z
SKJ	"	"	145.000	128.964	
BET	"	"	15.000		
FRI	"	"	5.000	6.688	
Outras	"	"		2.542	
			180.000	187.256	

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 (Offloaded 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
 Observações (Comments) Plano de Carga
 Manifesto de 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)

Rede de Ceres

36. Arte inspeccionada (Gear examined)

Não

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

38. Infrações detetadas e referência ao(s) diplomas 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)



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

Helena Cruz Soares

 **Ministério do Mar**

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

1. N.º do relatório (Inspection report no.) 38 2. Estado do porto (Port State) CPV

3. Autoridade de inspeção (Inspecting authority) Inspecção Geral das Pescas-IGP

4. Inspetor Chefe de Equipa (Name of principal inspector)
 N.º de Inspetor (ID) IGP-CV10005 Helena Pin

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

6. Início da inspeção (Commencement of inspection) 04/07/2021 09:05

7. Fim da inspeção (Completion of inspection) 05/07/2021 16:00

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 aportagem (Port and State and date of last port call)
Abujar Costa Marfim 09/06/2021

11. Nome do navio (Vessel name) Playa de Balco

12. Estado de pavilhão (Flag State) Espanha

13. Tipo de navio (Type of vessel) Atuário cercador

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

15. Referência do certificado de registo (Certificate of registry ID)
 País (State) Espanha ESP000022165

16. N.º IMO (IMO ship ID, if available) 9010345

17. Matrícula (External ID, if available) 3º BI-2-A-91

18. Porto de registo (Port of registry) Bilbao

19. Proprietário do navio (Vessel owner(s)) Pesquera Vasco Montañesa, S.A.

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)
Victor Portales Iglesias Espanhol

23. Nome e nacionalidade do responsável pela pesca (Fishing master name and nationality)
Jose Ventura Perez Parada Espanhol

INSPEÇÃO_EM_PORTO_REC-12_07 ICCAT REC 12-07 1/4

24. Transitário (Vessel agent) Agência Polar

25. VMS sim Tipo (Type) ZonaSel; CLS

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>-ATEUESP00321</u>	<u>-ICCAT</u>	<u>Membro</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>- Licença nº 2216524424</u>	<u>- Espanha</u>	<u>26/04/2021 a 25/04/2023</u>	<u>- Atlântico; Índico</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>- PS</u>
<u>- Permissão nº 0211/2021</u>	<u>- Espanha</u>	<u>- 01/01/2021 a 31/12/2021</u>	<u>- Atlântico</u>	<u>- Tunídeos</u>	<u>- PS</u>
<u>- Licença nº 010/2021</u>	<u>- Senegal</u>	<u>- 01/01/2021 a 31/12/2021</u>	<u>- ZEE do Senegal</u>	<u>- Tunídeos</u>	<u>- PS</u>

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

Identificador do navio (Vessel identifier)	Emitido por (Issued by)	Validade (Validity)
<u>(Empty row)</u>		

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

Identificador do navio (Vessel identifier)	Emitido por (Issued by)	Validade (Validity)
<u>(Empty row)</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>(Empty row)</u>						

INSPEÇÃO_EM_PORTO_REC-12_07 ICCAT REC 12-07 2/4

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)
YFI	congelado	FAO 34	43.000 Kg	59.644 Kg	
SKB	"	"	95.000 Kg	60.526 Kg	
BET	"	"	6.000 Kg	15.586 Kg	
FRI	"	"	9.000 Kg	7.783 Kg	
OUTROS	"	"	0 Kg	1.317 Kg	

153.000 Kg 144.856 Kg

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)

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

Sim
 Observações (Comments) Licenças de Pesca; Autorização Pesca; Certificado registo; Manjitos carga; lista tripulantes; lista últimos portos; Plano custos; Declaração Prévia de embarque; Sistema a bordo

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)

Rede cerco

36. Arte inspecionada (Gear examined)

Não

Observações (Comments)

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

38. Infrações detetadas e referência a(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 merely acts as acknowledgment of receipt of a copy of the inspection report)

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



 **Ministério do Mar**

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

1. N.º do relatório (Inspection report no.) 42 2. Estado do porto (Port State) CPV

3. Autoridade de inspeção (Inspecting authority) Inspeção Geral das Pescas-IGP

4. Inspetor Chefe de Equipa (Name of principal inspector)
 N.º de Inspetor (ID) IGP-CV10005
 CPV Helder Pires

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

6. Início da inspeção (Commencement of inspection) 25/08/2021 08:40

7. Fim da inspeção (Completion of inspection) 28/08/2021 00:30

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 aportagem (Port and State and date of last port call)
Abiçyan Costa Marfim 13/07/2021

11. Nome do navio (Vessel name) Sant Yago Uno

12. Estado de pavilhão (Flag State) Guatemala

13. Tipo de navio (Type of vessel) Atumero cercador

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

15. Referência do certificado de registo (Certificate of registry ID)
 País (State) Guatemala GUA-SM-M-001-2019

16. N.º IMO (IMO ship ID, if available) 8919439

17. Matrícula (External ID, if available) CCP-1614-2012

18. Porto de registo (Port of registry) Quetzal

19. Proprietário do navio (Vessel owner(s)) Atumera Sant Yago, S.A

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)
Jose Luis Casado Alvarez Espanhal

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

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24. Transitário (Vessel agent) Agência Saluda

25. VMS Sim Tipo (Type) Argos

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>AT000GTM00001</u>	<u>ICCAT</u>	<u>Membro</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>-licença n.º 04-2012</u>	<u>Guatemala</u>	<u>22/03/2013 a 21/03/2022</u>	<u>Atlântico</u>	<u>Tumidos</u>	<u>PA</u>
<u>-licença n.º 02/Sant Yago/Sant Cabo Verde</u>	<u>22/07/2021 a 31/12/2021</u>	<u>Área 18</u>	<u>Tumidos</u>	<u>PA</u>	<u>capotes de rede fixa</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)

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

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)

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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)
SICJ	congelado	FAO 34	575.000 kg	623.093 kg	Z
YFI	"	"	37.000 kg	103.435 kg	
BET	"	"	41.000 kg	13.345 kg	
FRJ	"	"	11.000 kg	13.755 kg	
Outras	"	"	11.000 kg	8.126 kg	

675.000 kg 770.705 kg

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)
[Empty table with a diagonal line through it]					

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

Sim Observações (Comments) Licenças de pesca; Manuscrito captura; Plano de captura; LARSA

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

Sim Observações (Comments) Declaração de captura; Livro de captura; Livro de captura; Livro de captura; Livro de captura

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

Sim Observações (Comments)

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

Rede cerco

36. Arte inspecionada (Gear examined)

Não

Observações (Comments)

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

[Handwritten signature]

38. Infrações detetadas e referência ao(s) diplomas 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 inspeção (The Master's signature serves only as acknowledgment of receipt of a copy of the inspection report)



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

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

SUMMARY

Western Atlantic bluefin tuna are harvested by Canada, primarily within Canada's exclusive economic zone (EEZ), from May through December. The adjusted Canadian quota for 2021 was 679.97 t which includes a 100.4 t transfer from Mexico and a 4.78 t transfer from France (Saint Pierre and Miquelon). Canada's total Atlantic bluefin tuna landings in 2021 was 626 t, including 517 t from the directed fishery and 104 t from the mixed swordfish and tuna's pelagic longline fishery. There were 4.6 t of observed dead discards in 2021, 2 t from the longline fleet and 2.6 t from bottom trawl-fisheries (e.g. halibut). Canada's swordfish fishery takes place from April to December. Canada's adjusted quota for 2021 was 1970.2 t, which included transfers to Canada of 35 t from each of Japan and Chinese Taipei, 200 t from the European Union, and 150 t from Senegal, as well as an underage (2018) of 202.2 t. Canadian nominal landings in 2021 were 1377.26 t, resulting in an underage of 592.94 t. The Canadian tonnage taken by longline was 1359.6 t (or 99 per cent of the catch), while 17.66 t were taken by harpoon (one per cent of the catch). A total of 53 of the 77 licensed swordfish longline harvesters were active in the 2021 fishery. Tropical tunas, including bigeye and yellowfin are at the northern edge of their range in Canada and along with albacore tuna are harvested from April through November. In 2021, other tunas (albacore, bigeye, and yellowfin) accounted for approximately 16.7 per cent, by weight, of the commercial large pelagic species landed in Atlantic Canada. Canada has real time monitoring of catch and effort for all fishing trips targeting pelagic species. Upon 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 through real time monitoring of catch and effort for all fishing trips; updating model indices; acoustic monitoring; tagging programs; and, biological sampling. Canada's leadership role extends to ecosystem related challenges and to the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics itself with assessment support for bluefin tuna, North Atlantic swordfish, and porbeagle shark. In 2021, Canada's bluefin tuna biological sampling program sampled tissue to address questions related to mixing, age at length and supports diet, lipid, histological, and genetic analyses of the catch. The bluefin tagging research in Canada also addresses questions related to mixing, migration and the distribution of bluefin tuna within Canada's EEZ. In 2021, Canada again coordinated the 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-maturity, maturation rate, spawning season/location, and diet. In 2021 Canada continued to coordinate an international sampling program for albacore tuna. For sharks, recent research focused on estimating reproductive characteristics or size-at-maturity for mako and porbeagle, evaluating distributions and population structuring for thresher and shortfin mako, developing data-poor stock assessment methods to contribute to the 2020 porbeagle assessment, quantifying post-release and natural mortality rates for porbeagle and shortfin mako, evaluating covariates with survival and recovery to contribute to bycatch mitigation, as well as continuation of our white shark research program.

RÉSUMÉ

Le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Ouest est pêché dans les eaux canadiennes, principalement dans sa zone économique exclusive (ZEE), de mai à décembre. Le quota canadien ajusté pour 2021 était de 679,97 t, qui comprend un transfert de 100,4 t du Mexique et un transfert de 4,78 t de France (Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon). Le total des débarquements canadiens de thon rouge de l'Atlantique en 2021 était de 626 t, dont 517 t de la pêcherie dirigée et 104 t de la pêcherie mixte de palangriers pélagiques ciblant l'espadon et les thonidés. On a observé 4,6 t de rejets morts en 2021, 2 t provenant de la flottille palangrière et 2,6 t des pêcheries de chalut de fond (par exemple, le flétan). La pêcherie d'espadon du Canada a lieu d'avril à décembre. Le quota ajusté du Canada pour 2021 était de 1 970,2 t, ce qui comprenait des transferts au Canada de 35 t de chacun des pays suivants : Japon et Taipei chinois, 200 t de l'Union européenne et 150 t du Sénégal, ainsi qu'une sous-consommation (2018) de 202,2 t. Les débarquements nominaux du Canada en 2021 s'élevaient à 1.377,26 t, ce qui représente une sous-consommation de 592,94 t. Le tonnage canadien capturé à la palangre était de 1 359,6 t (soit 99 % de la capture), tandis que 17,66 t ont été capturés au harpon (1 % de la capture).

Sur les 77 pêcheurs titulaires de permis de pêche d'espadon à la palangre, 53 étaient actifs en 2021. Les thonidés tropicaux (germon, thon obèse, albacore) se trouvent à la limite septentrionale de leur aire de répartition au Canada et sont capturés d'avril à novembre. En 2021, les autres thonidés (germon, thon obèse et albacore) constituaient près de 16,7 % en poids des débarquements de grands pélagiques réalisés dans le Canada atlantique. Le Canada réalise un suivi en temps réel des données de prise et d'effort pour toutes les sorties de pêche visant les espèces pélagiques. À l'issue de chaque sortie de pêche, des observateurs à quai indépendants et agréés doivent être présents lors du déchargement afin de peser le poisson débarqué et de vérifier les données consignées dans les carnets de pêche. Le Canada continue de soutenir activement la recherche scientifique par le biais de la surveillance en temps réel des prises et de l'effort de pêche pour toutes les sorties de pêche, de la mise à jour des indices des modèles, du suivi acoustique, des programmes de marquage et de l'échantillonnage biologique. Le rôle de leader du Canada s'étend aux questions liées à l'écosystème et au Comité permanent pour la recherche et les statistiques. lui-même avec un soutien à l'évaluation du thon rouge, de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord et du requin-taube commun. En 2021, le programme canadien d'échantillonnage biologique du thon rouge a permis de prélever des tissus qui répondent aux questions concernant le mélange et l'âge par taille, et soutient les analyses alimentaires, lipides, histologiques et génétiques de la capture. La recherche sur le marquage du thon rouge au Canada porte également sur des questions liées au mélange, à la migration et à la répartition du thon rouge dans la ZEE canadienne. En 2021, le Canada a une fois de plus coordonné le 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 mortalité, de la saison/lieu de frai ainsi que du régime alimentaire. En 2021, le Canada a continué de coordonner un programme international d'échantillonnage du germon. En ce qui concerne les requins, les recherches récentes se sont concentrées sur l'estimation des caractéristiques de reproduction ou de la taille à maturité pour le requin-taube bleu et le requin-taube commun, l'évaluation des distributions et de la structuration des populations pour le requin-taube commun, le développement de méthodes d'évaluation des stocks pauvres en données pour contribuer à l'évaluation du requin-taube commun en 2020, la quantification des taux de mortalité naturelle et après remise à l'eau pour le requin-taube commun et le requin-taube bleu, l'évaluation des covariables de survie et de rétablissement pour contribuer à l'atténuation des prises accessoires, ainsi que la poursuite de notre programme sur le requin blanc.

RESUMEN

Canadá captura atún rojo del Atlántico occidental, principalmente dentro de su zona económica exclusiva (ZEE), de mayo a diciembre. La cuota canadiense ajustada para 2021 era de 679,97 t, que incluye una transferencia de México de 100,4 t y una transferencia de Francia (San Pedro y Miquelón) de 4,78 t. Los desembarques totales de Canadá de atún rojo del Atlántico en 2021 fueron 626 t, que incluyen 517 t de la pesquería dirigida y 104 t de la pesquería de palangre mixta de pez espada y túnidos. En 2021 se observaron 4,6 t de descartes de ejemplares muertos, 2 t procedentes de la flota de palangre y 2,6 t de la pesca de arrastre de fondo (por ejemplo, fletán). La pesquería de pez espada de Canadá se desarrolla de abril a diciembre. La cuota ajustada de Canadá para 2021 fue de 1.970,2 t, que incluía transferencias a Canadá de 35 t de Japón y Taipei Chino, 200 t de la Unión Europea y 150 t de Senegal, así como un remanente (2018) de 202,2 t. Los desembarques nominales canadienses en 2021 fueron 1.377,26 t, lo que supone un remanente de 592,94 t. El tonelaje canadiense capturado con palangre fue de 1.359,6 t (o el 99% de la captura), mientras que 17,66 t se capturaron con arpón (el 1% de la captura). Un total de 53 de los 77 pescadores de pez espada con palangre con licencia estaban activos en la pesquería de 2021. Los túnidos tropicales, patudo y rabil se encuentran en el límite septentrional de su rango de distribución en Canadá, junto con el atún blanco, y se capturan de abril a noviembre. En 2021, otros túnidos (atún blanco, patudo y rabil) representaron aproximadamente el 16,7 %, en peso, de las especies comerciales de grandes pelágicos desembarcadas en el Atlántico canadiense. Canadá dispone de un seguimiento en tiempo real de las capturas y el esfuerzo de todas las mareas 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 continúa respaldando activamente la investigación científica mediante el seguimiento en tiempo real de la captura y el esfuerzo de todas las mareas, actualizando los índices de los modelos, el seguimiento acústico, los programas de marcado y el muestreo biológico. El papel de liderazgo de Canadá se extiende a los retos relacionados con los ecosistemas y al propio Comité Permanente de Investigación y Estadísticas (SCRS) con el apoyo a la evaluación del atún rojo, el

pez espada del Atlántico norte y el marrajo sardinero. En 2021, el programa de muestreo biológico de atún rojo de Canadá muestreó tejidos para abordar cuestiones relacionadas con la mezcla, la edad por talla y respaldar análisis de la dieta, lípidos, histológicos y genéticos de la captura. La investigación sobre el mercado de atún rojo en Canadá también aborda cuestiones relacionadas con la mezcla, la migración y la distribución del atún rojo dentro de la ZEE canadiense. En 2021, Canadá coordinó de nuevo el programa internacional de investigación de muestreo biológico para el pez espada en el océano Atlántico concebido 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/lugar de la reproducción y la dieta. En 2021, Canadá siguió participando en la coordinación del programa de muestreo internacional del atún blanco. Respecto a los tiburones, las investigaciones recientes se han centrado en estimar características reproductivas o la talla de madurez del marrajo y el marrajo sardinero, en evaluar las distribuciones y la estructura de la población de zorros y marrajo dientuso, en desarrollar métodos de evaluación de stocks con pocos datos para contribuir a la evaluación del marrajo sardinero de 2020, en cuantificar las tasas de mortalidad natural y posteriores a la liberación para el marrajo dientuso y el marrajo sardinero, en evaluar covariables con supervivencia y recuperación para contribuir a la mitigación de la captura fortuita, así como en continuar nuestro programa de investigación sobre el tiburón blanco.

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, the Bay of Fundy, and off the coasts of Newfoundland. In 2018, Canada's Bluefin tuna fishing season was changed from the calendar year to run annually from June 24 to June 23 of the following year. The adjusted Canadian quota for the 2021 fishing year was 679.97 t, which included a 100.4 t transfer from Mexico, and a 4.78 t transfer from France (in respect of St-Pierre et Miquelon). The total Canadian landings of Atlantic Bluefin tuna in the 2021 fishing year was 626 t (Table 1) including 517 t from the directed fishery and 104 t from the mixed Swordfish and tunas pelagic longline fishery. There was 4.6 t of observed dead discards in 2021.

All traditional Bluefin tuna fishing areas produced catches of tuna in the 2021 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 2021, the average weight of Bluefin caught in the Gulf of St. Lawrence was 232.6 kg, and 255.3 kg in the southwest Nova Scotia fishery; Bluefin tuna caught off of Newfoundland had an average weight of 340.5 kg. Additional catch breakdown is shown in **Table 2**.

In 2021, licensed fishermen participated Atlantic-wide in the directed Bluefin fishery using rod and reel or tended line. Bluefin tuna-trap licence holders were active in St. Margaret's Bay in 2021. Mackerel-trap licence holders also present in St. Margaret's Bay are permitted to retain Bluefin tuna incidentally caught in the traps. One offshore longline licence is authorized to direct for other tuna with a small Bluefin by-catch provision (Table 3). Whereas the larger 77-vessel swordfish/other tunas longline fleet is permitted to retain Bluefin tuna during the course of its mixed fishing operations. License conditions require that Bluefin tuna be retained if it would result in dead discards and a Bluefin tuna quota of 10 t is provided as a means to account for these landings.

In 2004 Canada implemented a management approach 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 is harvested by Canada from April to December, primarily on the edge of Georges Bank, the Scotian Shelf, and on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. In 2021, Canada's initial ICCAT allocation for Swordfish was 1348 t. Canada's adjusted quota for 2021 was 1970.2 t, which included transfers to Canada of 35 t from each of Japan and Chinese Taipei, 200 t from the European Union, a 150 t transfer from Senegal, as well as an underage

(2018) of 202.2 t. Canadian nominal landings in 2021 were 1377.26 t (**Table 1**), resulting in an underage of 592.94 t. The Canadian tonnage taken by longline was 1359.6 t (or 99 per cent of the catch), while 17.66 t were taken by harpoon (one per cent of the catch). The average weight of swordfish landed by longline and harpoon was 72 kg for each.

Only 53 of the 77 licensed swordfish longline fishermen were active in the 2021 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 2021, only 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.

Tropical tunas including bigeye and yellowfin are at the northern edge of their range in Canada and along with albacore tuna 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 2021, these tunas accounted for approximately 16.7 per cent of the commercial large pelagic species landed.

Of other tunas, Canada landed the highest amount of Bigeye tuna (252.9 t), followed by yellowfin tuna (110.4 t), and albacore tuna (40.4 t). The mean round weight of albacore, bigeye, and yellowfin tunas was 14.37 kg, 7.92 kg and 30.46 kg, respectively. Approximately 60 licensed other tuna fishermen were active in 2021.

1.4 Sharks

There are no directed pelagic shark fisheries in Canadian waters, nor does Canada licence its harvesters to direct for sharks on the high seas. The only retention of sharks is through by-catch, with the release of live sharks encouraged and, for certain sharks, a condition of licence. All information on shark landings is provided to the SCRS through Task I and II data and reported in the Canadian National Report. Consistent with ICCAT requirements or SCRS advice, license conditions prohibit harvesters from retaining the following shark species: bigeye thresher, hammerhead, oceanic whitetip, silky sharks, basking sharks (as of 2020), and shortfin mako sharks (as of 2020). 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. In March of 2018, the Government of Canada implemented measures that require all sharks landed in Canada to have their fins naturally attached. Incidentally caught live Porbeagle sharks were prohibited from retention and required proper handling and release. Total reported landings in 2021 of Porbeagle and incidentally caught Blue sharks were very low, at 0.207 t and 0.09 t, respectively. Landings of Shortfin mako were extremely low (0.324 t.), reflecting the current prohibition on retention.

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. Canada has a comprehensive morphological monitoring protocol for pelagic shark discards from longline fisheries, and the information is used to partition catches into dead discards and live releases. Observer coverage is variable among fisheries. In 2020, 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 2021, live releases of porbeagle, blue shark and shortfin mako totaled 18 t, 742 t and 63 t, respectively; dead discards totaled 8 t, 173 t and 21.9 t, respectively.

The recreational shark fishery is primarily catch-and-release; with only bluefin shark retention permitted when participating in a community-organized shark fishing tournament. A license is required for each tournament which stipulates minimum sizes, prohibited species, logbook reporting requirements and other vessel regulations.

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 per cent 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 their 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 Bluefin tuna within the Canadian EEZ. PSAT tagging work continued in 2018 using funds contributed from 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 Bluefin tuna, editing of the herring Acoustic Survey data for a relative (fishery independent) index of abundance and the development of a CPUE index from the Bluefin tuna catch and release fishery (detailed below).

Another long-term research commitment relates to the management of discards and by-catch. This initiative is funded through Canada's Sustainable Fisheries Framework, which 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 1 and 2 data in July 2021. By-catch data has been contributed through submission of form ST09.

2.1 Bluefin tuna research

Highlights of the 2021 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 had another successful year of deploying satellite and acoustic tags on Atlantic Bluefin tuna in the Gulf of St. Lawrence using a more effective tagging technique. In the Province of Prince Edward Island (PEI) the large pelagics group double tagged (sat, acoustic) 3 individuals. In the Province of Nova Scotia the large pelagics group collaborated with Dr. Barbara Block's team to tag Atlantic Bluefin tuna. All tags (6 PSAT, 18 acoustic) were deployed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence off the coast of Port Hood, Nova Scotia. The tagging program will continue in 2022 by

deploying PSAT tags and acoustic tags. The group aims to continue developing expertise and initiative deploying PSAT and acoustic tags to better understand the movement of Bluefin tuna in Canadian waters and the Atlantic.

2. In 2021, Canada participated in the GBYP's conventional tagging program for the seventh consecutive year. Tagging was conducted in the Canadian Bluefin tuna catch and release fishery and resulted in 130 conventional tags being deployed. The conventional tagging program will continue in 2022 with the goal of continuing to improve the percentage of tag deployments.
3. The acoustic data from the Gulf of St. Lawrence herring survey for Bluefin tuna targets continues to be used to update the fishery-independent index of abundance. Although CPUE and information from fishermen indicates that Bluefin tuna are numerous in Canadian waters, acoustic index results from recent years suggest a significant decline. In 2020 the index was reviewed and standardized through ICCAT for a second time and the cause of the decline continues to be investigated. Additional data sets from northern and eastern reaches of the Gulf of St. Lawrence were acquired and will be processed in 2022 with data from southern Nova Scotia with the goal of expanding spatial coverage.
4. Canada sampled Bluefin tuna heads and collected dorsal spines in 2021. 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 bluefin tuna heads.
5. Canadian biological tissue samples from landed fish (N = 3163 landed between 2004 and 2018) 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 indicated a change in stock dynamics where recruits (<15 years) to the Canadian fishery transitioned from Western Atlantic to Mediterranean origin over time. While the majority of older adults (>15 years) have consistently been of Western Atlantic origin, the disparity in the proportional contribution of western and eastern spawning groups narrowed significantly over the 14-year study period (Puncher et al. 2021).
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 per cent increase in tissue methylmercury (MeHg) concentrations in Atlantic Bluefin tuna due to increases in seawater temperature.
7. Canada Reviewed all of its Bluefin tuna indices of abundance: the Gulf of St. Lawrence Acoustic survey, the Gulf of St. Lawrence Rod and Reel CPUE and the Southwest Nova Scotia Rod and Reel CPUE.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. In 2018, DFO Science, Saint Andrews staff completed year 2 of 2 studying the short term survival and behavior of Bluefin tuna caught and released from the recreational charter fishery. VEMCO Acoustic tags were applied to 52 Bluefin tuna in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence. 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 later. A 2020 investigation into the recent movements of these tagged tuna showed that 21/52 (40 per cent) fish re-entered the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 2019.

11. Canada has developed and validated a back-calculation methodology using DFO's extensive Atlantic Bluefin tuna otolith image collection, and used the back-calculated data to fit growth models that test for variation in growth between sexes and stocks. We have used the back-calculated dataset to fit biphasic models that estimate age-at-maturity from break-points in individual growth trajectories for Atlantic Bluefin tuna to provide context for maturity scenarios used in the assessment.
12. Preliminary analysis has been conducted to evaluate annual, seasonal, and regional variation in the price of Atlantic Bluefin tuna landed in Canada to improve our understanding of the market forces affecting the fishery
13. 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 contributes the longest series of catch rate information to the North Atlantic Swordfish stock assessment, commencing in 1963 (updated in 2022; SCRS/2022/048).
2. Beginning in 2018, Canada coordinated the establishment of an ICCAT/European Commission funded international (Algeria, Brazil, Cyprus, Chinese Taipei, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Morocco, Namibia, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, Tunisia, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, 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. This international sampling program continued in 2021 and was once again coordinated by Canada.
3. Canada led development of assessment and MSE data inputs for important population modeling occurring in 2021 and 2022, including:
 - an update to the ICCAT combined biomass CPUE index which used data from United States, Spain, Canada, Japan, Morocco, Chinese Taipei, and Portugal (SCRS/2022/115);
 - supported the development of the MSE operating model grid and initial planning for candidate management procedures;
 - a North Atlantic swordfish stock assessment model which contributed to determination of stock status (SCRS/2022/114).
4. Building off of the new data from the sampling program, a satellite tagging program, as well as Canada's historical fisheries data, the planning and analysis stages of a species distribution model development began in 2019 and continued in 2020 and 2021. This work is particularly relevant given changing ocean conditions. 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.
5. Canada contributed genetic samples, to a study led by the Università Politecnica delle Marche examining Swordfish population structure in the Atlantic and Mediterranean. Initial results, provided evidence of the presence of three genetic clusters and a high level of admixture within the Mediterranean Sea, rejecting the hypothesis of a single Mediterranean Sea swordfish population structure. The study also identified mixing areas between North Atlantic and Mediterranean stocks and between North and South Atlantic stocks. Additional analysis in 2022 has provided new insights into Atlantic swordfish stock boundaries, including identification of stock mixing areas in the North-East Atlantic.
6. Canada contributed a detailed account of the longline and harpoon swordfish fishery in Atlantic Canada, including detailed records on how the fishery has been managed, how quota is allocated among fleets and boats, the fishery's spatial footprint, and how gears have changed since the 1950s. This analysis is an important piece in catch rate standardization and understanding patterns in stock abundance and length patterns.

7. In 2022, Canada, in collaboration with ICCAT's Working Group on Stock Assessment Methods, led the creation of a CPUE standardization working group. CPUEs are critical indicators of stock status and important inputs for assessment and MSE. At ICCAT, CPC scientists contribute catch standardizations from their respective fleets, however there is no existing guidance or standards for how these models are created, presented, or associated diagnostics. The objective of the group is to develop best practices, a standardized formatting, and requirements for CPUE diagnostic reports.
8. Swordfish length data are an important component of the integrated assessment model which forms the basis of management advice and MSE. The length measurement protocol varies by CPC (curved vs. straight) and a length-length conversion was needed. Canada contributed data and collaborated with Portuguese CPC scientists to develop a lengths conversion model (SCRS/2022/061) that was applied to ICCAT T2 data for the 2022 stock assessment and MSE OM reconditioning.
9. To develop indicators of swordfish stock status in non-assessment years, DFO is 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.
10. Canada, which attracted international recognition when it initiated ground-breaking research conducting satellite archival tagging studies on swordfish in the past, resumed electronic tagging of Swordfish with Pop-up Satellite Archival Tags (PSATs) and Acoustic tags in 2020. The tagging program track habitat usage and movement patterns in Canadian/North Atlantic waters, which will be used to standardize the CPUE input in the assessment model. The tagging program will continue in 2022.

2.3 Other tunas

1. Canada began to collect otolith, spine and tissue samples from albacore, bigeye and yellowfin tuna to help support ICCAT stock assessment of tropical and northern temperate tuna species and expand the spatial coverage of assessment data inputs.

2.4 Shark research

Highlights of the 2021 scientific research program lead by the Canadian Atlantic Shark Research Laboratory of DFO from 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 continued in 2021, with 169 tags deployed. The program will continue in 2022.
2. Canada continued to explore possible applications to other sharks and teleosts of a new stock assessment method called an Incidental Catch Model (SCRS/2020/096). The model was used as the basis for advice for the Northwest Atlantic Porbeagle stock in the 2020 Assessment (SCRS/2020/008).
3. Canada contributed data and collaborated on analyses to undertake a global meta-analysis of at-vessel mortality (AVM) rates for pelagic sharks. These are intended to derive robust species-specific values with associated uncertainty, and enable evaluation of covariates with AVM.
4. Canada participated in a collaborative effort to undertake a global synthesis of vertical habitat use by elasmobranchs, based on biotelemetry tagging. Results are expected to improve understanding of the ecological role of pelagic sharks and their extent of exposure to anthropogenic pressures
5. Canada continued their research program to address recovery goals for white shark under the Canadian Species at Risk Act. Field work related to the acoustic monitoring component and the tagging component resumed in 2021
6. Canada continued a collaboration to deploy PSAT tags on common thresher shark. Collected data will ultimately inform seasonal distribution and habitat use of the common thresher shark in the North Atlantic.

2.5 *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.

REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	No	2022-09-07	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	No	2022-07-26	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	No	2022-07-26	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	No	2022-07-26	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	No	2022-07-26	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No	2022-07-26	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No	2022-07-26	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No	2022-07-26	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No	2022-07-26	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	No	2022-07-26	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No	2022-07-26	All catch, discards and, observer data provided as an aggregate consistent with domestic confidentiality requirements in Task 1 and 2 data.
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		No data to report.
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		Canada does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.
S:BFT01	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Yes		Canada does not farm bluefin tuna.
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		Canada does not participate in EBFT fishery or bluefin tuna farming.
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S: BFT02	Yes		Canada does not participate in EBFT fishery or bluefin tuna farming.
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No	2022-07-26	
S:BFT05	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	No		-Contribute BFT spines to direct ageing and comparative ageing study with otoliths (Spain, EU,

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
				USA) -Determine stock origin through genetic samples and otolith microchemistry contributing to ICCAT stock assessment inputs. -Comparison of ancestry determination methodology study; comparing ancestry determination techniques: mitochondrial DNA, Stable Isotope, and single nucleotide analysis -Contributed data to develop annual western age-length keys -Provide genetic samples for close-kin analysis (US) -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. -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 -Histology of collected gonad samples (US, AU) -PSAT tagging (US) -See Section 2.1 for additional detail.
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		Acoustic Index updates SCRS/2020/036 GSL index update SCRC/2020/ 025, SCRC/2020/ 027, SCRC/2020/ 039 Management procedures SCRS/2021/122.
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		See Section 2.1.
S:BFT09	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	Yes		Canada does not participate in EBFT fishery.
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		Canada does not have FAD fisheries.
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes		Canada does not have FAD fisheries.
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		Canada does not have FAD fisheries.
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No	2022-07-26	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No	2022-07-26	Canadian longline vessels over 20 meters LOA targeting bigeye, yellowfin and/or skipjack have human observer coverage. Observer data submitted 26/07/2022.
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No	2022-07-26	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data	Yes		Canada does not have any FAD fisheries.
S:ALB01	Catch, size and age at maturity	Yes	2022-07-26	Canada does not fish for Mediterranean albacore.
S:ALB02	Habitat	Yes		Canada does not fish for Mediterranean albacore.
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	Yes		Canada does not fish for Mediterranean albacore.
S:ALB04	CPUE series	No		Canada does not fish for Mediterranean albacore.
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	No		Canada does not fish for Mediterranean albacore.
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		Procedures were presented to WGSAM in 2021 (SCRS/2021/015) however the incidence of marlins/spearfish in the Canadian catch was deemed to be too low to support a statistically robust estimate of discarding rates.
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No	2022-07-26	Dockside Monitors must be present for off-loading of all fisheries that can retain marlins/spearfish and log record data must be submitted by each fisherman to the Monitoring Company that inputs the data into centralized database prior to further fishing trips. Log records from trips with catch must be received from fishermen before they can proceed with their next fishing trip, which insures 100% coverage. At-sea observers are targeted for deployment on 10% of swordfish fishing trips despite no ICCAT requirements for observer's onboard swordfish vessels smaller than 20 meters. All discarding interactions (from both the observer reports and fishermen's logbooks) are reported in the Estimation of nominal catch Task 1, Catch & Effort (Task 2) and National Observer Programme Data. All data submitted 26/07/2022.
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		Canadian longline vessels over 20 meters LOA landing billfish have human observer coverage. Observer data submitted 26/07/2022.

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No	2022-07-26	All shark data is submitted annually as part of Task 1 and 2, and National Observer Programme Data. 2021 shark data submitted 26/07/2022. Shark research highlights from 2021 in Section 2.3
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No	2022-07-26	All shark data is submitted annually as part of Task 1 and 2, and National Observer Programme Data. 2021 shark data submitted: 26/07/2022 Shark research highlights from 2021 in Section 2.3.
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	No	2022-07-26	All shark data is submitted annually as part of Task 1 and 2, and National Observer Programme Data. 2021 shark data submitted: 26/07/2022 Shark research highlights from 2021 in Section 2.3.
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No	2022-07-26	All shark data is submitted annually as part of Task 1 and 2, and National Observer Programme Data. 2020 shark data submitted: 26/07/2022.
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		Canada has begun to develop identification guides, update in 2022.
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No	2022-07-26	
S:BYC03	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	2022-07-26	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		All data collected from commercial logbooks provided.
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		Ongoing work noted in National Report.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

REPORTING SUMMARY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	No	2022-09-15	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	No	2022-09-15	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	No	2022-08-11	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		Canada did not charter any vessels.
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		Canada did not charter any vessels.
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes		Canada does not permit transshipment in the ICCAT Convention area.
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes		Canada does not permit transshipment in the ICCAT Convention area.
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		Canada does not permit transshipment in the ICCAT Convention area.
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		Canada does not permit transshipment in the ICCAT Convention area.
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		Canada does not permit transshipment in the ICCAT Convention area.
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		No change.
M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		Canada does not have any vessels, under ICCAT, that enter foreign ports and may be subject to inspection.	
M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No	2022-08-08	List was updated to include new port authorization periods and an additional port was authorized.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		No change.
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		Nil. As noted in Canada's National Report, no foreign vessels landed catch from ICCAT managed species in Canadian ports.
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		No such findings exist for the reporting period.
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		No such actions were required during the reporting period.
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		No such investigations were undertaken during the reporting period.
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		The Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) was ratified by Canada in June 2019 and has mechanisms in place for information exchange which allow the interchange of information on foreign vessels seeking entry into, and using ports to allow the swift detection of IUU fishing activities. The PSMA promotes cooperation, at the sub regional, regional and global levels, in the effective implementation of this Agreement via Regional Fisheries Management Organizations. As part of in port inspections, each Party through appropriate arrangements with the flag State of the vessel can invite that State to participate in the

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
					inspection of its fishing vessel. Canada intends to utilize the inspector exchange measures of the Agreement to further promote cooperation amongst flag state members to ICCAT. Nil. No inspector exchange was undertaken during the reporting period due, partially, to covid-19, and lack of foreign vessel landings in Canadian ports.
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		No access agreements.
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		No access agreements.
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2021-08-31	3 vessels reported for inclusion in 2021.
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		No new vessels added in 2021.
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		There are no recreational fisheries for Bluefin tuna however, some commercial inshore Bluefin tuna fleets have incorporated both charter boat catch and release and sport fisheries into their annual management plan. 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. Charters also participate in a camera program (5 per cent for catch and release and 100 per cent for sport fishing activities). The catch and

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
					<p>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. There are also two catch and retain tournaments and one catch release tournament, all landings are counted for against the Canadian quota. 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 tournament, with specific research-related protocols. Any sharks retained in a tournament must be blue shark and are reported in Canada's national report.</p>
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Yes		No IUU activities were discovered during the reporting period.
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		No IUU activities were discovered during the reporting period.
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		<p>Canada has effective flag State control over its vessels operating in ICCAT fisheries and employs 100 per cent 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.</p>

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		No incidences of non-compliance occurred during the reporting period.
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		No incidences of non-compliance occurred during the reporting period.
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		No sightings.
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		No sightings.
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		Canada has not participated in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		Canada has not participated in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		Canada has not participated in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		There are no Canadian vessels on the IUU vessel list.
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		Nil. Canada does not deploy from ROP.
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		Nil. Canada does not deploy from ROP.
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		No lost gear reported.
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		No lost gear reported.
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		Nil.
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		This CPC does not have supply declarations.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Yes		Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2021	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		Reports submitted (June 2020-2021).
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		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/115 cm.
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No	2022-09-15	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		Every bluefin tuna landed is tagged. Validation not required as per 13 c) of Rec. 11-20.
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		No change from what was previously provided.
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		No change from what was previously provided.
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		No change from what was previously provided.
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		Canada does not participate in EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		Data has been entered directly through the system or by the Secretariat / consortium.
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		Canada does not participate in EBFT fishery.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		This CPC is not involved in the REM pilot project.
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No	2021-08-30	Three vessels reported for inclusion.
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No	2022-08-30	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		No investigations of IUU activity of BET/YFT vessels by Canada in 2020.
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		This CPC did not import or re-export any BET.
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		No change from what was previously provided.
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No	2021-07-20	Reports submitted quarterly.
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Yes		Not applicable. Canada does not engage in FAD fisheries.
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes		No change in fishing plans.
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No	2021-07-20	Six reports were submitted.
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Canada reports catches quarterly. As per recommendation 19-02, item 13, CPCs shall report quarterly to the Secretariat the amount of tropical tunas (by species) caught by vessels flying their flag. In addition, Canada does not operate purse seiners, as such, quarterly reporting is appropriate.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		Under recommendation 19-02 Canada falls under the statement “Those CPCs with recent average catch of less than 1,000 t are encouraged to maintain catch and effort at recent levels.” As such Canada does not have a catch limit.
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		Canada does allow by-catch of tropical tunas by vessels not authorized to fish for tropical tunas pursuant to paragraph 41 and 42, as identifies under recommendation 19-02.
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Yes		Canada does allow by-catch of tropical tunas by vessels not authorized to fish for tropical tunas pursuant to paragraph 41 and 42, as identifies under recommendation 19-02. As such, there is no by-catch limit to comply with.
	M:TRO20	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Yes		Canadian longline vessels over 20 meters LOA targeting bigeye, yellowfin and/or skipjack have human observer coverage greater than 10%. Observer data submitted 26/07/2020.
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No	2022-09-14	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		No change from what was previously provided.
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Yes		Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No	2022-09-15	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No	2021-08-30	Three vessels reported for inclusion.
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		Canada does not participate in the S-SWO fishery.
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes		Canada does not allow retention of N-SWO by vessels not authorized to fish for the species.
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes		This CPC does not permit by-catch of SWO-S in other fisheries.
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Canada does not fish for Mediterranean albacore.
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No	2022-08-30	Three vessels reported for inclusion.
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		Canadian fleets do not incidentally catch South Atlantic albacore.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		Canada's landings are well below the 200 t CPC limit.
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		Canadian fleets do not incidentally catch S. ALB.
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to catch MED-ALB for sport/recreational fishing.
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	No	2022-09-15	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		Canada is not claiming an exemption.
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		No electronic trials have been conducted.
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	No	2022-09-15	There is no retention of live or dead sharks in Canada from pelagic shark fisheries in Canadian waters. All sharks landing information is provided to the Scientific Council through Task 1 and 2 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, silky, basking, and shortfin mako sharks). Annex 1 submitted 2021/09/06.
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		Catch details submitted 7/26/2022.
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	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	No		Canada's 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

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
					<p>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. 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. License conditions also require 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 Fishery Officer upon request.</p>
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		<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). CP44 – BirdMit does not apply in Canadian waters.</p>

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		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 Canada's 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. This bycatch policy is consistent with the Food and Agriculture (FAO) International Guidelines for Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards adopted in early 2011.
MISCELLA NEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		Canada has not launched an objection to any ICCAT Rec.
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		Canada has not implemented any electronic statistical document program.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

For Bluefin, swordfish, sharks, and the other tunas (bigeye, yellowfin, and albacore) Canada undertakes annual stakeholder and partner consultation and announces a management plan conservation harvesting plan (CHP) prior to the opening of the respective fishing seasons. These CHPs are prepared in consultation with the fishing industry and incorporate all relevant ICCAT regulatory recommendations. They are implemented under the *Fisheries Act of Canada*. The necessary ICCAT regulatory recommendations are either specified in the *Atlantic Fishery Regulations (1985)* (made pursuant to the *Fisheries Act*) or are handled as written in fish harvester's conditions of licence (issued pursuant to the *Fishery (General) Regulations*), both of which are legally binding on harvesters.

4.1 Catch limits and minimum sizes

4.1.1 Bluefin tuna

The Canadian Atlantic Integrated Fishery Bluefin tuna Management plan incorporates ICCAT regulatory recommendations that apply to Bluefin tuna. The adjusted 2021 quota for Bluefin tuna was set at 679.97 ct and no person shall have in their possession any Bluefin tuna weighing less than 0.3t. 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

The 2013 Canadian Atlantic Integrated Fishery Management plan incorporates ICCAT regulatory recommendations that apply to swordfish. The 2021 adjusted quota for swordfish was set at 1970.2t, with a continued prohibition on the taking and landing of swordfish less than 25 kg in round weight, and/or less than 125 cm LJFL (with 15 per cent tolerance). In 2002, a restructuring of the fleet, through the implementation of individual transferable quotas gave more control in managing the quota. From 1998 - 2021, landings of fish <119 cm LJFL were reduced to as close to zero as possible.

4.1.3 Other tunas

From 1998-1999, Canada issued and implemented the first Canadian Atlantic Integrated Fishery Management Plan for bigeye, yellowfin and albacore tuna. 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 tuna 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

In 1977, Canada implemented an observer program where independent third party observers collect biological data and monitor fishing regulation compliance. In 2013, as part of a bycatch management project, the observer coverage level for the pelagic longline fleet was maintained at approximately five per cent (by sea days fished) for vessels fishing for swordfish and other tunas.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and challenges with staffing, observer coverage declined to an average of approximately four and a half per cent (by sea days fished) for pelagic longline vessels fishing for swordfish and other tuna. Data from the observer program is used to estimate dead discards and document incidental catch of non-target species.

4.4 Vessel monitoring

The Canadian fishery is comprised mainly of vessels less than 20 meters long, who operate primarily within the 200 nautical mile zone. As per Canadian pelagic longline conditions of licence, all vessels regardless of length, are required to use Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) when fishing with longline gear. This requirement is aligned with ICCAT Recommendation 18-10, that requires vessels greater than 20 meters to be equipped with VMS.

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 statistical and catch document programs for Bluefin tuna, swordfish, and bigeye.

Prior to the implementation of the ICCAT Bluefin tuna Statistical Document Programme (eBCD) in 2016, Canada had developed a system of uniquely numbered tags to track Canadian harvested Bluefin tuna. Since 1995, Canada has tracked the utilization of these tags through a computerized system and can cross reference data from this system with the information in the Bluefin tuna catch documents. All Bluefin tuna must be entered in the system no matter whether they are sold/exported in Canada, or to international destinations.

Programs for swordfish and bigeye tuna were introduced by ICCAT in 2003 for all exports. The statistical documents for swordfish and bigeye tuna are validated by government accredited organizations.

The commercial Bluefin tuna fishery is subject to 100 per cent 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

Since 2007, the Canadian pelagic longline fleet requires vessel operators and licence holders to participate in training on data recording protocols and proper use of safe handling and release equipment for sea turtles. As per the pelagic longline conditions of licence, each vessel must have at least one trained crew member on board with a valid certificate of a DFO approved dehooking and disentanglement course. A copy of the valid certificate must be available upon request from a fishery officer. Dehooking and disentanglement equipment must be on board the vessel and accessible at all times when fishing using longline gear.

In 2007, Canada released a national plan of action for reducing the incidental catch of seabirds in longline fisheries. The plan of action notes that there are no significant issues related to seabird bycatch in Canadian longline fisheries. In July of 2012, Canada provided a progress report on the implementation of key actions taken pursuant to this national plan of action since its inception in 2007.

In 2013, Canada released a policy to improve the management of bycatch in Canada's fisheries. (<http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/peches-fisheries/fish-ren-peche/sff-cpd/bycatch-policy-prise-access-eng.htm>) The bycatch policy applies to the portion of retained catch for which the harvester was not licensed, but that they retain. It also applies to all non-retained catch, including seabirds, 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 2011.

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

Canada did not have any difficulty submitting the annual report for the 2021-2022 reporting year.

Table 1. Canadian landings (tonnes round weight) of large pelagic fish species from 2010 to 2021.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Swordfish	1345.6	1550.6	1488.5	1505.5	1604.2	1579.3	1547.9	1188.2	782.0	995.1	1333.3	1377.2
Bluefin tuna	505.4	474.1	476.6	480.4	462.9	530.6	466.1	471.6	550.0*	631.0*	580.2	626.0
Albacore tuna	14.3	28.0	34.0	31.8	47.1	32.2	19.9	17.0	26.4	31.2	12.4	40.4
Bigeye tuna	102.8	136.9	166.4	197.3	218.2	257.3	171.1	213.9	236.7	192.6	104.1	252.9
Yellowfin tuna	166.0	49.7	92.7	73.5	34.2	59.0	19.5	192.7	14.6	108.1	74.8	110.4
Unspec. tuna	0.01	0.06	0.4	0.4	0.01	0.02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Blue shark	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.06	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.09
Shortfin mako	41.0	37.4	28.7	35.2	54.6	84.6	82.5	109.1	52.9	62.8	0.5	0.324
Porbeagle	83.4	30.1	33.3	18.6	8.9	4.2	1.9	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.207
Unspec. shark	8.4	5.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marlin	1.9	0.8	2.3	2.7	5.1	3.1	1.1	2.4	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.77

* In 2020, 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. 11.4 t of Bluefin tuna was landed between January 1st and June 23rd, 2021.

Table 2. Canadian Bluefin tuna landings and discards (tonnes round weight) by fishing area from 2010 to 2021.

Bluefin tuna fishing area	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Southwest Nova Scotia	240	145	192	182	152	158	194	181	266*	287*	277	286.7
Northeast Nova Scotia ¹	17	26	14	20	20	44	11	18	17	19	-	-
Gulf of St. Lawrence	211	207	228	228	246	278	231	223	246	291	275	304.5
Newfoundland	35	21	26	27	23	27	20	30	23	29	28	34.7
Offshore	2	74	17	16	20	24	9	19	0	5	-	-
Year-end adj ²	1.5	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Landings	505.4	474.1	476.5	473.2	462	530.6	466.1	471.6	550.0*	631.0*	580.2	626.0
Scientific Tagging/Catch and Release Mortality ⁴	7.5	6.3	7.8	6.4	0.273	1.654	8.7	5.4	6.6	4.3	-	-
Dead Discards ³	1.3	3.0	3.1	0	0	2.8	7.6	1.4	4.0*	2.9*	4.5	4.7
Canadian quota	518.6	490.4	487.4	484.5	487.3	528.88	506.74	489.06	621.8	653.71	635.65	679.97

¹ Fish caught in NAFO areas 4V and 4Wd

² e.g., seized, Bermuda fishery or tournaments.

³ 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).

⁴ Includes estimated mortality from catch and release fisheries, as well as associated studies.

* In 2020, 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. 11.4 t of Bluefin tuna was landed between January 1st and June 23rd, 2021.

Table 3. Distribution of tuna, swordfish longline and shark fishing licences by region and species¹ in 2021.

Region	Number of licences ¹							
	Bluefin tuna		Swordfish (LL)		Other tuna (LL) ³		Sharks	
	Total	Active	Total	Active	Total	Active	Explor.	Rec.
Gulf	600	351	-	-	-	-	0	20
Newfoundland	54 ²	17	1	1	1	1	-	199
Scotia-Fundy	45	60	76	53	76	60	0	373
St. Margaret's Bay	24	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offshore	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Quebec	53	39	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	778	470	78	54	77	61	0	592

¹ 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.

² 38 of these licences are subject to a reduced level of fishing activity and restricted to NAFO Divisions 3LNOP.

³ Restricted to tunas other than Bluefin (albacore, bigeye, yellowfin).

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

Table 4. Summary of 2010-2021 swordfish data, including number of vessels landing fish, data landings (tonnes round weight), discards², average weight of fish (kg round) by gear, percentage of small fish by number³, and percentage of catch sampled in size category.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of vessels landing fish												
Longline	47	40	44	48	46	52	45	44	44	44	54	53
Harpoon	74	69	50	63	66	52	50	47	45	35	21	9
Landings (t)												
Longline	1166.0	1342.9	1391.1	1225.5	1371.2	1481.0	1462.6	1013.0	748.2	962.5	1283.7	1359.6
Harpoon ¹	176.1	207.7	97.3	279.9	233.0	98.2	85.3	175.2	33.7	32.7	49.8	17.66
Total	1342.5	1550.6	1488.5	1505.4	1604.2	1579.3	1547.9	1188.2	781.9	995.2	1333.5	1377.2
Discards (t) ²	15.2	7.8	71.1	59.4	12.1	37.2	30.8	50.6	14.8	11.2	11.8	13.4
Average weight (kg)												
Longline	78	88	81	77	79	81	90	84	70	64	111	72
(# sampled)	(12899)	(14755)	(15461)	(13990)	(17296)	(16688)	(15135)	(11673)	(10016)	(14508)	(18859)	14511
Harpoon	98	106	105	91	125	125	126	155	136	122	189	72
(# sampled)	(1778)	(1937)	(1018)	(2963)	(1806)	(563)	(361)	(703)	(233)	(273)	(203)	274
% small fish by number landed ³												
<125 cm	<<1	<<1	<<1	<1	1.9	2.7	1.8	2.7	5.5	5.7	6.7	2.9
<119 cm	<<1	<<1	<<1	<1	1.9	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.4	2.5	1.3
% of catch sampled	88	97	92	90	100	90	91	91	94	96	96	86

¹ Harpoon landings include landings by the Pelagic Longline licence holders using harpoon gear.

² 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.

³ Minimum size under regulation: <25 kg round weight or <125 cm LJFL with 15% tolerance (by number).

**ANNUAL REPORT OF CHINA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA CHINE
INFORME ANUAL DE CHINA**

SUMMARY

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 given to abide by 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, as well as annual review of each fishing vessel performance, a sanction scheme, a fishing license system, VMS, logbook, monthly catch report (weekly report for BFT), national observer program, bycatch regulation, CDS and market-related measures, compliance training, setting a catch limit for each vessel for target and bycatch stocks strictly in accordance with the respective ICCAT Recommendations. Severe sanctions will be imposed on fishing vessels that violate management measures, including fines, suspension or termination of fishing license, cancelation of qualification to conduct fishing activities and so on. In addition, China holds a meeting at national level each year, in which all companies involved in the tuna fisheries 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, bycatch, transshipment and so on. Non-compliance behaviour for tuna fishing vessels will be punished.

RÉSUMÉ

Le Bureau des pêcheries (BOF), ministère de l'Agriculture et des Affaires rurales de la République populaire de Chine, est chargé de la gestion des pêcheries en eaux lointaines, y compris des activités de pêche des thonidés réalisées dans les eaux relevant de l'ICCAT. La China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA) aide le BOF dans la coordination des activités des pêcheries thonières. La Chine attache une grande importance à la pêche thonière de l'ICCAT et a fixé des priorités pour se conformer aux recommandations et résolutions adoptées par l'ICCAT. La Chine avait mis en place une série de MCS nationales pour mettre en œuvre les recommandations de l'ICCAT en transposant ces recommandations dans sa réglementation nationale. La Chine a mis en place un système de suivi, de contrôle et de surveillance, comme l'examen annuel des performances de chaque navire de pêche, un régime de sanctions, un système de licences de pêche, le VMS, un journal de bord, un rapport mensuel sur les captures (rapport hebdomadaire pour le thon rouge), un programme national d'observateurs, une réglementation sur les prises accessoires, un CDS et des mesures liées au marché, ainsi qu'une formation sur l'application. Nous fixons une limite de capture pour chaque navire pour les stocks cibles et de prises accessoires, en stricte conformité avec les recommandations respectives de l'ICCAT. Des sanctions sévères seront imposées aux navires de pêche qui violent les mesures de gestion. Il s'agit notamment d'amendes, de la suspension ou du retrait du permis de pêche, de l'annulation de la qualification pour mener des activités de pêche, etc. En outre, la Chine tient chaque année des réunions au niveau national auxquelles participent toutes les entreprises liées à la pêche thonière. Au cours de ces réunions, nous diffuserons les nouvelles recommandations de l'ICCAT qui entreront en vigueur une fois qu'elles auront été traduites en chinois. Nous réitérons également les principales questions d'application telles que la limite de capture, le VMS, le déploiement d'observateurs, le journal de bord, les prises accessoires, le transbordement, etc. Les comportements de non-application des navires de pêche thonière seront sanctionnés.

RESUMEN

La Agencia de Pesca (BOF), del Ministerio de Agricultura y Asuntos Rurales de China está a cargo de gestionar las pesquerías de aguas distantes, lo que incluye las actividades de pesca de túnidos en aguas de ICCAT. Y la Asociación China de Pesquerías de Ultramar (COFA) ayuda al BOF con la coordinación de las actividades de pesca de túnidos. China concede gran importancia a la pesquería

de t nidos 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 reglamentaci n nacional. China estableci  un sistema de seguimiento, control y vigilancia, como la revisi n anual del desempe o 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 regulaci n de las capturas fortuitas, un sistema de documentaci n de capturas (CDS) y medidas relacionadas con el mercado, y una formaci n en materia de cumplimiento. Se han establecido l mites de captura para cada buque para los stocks objetivos y de captura fortuita siguiendo estrictamente las correspondientes Recomendaciones de ICCAT. Se impondr n severas sanciones a los pesqueros que infrinjan las medidas de ordenaci n, entre ellas multas, suspensi n o cancelaci n de la licencia de pesca, anulaci n de la habilitaci n para realizar actividades pesqueras, etc. Adem s, China celebra cada a o una reuni n a escala nacional en la que participan todas las empresas relacionadas con la pesca del at n. Durante la reuni n, circular mos las nuevas Recomendaciones de ICCAT que entren en vigor despu s de haberlas traducido al chino. Tambi n reiteramos cuestiones clave de cumplimiento, como el l mite de captura, el VMS, la asignaci n de observadores, el cuaderno de pesca, la captura fortuita, los transbordos, etc. El comportamiento de incumplimiento de los buques pesqueros atuneros ser  sancionado.

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 and sharks as the bycatch. In 2021 there were 22 deep frozen longliners including two longliners seasonally shifting to northern Atlantic Ocean for Atlantic bluefin tuna. The Chinese tuna fishing fleet harvested 2292.8 t of tunas and tuna-like species and main shark species, 2794.9 t lower than that in 2020. The catch by species is listed in **Table 1**.

The total fishing efforts decreased from 1.3×10^7 hooks in 2020 to 0.44×10^7 hooks in 2021 (66.2% decrease) (**Table 2**). The CPUEs of tunas and tuna-like species for 2011-2021 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 tuna was shown in **Figure 2** and **Figure 3**, respectively. The spatial distributions of fishing effort by $5^\circ \times 5^\circ$ and quarter in 2020 and 2021 were shown in **Figure 4**. The spatial distributions of CPUEs of BET and YFT by $5^\circ \times 5^\circ$ in 2020 and 2021 were shown in **Figure 5** and **Figure 6**.

1.2 Albacore tuna

Albacore tuna was caught as bycatch by the Chinese fleet in the Atlantic Ocean. The total albacore tuna catch in 2021 was estimated to be about 300.9 t, 90.7 t lower than the catch in 2020 (391.6 t). The catch of North Atlantic albacore and South Atlantic albacore was 291.3 t and 9.6 t in 2021, respectively.

1.3 Bluefin tuna

The total catch of bluefin tuna by the Chinese longline fleet was 100.9 t in the eastern Atlantic Ocean in 2021, the same level as the catch in 2020 (100.9 t). There was no bluefin tuna catch from the western Atlantic stock.

1.4 Tropical tunas

The total catch of bigeye tuna was 1638.5 t in 2021, which was 1975.1 t lower than that in 2020 (3613.6 t). The catch of yellowfin tuna was 140.0 t in 2021, 321.1 t lower than the catch in 2020 (461.1 t).

1.5 Swordfish

The catch of swordfish in 2021 was 80.6 t, 104.1 t lower than that in 2020 (184.7 t). Of the total, 43.8 t were caught in the North Atlantic Ocean and 36.8 t were caught in the South Atlantic Ocean.

1.6 Blue marlin

The total catch of blue marlin in 2021 was 4.0 t, 33.2 t lower than that in 2020 (37.2 t).

1.7 White marlin

The total catch of white marlin in 2021 was 1.6 t, 0.2 t lower than that in 2020 (1.8 t).

1.8 Sailfish

The total catch of sailfish in 2021 was 8.5 t, which was lower than that in 2020 (184.8 t).

1.9 Longbill spearfish

There was no catch of longbill spearfish in 2021.

1.10 Sharks

The total catch of blue shark in 2021 was 17.8 t, 92.4 t lower than that in 2020 (110.2 t). In 2021, there was no retained catch of shortfin mako, and the discarded shortfin mako was 4.6 t (1.8 t dead and 2.8 t live).

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 and Rural Affairs 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 2021, two observers were dispatched on board two Chinese longliners targeting bigeye tuna in the areas of N04° 21' -N25° 22' , W28° 27' -W68° 08' and two observers on board two Chinese longliners targeting bluefin tuna in the areas of N49° 26' -N51° 38' , W21° 32' -W28° 15' . The observer coverage for the operating targeting bluefin tuna was 100%. The observer coverage for the operating targeting bigeye tuna was about 16.9% (calculated using deployed hooks as effort) and 10.8% (calculated by fishing days). 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 in the following year. The data contained in the logbook is evaluated to further promote the improvement in quality of data collection. Failure in data reporting will lead to sanctions by the government, as China implements performance review on each fishing companies' compliance 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 every year.

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.

REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	No	2022-09-15		2022-09-15
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	No	2022-07-31		2022-07-31
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	No	2022-07-31		2022-07-31
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	No	2022-07-31		2022-07-31
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	No	2022-07-31		2022-07-31
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No	2022-07-31		2022-07-31
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		No scientific tagging (conventional/electronic) surveys implemented by China. Neither conventional nor electronic tag found by the Chinese fleets in the previous years.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		No opportunistic conventional tagging implemented by China.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		No electronic tagging implemented by China.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	No	2022-07-31		2022-07-31
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		Not applicable. China has no small scale vessels.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		Not applicable. No information is available.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		Not applicable. China has no such fisheries in the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT01	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Yes		Not applicable. China has no such fishery activities.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		Not applicable. China has no such fishery activities.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S: BFT02	Yes		Not applicable. China has no such fishery activities.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No	2022-07-31		2022-07-31
S:BFT05	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Yes		Not applicable. China has no such fishery activities.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		Not applicable. China has no such fishery activities.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		Not applicable. China has no such fishery activities.	
S:BFT09	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	Yes		Not applicable. China has not been involved in such a scientific program.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		Not applicable. China has no such fishery activities.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Yes		Not applicable. China has no such fishery activities with FADs.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		Not applicable. China has no such fishery activities.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No	2022-07-31		2022-07-31
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		Not applicable. China did not conduct EMS in 2021.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		Not applicable. China did not conduct the port samplings in 2021.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data	Yes		Not applicable. China has no such fishery activities with FADs.	
S:ALB01	Catch, size and age at maturity	Yes		Not applicable. China has no such fishery targeting Mediterranean Albacore.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	Yes		Not applicable. China has no such fishery targeting Mediterranean Albacore.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	Yes		Not applicable. China has no such fishery targeting Mediterranean Albacore.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	Yes		Not applicable. China has no such fishery targeting Mediterranean Albacore.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	Yes		Not applicable. China has no such fishery targeting Mediterranean Albacore.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		Dead and live discards were estimated for the whole fleet using observed data from observer trips, which is subject to error.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		Not applicable. China has no such fishery activities.	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		Not applicable. China did not conduct electronic monitoring for BIL in 2021.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		Not applicable. China has reported the species-specific shark data and no improvement plan for now.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		Not applicable. China has no such research programs and biological samplings.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	No	2022-07-31	All information on blue shark can be found in Task 1 and Task 2 as well as observer data.	2022-07-31
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No	2022-07-31	Shortfin mako were not retained on board by China longline vessels.	2022-07-31
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		Shark/sea turtle/sea bird/billfish identification guides are distributed to each vessel.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No	2022-07-31	All these information can be found in Task 1 and Task 2 as well as observer data.	2022-07-31
S:BYC03	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		This information was reported in Task I and Task II as well as observer data. For 2021, no seabird was incidentally captured and recorded.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		Not applicable. China has no such fishery activities.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		The government has circulated the logbook and required the fishing vessels to fill out logbook. In the logbook, there was identification guides for sharks and other bycatch species. The government also trained the fishermen and introduced the species identification guides to them each year to give the knowledge of mitigating the mortality of bycatch species. Posters of common shark species, sea turtles, sea birds and billfish were distributed to each trainer. The data of bycatch species and size frequency data	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				were collected by the observers and reported. All Chinese longliners have been equipped with de-hooker device since 2009. The government requested all fishing companies to report information on incidental catch of sea turtles, mammals, and sea birds on logbook. Fishing companies were also required to implement bycatch mitigation measures as per ICCAT recommendations. The circle hook was encouraged to be used on longliner. The government encouraged fishermen to use monofilament instead of wire leaders to mitigate shark mortality in tuna longline fishery. Chinese government also issued a Notification of Management, which specified certification requirement for the hammerhead sharks, oceanic whitetip sharks etc. since Sep. 14, 2014.	

Part II (Management implementation)

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

REPORTING SUMMARY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	No		2022-9-15	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	No		2022-9-15	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	No		2022-8-15	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		Not applicable as China does not chart any vessel	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		Not applicable as China does not chart any vessel	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No		2022-9-15	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports - in port	No		2022-9-15	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		Not applicable as China has no flagged carrier vessel.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		Not applicable as China has no flagged carrier vessel.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		2021-5-11	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		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.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		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.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		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.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		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.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		Not applicable as no such case.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		Not applicable as no such case.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		Not applicable as no such case.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		Not applicable as no such case.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		Not applicable as no such bilateral arrangement so far.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		Not applicable as no such access agreement so far.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		Not applicable as no such access agreement so far.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No		2022-7-31	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		No changes from the previous years.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		Not applicable as China has no sport and recreational fisheries.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Yes		Not applicable as China has no such vessel.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		Not applicable as China has no such vessel.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		2022-9-15	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		Not applicable as China has no such cases.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		Not applicable as China has no such cases.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		No report received.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		Not applicable as China has no such cases.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		Not applicable as currently China does not have at-sea inspection in Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		Not applicable as currently China does not have at-sea inspection in Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		Not applicable as no such pilot program.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		Not applicable as China has no such cases.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		Not applicable as China has no regional observer.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		Not applicable as no report received.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		Not applicable as no report received.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		Not applicable as no report received.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		No such points of contact were submitted yet.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		Not applicable as China has no supply vessels.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Yes		Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No		2021-2-25	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Yes		Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		Not applicable since no modification was made	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08	No		Refer to Annual report submitted by China on 2022/9/15.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2021	No		Refer to ST04-T2SZ-BFT-2020-CHN, ST05-T2CS-2020-CHN submitted on 2022-7-31.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		2 vessels as listed in CP01 and submitted on 2021/7/1.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		Not applicable as no such other vessels.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		Not applicable as no joint fishing operations.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		Yes	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		Not applicable since no such inspection.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Not applicable since China had no inspection vessels.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Not applicable since China had no inspection.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Not applicable since China had no JIS plans.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes		Not applicable as neither foreign BFT fishing vessel nor Chinese BFT fishing vessel visit Chinese ports for transshipment or/and landing.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		Not applicable as neither foreign BFT fishing vessel nor Chinese BFT fishing vessel visit Chinese ports for transshipment or/and landing.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		4	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		1	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		2021-11-22	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		Refer to annual report. Including observer onboard to monitor, catch report check, training course.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		Refer to CP30-BCD-CHN sent on 2022-9-15.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		Refer to CP15-SDP-Valid sent on 2018/12/20	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		Refer to CP15-SDP-Valid sent on 2018/12/20.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		Refer to CP15-SDP-Valid sent on 2018/12/20.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		No changes from the previous years.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		Not applicable, no such vessels.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		Data has been entered directly through the system.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		Not applicable as no farm fishing.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		Not applicable as no processing vessels.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		45	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No		2022/7/31	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		Not applicable as no such vessels.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		Refer to CP16-SDP-BIRP-SWO/BET sent on 2021-9-15 and 2022-3-31.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		Refer to CP15-SDP-Valid sent on 2018-12-20.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No		Four quarterly reports were sent before the last day of the next month of each quarter.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Yes		Not applicable as China has no vessels using FADs.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	No		2021/2/1	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		12	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Due to the catch did not reach the limit, the weekly catches report was not compulsory in 2021.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		Not applicable since China did not utilized the entire quota.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	No		Refer to this Annual Report submitted on 2022/9/15.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Yes		Not applicable since China has no support vessels.	
	M:TRO20	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	No		2019/9/15	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		Refer to CP16-SDP-BiRp-SWO submitted by China on 2021/9/15 and 2022/3/31.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		Refer to CP15-SDP-Valid sent on 2018/12/20.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Yes		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		2021/9/15	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		45	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		45	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No		Refer to this Annual Report submitted on 2022/9/15.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No		Refer to this Annual Report submitted on 2022/9/15.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		No report from JIS.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Not applicable. No Med fishery	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		45	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		45	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No		Refer to Annual Report of this year word part submitted on 2022/9/15.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	No		Refer to annual report of this year word part submitted on 2022-9-15	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		Not applicable. No Med fishery or sport/recreational vessels.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	No		2021/9/15	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		Refer to Annual Report of this year word part submitted on 2022/9/15.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		Refer to Annual Report of this year word part submitted on 2022/9/15.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	No		Refer to Annual Report of this year word part submitted on 2022/9/15.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		No North Atlantic shortfin mako was fished or landing in China.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	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	No		Refer to Annual Report of this year word part submitted on 2022/9/15.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		Not applicable as all the Chinese long liners operated in the tropical area between N15° to S15°.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		Refer to Annual Report of this year word part submitted on 2022/9/15.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		Not applicable as China currently not implements pilot electronic statistical document system.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		Not applicable as China has no objections to ICCAT Recs.	

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation & management measures

4.1 Catch quota and minimum 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 Tuna 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 the 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 the end of March each year, where data in these logbooks will be carefully collected and analysed. 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.

4.2 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 only if all the information is accurate and complete, we will issue the certificate for custom clearance of the importation.

4.3 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.

4.4 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 if the vessel cannot be automatically polled. The vessel captain or the owner was asked 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. From 2020, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs requires all the longliners shall report one positions per hour according to the updated domestic VMS regulation.

4.5 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.

4.6 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.

Two national scientific observers have been dispatched aboard two Chinese longline fishing vessels targeting bigeye tuna and two observers on board two Chinese longline fishing vessels targeting bluefin tuna in Atlantic in 2021. 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. The observer coverage for the operating targeting bigeye tuna was about 16.9% (calculated using deployed hooks as effort) and 10.8% (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.

4.7 Others

4.7.1 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.

4.7.2 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 2021, China has 102.4 t quotas of N-SWO and 375.6 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.

4.7.3 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 2021, China has 295.75 t of N-ALB and 250 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.

4.7.4 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

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.

4.7.5 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.

4.7.6 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.

4.8 Import and export trade monitoring

Since July 1st, 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 case. China will record and advise in a timely manner in future once encountered.

Table 1. Retained catch of target and bycatch species (in round weight, t), 2011-2021.

<i>Species</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>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
BFT	35.9	36.0	38.1	37.6	45.1	53.9	64.4	78.9	89.0	100.9	100.9
YFT	346.4	264.1	211.4	92.4	169.6	467.7	578.4	359.4	320.9	461.1	140.0
BET	3720.2	3231.2	2371.3	2231.8	4941.8	5852.4	5514.4	4823.1	5718.5	3613.6	1638.5
SWO	322.2	374.5	291.9	266.2	468.5	357.3	382.9	441.3	302.5	184.7	80.6
ALB	181.0	82.1	146.2	68.7	141.4	197.6	308.2	240.2	261.2	391.6	300.9
BSH	239.6	181.2	391.2	47.7	21.7	57.8	285.1	132.5	70.3	110.3	17.8
SMA	46.9	32.1	20.2	14.4	6.1	7.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BUM	99.1	61.2	44.9	39.7	44.4	49.7	40.3	42.2	46.4	37.2	4.0
WHM	2.7	3.6	2.1	-	0.2	0.3	2.5	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.6
SAI	3.0	5.3	1.0	2.2	2.6	4.3	10.0	4.5	19.8	184.8	8.5
Other	-	-	1.3	-	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.8	1.6	-
Total	4997.1	4271.2	3519.6	2800.7	5841.5	7049.1	7189.1	6125.7	6833.3	5087.7	2292.8

Table 2. The nominal (retained) CPUE of target and bycatch species (kg /1000 hooks) and fishing effort (10^7 hooks), 2011-2021.

<i>Species</i>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
BFT	2.2	400.4	719.5	424.3	1707.7	1271.0	537.4	537.3	657.8	643.1	1292.3
YFT	21.2	21.7	25.1	15.5	13.1	28.1	25.1	17.2	17.2	34.6	32.6
BET	227.2	265.9	281.7	374.3	382.5	352.0	239.5	231.2	309.1	271.0	381.6
SWO	19.7	30.8	34.7	44.6	36.3	21.5	16.6	21.2	16.3	13.9	18.8
ALB	11.1	6.8	17.4	11.5	10.9	11.9	13.4	11.5	14.1	29.5	70.1
BSH	14.6	14.9	46.5	8.0	1.7	3.5	12.4	6.35	3.8	9.5	4.0
SMA	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BUM	6.1	5.0	5.3	6.7	3.4	3.0	1.8	2.02	2.5	2.8	0.9
WHM	0.2	0.3	0.3	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4
SAI	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.21	1.0	14.2	2.0
Fishing Effort	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.7	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.3	0.44

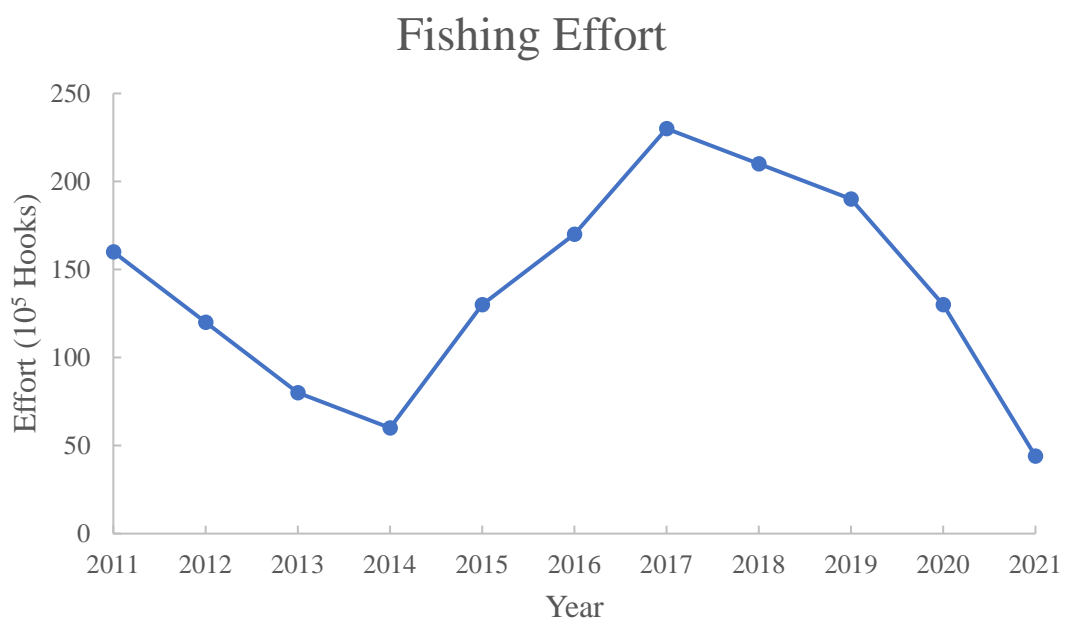


Figure 1. The fishing effort (10^5 hooks) of Chinese tuna longline fleet in the ICCAT waters in recent years.

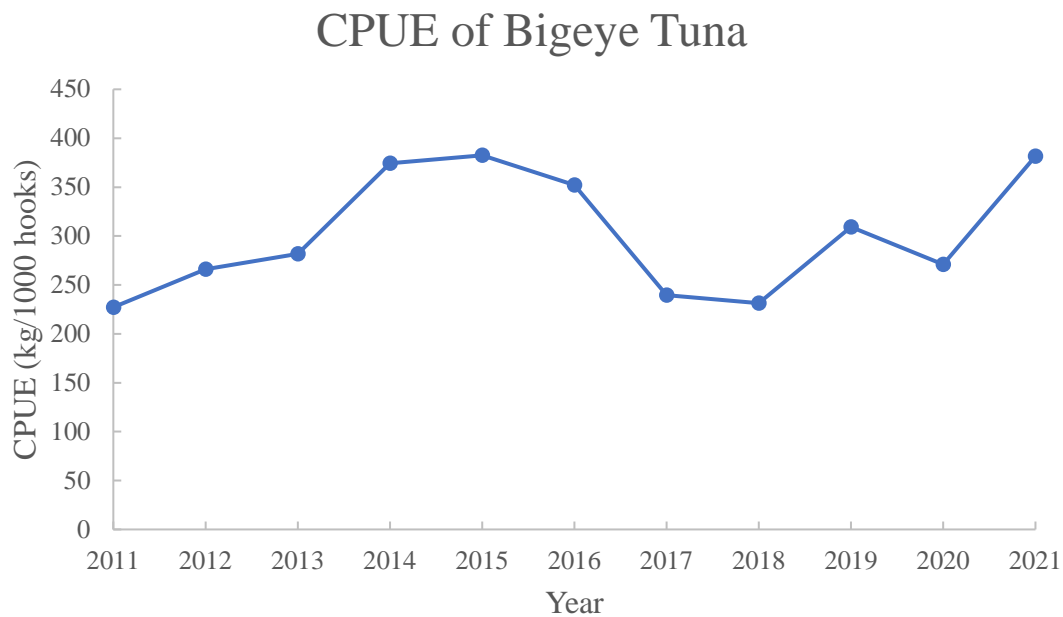


Figure 2. The nominal CPUE of bigeye tuna of Chinese tuna longline fleet in the ICCAT waters in recent years.

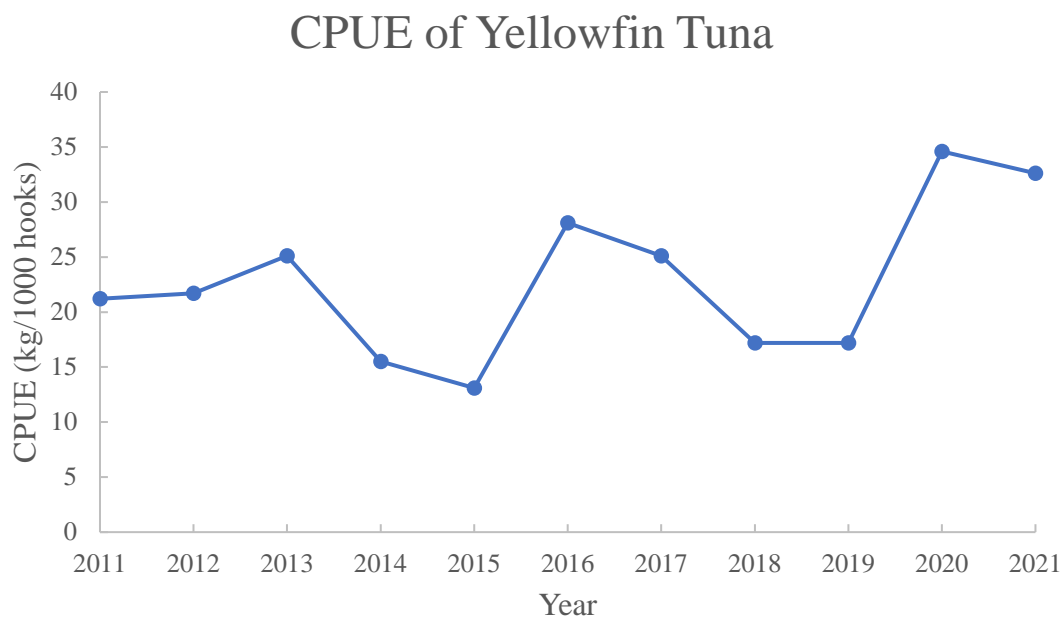


Figure 3. The nominal CPUE of yellowfin tuna of Chinese tuna longline fleet in the ICCAT waters in recent years.

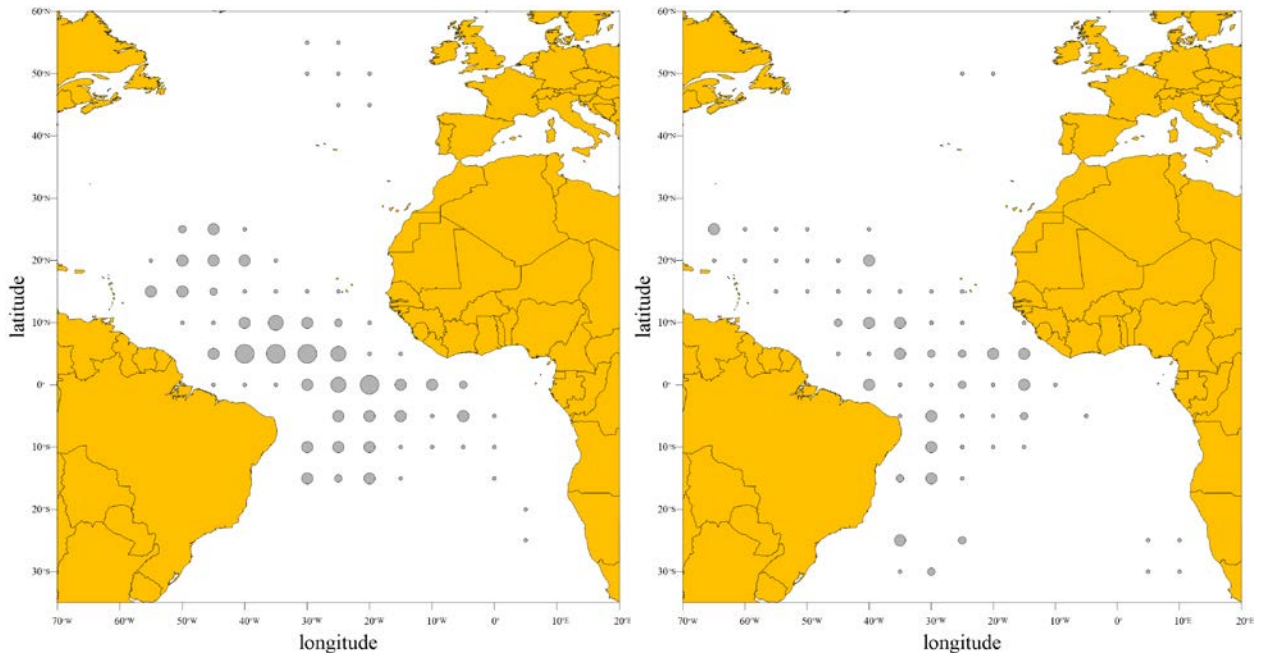


Figure 4. Fishing effort distribution by 5°x5° in 2020 (left) and 2021 (right).

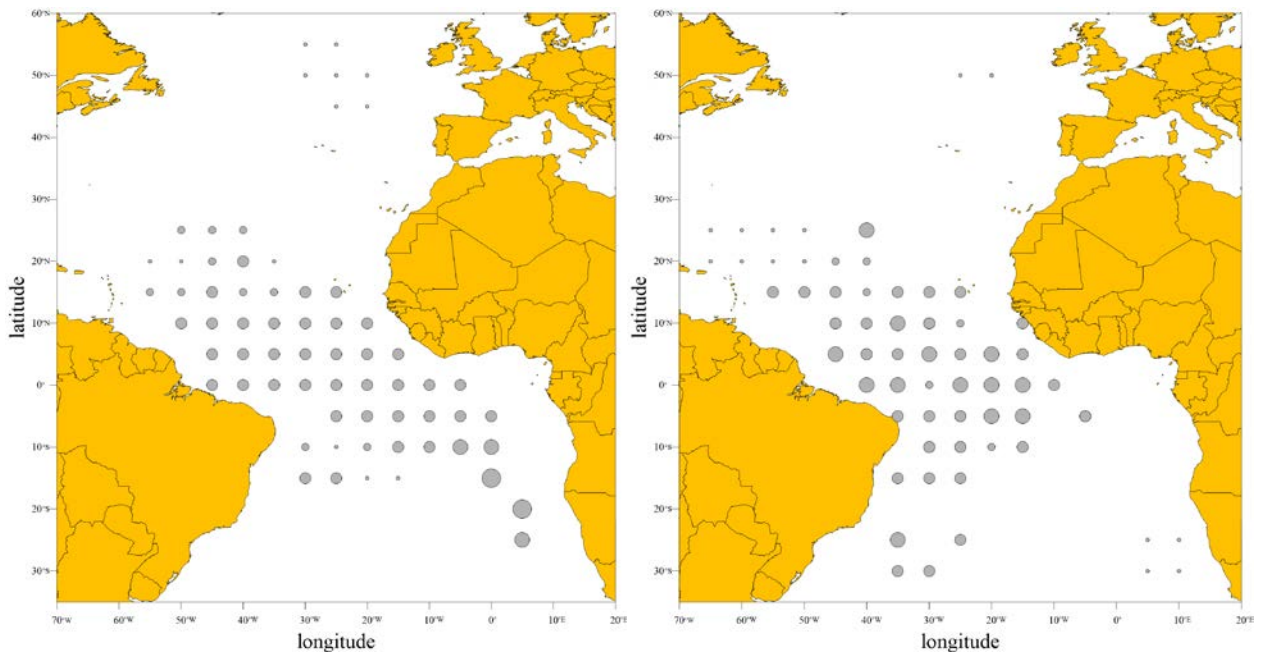


Figure 5. The spatial CPUE distribution of BET by 5°x5° in 2020 (left) and 2021 (right).

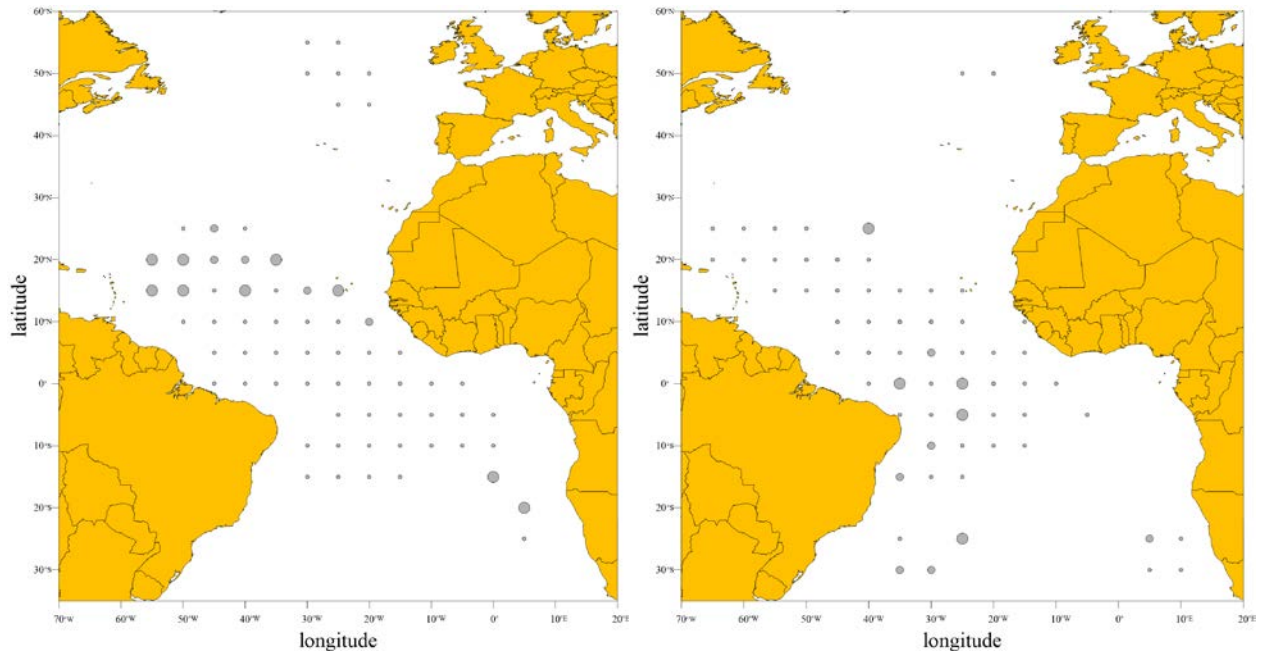


Figure 6. The spatial CPUE distribution of YFT by 5°x5° in 2020 (left) and 2021 (right).

ANNUAL REPORT OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE¹²³
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA CÔTE D'IVOIRE
INFORME ANUAL DE CÔTE D'IVOIRE

SUMMARY

In the Côte d'Ivoire EEZ and in international waters, two fishing vessels regularly carry out their activities, industrial and artisanal fishing vessels. In 2021, a total amount of 12,765,878 kg of fish managed by the Commission was landed by vessels flagged to Côte Ivoire and canoes operating in the Atlantic. This quantity is significantly higher than that obtained in 2020. Catches comprise tuna (95.96%) and sharks and billfish (4.04%). Analysis of data on large tunas shows that yellowfin is predominant (2,117,156 kg), followed by skipjack (1,310,512 kg). There are low levels of albacore and bigeye in the catches and no quota overage has been observed. As regards small tunas, BON is predominant (6,244,452 kg) followed by LTA (1,917,356 kg). Production of FRI which is usually close to that of LTA has decreased considerably (104,638 kg).

RÉSUMÉ

Dans la ZEE ivoirienne et dans les eaux internationales, deux unités de pêches exercent régulièrement leurs activités. Il s'agit des unités de pêche industrielle et des unités de pêche artisanale. En 2021, une quantité totale de 12.765.878 kg de poisson géré par la Commission a été débarquée par les navires battant pavillon ivoirien et pirogues en activité dans l'Atlantique. Cette quantité est nettement supérieure à celle obtenues en 2020. Les prises sont composées de 95,96 % de thonidés et 4,04 % de requins et d'istiophoridés. L'analyse des données sur les thonidés majeurs montre que l'albacore est majoritaire avec 2.117.156 kg suivi du listao avec 1.310.512 kg. La production de germon et de patudo sont très faibles dans les captures et aucun dépassement de quota n'a été observé. Au niveau des thonidés mineurs, la BON a été dominante (6.244.452 kg) suivi de la LTA (1917356 kg). La production de FRI qui habituellement avoisinait la LTA a considérablement diminuée (104.638 kg).

RESUMEN

En la ZEE de Côte d'Ivoire y en aguas internacionales operan regularmente dos unidades de pesca. Se trata de unidades de pesca industrial y unidades de pesca artesanal. En 2021, una cantidad total de 127.658,78 kg de pescado gestionado por la Comisión fue desembarcada por buques con pabellón de Côte d'Ivoire y piraguas que operaban en el Atlántico. Esta cantidad es notablemente superior a las obtenidas en 2020. Las capturas se componen de un 95,96 % de túnidos y un 4,04% de tiburones e istiofóridos. El análisis de los datos sobre los principales túnidos muestra que el rabil es mayoritario con 2.117.156 kg, seguido del listado con 1.310.512 kg. La producción de atún blanco y patudo es muy baja en las capturas y no se ha observado ningún rebasamiento de la cuota. En cuanto a los pequeños túnidos, el bonito fue dominante (6.244.452 kg), seguido de bacoreta (1.917.356 kg). La producción de melva, que solía estar cerca de la de la bacoreta, disminuyó considerablemente (104.638 kg).

Introduction

La pêche est un secteur d'activité qui représente un maillon essentiel dans l'économie de la plupart des pays côtiers. En Côte d'Ivoire, le poisson constitue la principale source de protéines animales car il contribue à satisfaire les besoins accrus de la population. Ce qui implique une demande nationale en produits halieutiques très forte et soutenue obligeant parfois le gouvernement à soutenir les acteurs ou à affréter des navires.

En outre, le gouvernement ivoirien a accordé une attention particulière au secteur de la pêche thonière à cause de la position géographique avantageuse que lui procurent ses 550 km de côte, d'une politique volontariste de développement de l'industrie halieutique et à la présence d'industries thonières dans la zone portuaire. L'intérêt du pays pour le secteur de la pêche thonière a conduit les autorités à signer des partenariats avec d'autres pays et

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/ ou entités de pêche. Aussi, ont été mises en place, deux structures étatiques qui travaillent en parfaite synergie pour un suivi quotidien des débarquements. La Côte d'Ivoire est également devenue membre de la commission internationale pour la conservation des thonidés (ICCAT) et elle adhère pleinement aux recommandations de cette organisation pour une gestion rationnelle et adéquate de cette ressource thonière.

Ainsi, dans le cadre des activités de l'ICCAT, les différentes CPC sont encouragées à produire un rapport d'activité qui expose les actions menées au cours de l'année précédente dans la mise en œuvre des recommandations. Ce document est, de ce fait, produit par la Côte d'Ivoire en guise de rapport annuel. Il fait le point des activités menées en 2021 concernant les thonidés notamment, les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques.

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

Dans la ZEE ivoirienne et dans les eaux internationales, deux unités de pêches exercent régulièrement leurs activités. Il s'agit de la pêche industrielle et la pêche artisanale.

La pêche artisanale maritime est pratiquée par les pêcheurs artisans utilisant les embarcations traditionnelles motorisées. Ce sont en générale, de grandes pirogues de 12 m environ propulsées par des moteurs hors-bords de 40 CV. Les engins utilisés sont principalement constitués de filets maillants, de palangres et de lignes à la main. La zone de pêche est située entre 2 nautiques et 4 nautiques au maximum du rivage. L'activité de pêche se pratique la nuit avec la calée des filets qui dure toute une nuit. La posée des filets se fait le soir à la tombée de la nuit. Ces filets sont ensuite relevés à l'aube un à deux jours après la posée. Les débarquements sont concentrés dans la partie ouest du littoral (Sassandra, San-Pedro, Grand Béréby et Tabou) et dans la région d'Abidjan (Abidjan, Grand-Bassam et Jacqueville).

La pêche industrielle, quant à elle, est exercée par les thoniers affrétés par la Côte d'Ivoire depuis 2016. Ces navires, essentiellement des palangriers battant désormais pavillon ivoirien travaillent sous la direction des autorités compétentes.

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

1.1 Prises totales

En 2021, une quantité totale de 12765878 Kg de poisson géré par la commission a été débarquée par les navires battant pavillon ivoirien et pirogues en activité dans l'Atlantique. Cette quantité est nettement supérieure à celle obtenues en 2020. Cette situation s'expliquerait probablement par les différentes pêches fructueuses ou au débarquent en Côte d'Ivoire. La production estimée est variable selon les mois (**figure 1**). En effet, elle atteint son maximum en juin avec 1942236 kg et le minimum en mars pour 169013 kg.

1.1.1 Thonidés

Un total de 12250318 kg de thonidés a été débarqué par les différentes unités de pêche. Les prises étaient essentiellement constituées de 09 espèces réparties en 2 groupes que sont les thonidés majeurs et les thonidés mineurs. La **figure 2** présente les proportions de thonidés majeurs qui s'élève à 3543916 kg et la **figure 3** celle des thonidés mineurs qui est de 8706402 kg.

L'analyse des données sur les thonidés majeurs, montre que l'albacore est majoritaire avec 2117156 kg suivi de 1310512 kg de listao. La production de germon et le patudo sont très faibles dans les captures et aucun dépassement de quota n'a été observé.

Au niveau des thonidés mineurs, la BON a été dominante (6244452 kg) suivi de la LTA (1917356 kg). La production de FRI qui habituellement avoisinait la LTA a considérablement diminuée (104638 kg).

1.1.2 Requins

Les requins débarqués sont constitués d'une seule espèce, *Isurus oxyrinchus* (SMA). La **figure 4** représente les différentes proportions. Certaines espèces rencontrées en 2020, ont été absentes dans les captures en 2021. Ce sont : *Alopias vulpinus* (ALV) ; *Shyrna zygaena* (SPZ) ; *Sphyrna lewini* (SPL) ; *Carcharhinus falciformis* (FAL) et *Prionace glauca* (BSH).

1.1.3 Istiophoridés

Trois espèces de la famille des Istiophoridés ont été débarquées sur les différents sites et les proportions représentées par la **figure 5**. Le voilier qui est l'espèce majoritaire est passé de 403917,147 kg en 2020 à 335987 kg en 2021, soit une baisse d'un quart. Pour les espèces à quota que sont le Marlin bleu et l'Espadon, une augmentation a été observée chez la première (BUM) et une baisse chez la seconde (SWO).

Cas de l'espadon

Un total de 22,429 t d'espadon a été débarqué en 2021. Cette quantité est légèrement inférieure à celle de 2019 qui s'élève à 27,80 t.

Cas du marlin bleu

La limite des débarquements ajustée s'élève à 150 t tandis que le total des captures de 2021 était de 148,3 t. La prise de 2020 (40 t) était nettement inférieure à celle de 2021.

Cas du marlin blanc

La quantité débarquée au titre de l'année 2020 est de 0,29 kg. Cependant, aucun spécimen n'a été enregistré dans les débarquements en Côte d'Ivoire au cours de l'année 2021.

1.2 Effort de pêche

L'effort de pêche a été déterminé en fonction des engins et des embarcations de pêche. La **figure 6** représente l'effort de pêche des différentes unités de pêche opérant dans l'atlantique et ayant débarquées dans la zone ivoirienne. Ainsi, le nombre de pirogues rentrées par jour de pêche a été considéré comme effort pour la pêche au filet maillant ; le nombre de jours en mer, pour les vedettes et le nombre d'hameçons, pour les palangriers.

L'effort de pêche a été relativement stable toute l'année avec de légères baisses en janvier (60840 Kg/jour de mer), février (91260 Kg/jour de pêche) et décembre (52080 kg/jour de mer).

1.3 Capture par unité d'effort

La capture par unité d'effort a été déterminée par le rapport entre la production et l'effort de pêche. La **figure 7** représente la CPUE calculée pour 2021. Ce rendement a été très faible en mars. Le maximum a par contre été observé en janvier, pendant le petit upwelling.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

2.1 Système de collecte des données

Le système de collecte des données est organisé par zones de débarquement des pêcheurs artisans et des flottilles industrielles (**figure 9**). Les thonidés sont débarqués sur tout le littoral, cependant le suivi des captures n'est réalisé que dans 5 sites que sont Abidjan, Gbokle, Grands Ponts, San Pedro et Sud Comoé. Les données sont collectées lors des débarquements des unités de pêches. Ainsi sont collectés la date, la durée de la marée (heure de départ et de retour), le type d'engin, la capture totale, les espèces et les coordonnées géographiques, lorsque cela est possible. Les tailles d'un échantillon sont mesurées. 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).

2.2 Difficultés rencontrées dans le système de collecte des données

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 tâches 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.

2.3 Résumés des activités de recherches

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.

Les programmes de recherche sur les thonidés et /ou espèces accessoires qui étaient réalisés individuellement sont maintenant en consortium. Ainsi les programmes suivants ont été réalisés ou sont en cours :

- Collecte d'échantillons biologiques aux fins de l'étude sur la croissance des istiophoridés de l'Atlantique Est
- Collecte d'échantillons biologiques aux fins de l'étude de la biologie de la croissance et de la structure des stocks des thonidés mineurs

RÉSUMÉ DE DÉCLARATION EXIGENCES SCIENTIFIQUES

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
S:GEN01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Non		
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	Non	2022-07-31	
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Non	2022-07-31	
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Non	2022-07-31	
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 ; T2SZ	Non	2022-07-31	
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Non	2022-07-31	
S:GEN07	Campagnes de marquage scientifique (inventaires)	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas effectuée de marquage.
S:GEN08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas effectuée de marquage.
S:GEN09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas effectuée de marquage.
S:GEN10	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux	Non		Aucune information fournie à cet effet.
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Non		Aucun rapport à cet effet.
S:GEN12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Oui		Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de données sur le sargassum.
S:GEN13	Informations spécifiques sur les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangrières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navire pêchant dans la Méditerranée.

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
S:BFT01	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille de spécimens mis à mort dans les fermes (BFT)	Non		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de flottille pêchant le thon rouge.
S:BFT02	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille provenant de caméras stéréoscopiques (résultats de données brutes BFT) OU méthodologie alternative pour l'estimation de la taille du thon rouge	Non		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de flottille pêchant le thon rouge.
S:BFT03	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille provenant de caméras stéréoscopiques (rapports récapitulatifs sur le thon rouge au moment de la mise en cage)	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de flottille pêchant le thon rouge.
S:BFT04	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Non		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de flottille pêchant le thon rouge.
S:BFT05	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de flottille pêchant le thon rouge.
S:BFT06	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de flottille pêchant le thon rouge.
S:BFT07	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de flottille pêchant le thon rouge.
S:BFT09	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	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de flottille pêchant le thon rouge.
S:TRO02	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	Non		Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire, ne dispose pas de plan de gestion de DCP.
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 : Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire, ne dispose pas d'information sur les DCP.
S:TRO04	Tâche 3 : Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Non		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires de support.
S:TRO05	Tâche 3 : Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires de support.
S:TRO10	Information sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires de support.
S:TRO06	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Oui		Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire, ne dispose pas de plan de gestion de DCP.

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
S:TRO07	Données historiques d'opérations sous DCP	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire, ne dispose pas de données historiques sur les DCP.
S:ALB01	Âge à la maturité	Non		
S:ALB02	Habitat	Non		
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition des captures	Non		
S:ALB04	Séries de CPUE.	Non		
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion des reproducteurs et des recrues dans les prises.	Non		
S:BIL03	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/de makaires épée	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire, ne dispose pas de données sur les rejets.
S:BIL04	Informations sur les programmes de collecte de données de la pêche artisanale et/ou de petits métiers.	Non		Aucune information fournie à cet effet.
S:BIL05	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique concernant BIL	Non		Aucune information fournie à cet effet.
S:SHK01	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire, n'a pas mis en place un plan d'amélioration de la collecte des données sur les requins.
S:SHK02	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taube bleu et de l'échantillonnage biologique de cette espèce	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire, n'a pas transmis les résultats de recherche sur les requins.
S:SHK03	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	Non		La Côte d'Ivoire, ne dispose pas de plan de gestion de DCP.
S:SHK04	La quantité de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Nord capturé et retenu à bord, ainsi que rejets morts et les remises à l'eau de spécimens vivants	Non		Aucune donnée fournie à cet effet.
S:BYC01	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	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire, ne dispose pas de guide d'identification.
S:BYC02	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire, ne dispose pas d'informations relatives aux interactions entre sa flottille et les tortues marines.
S:BYC03	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		La réglementation n'est pas encore opérationnelle.

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
S:BYC04	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	Oui		Il n'existe pas de mesures spécifiques prises.
S:BYC05	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	Oui		Il n'existe pas de mesures spécifiques prises.

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

RÉSUMÉ DE DÉCLARATION EXIGENCES D'APPLICATION

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
GENERALITE	M:GEN01	Rapports annuels	Non	2022-09-15	
	M:GEN02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Non	2022-09-15	
	M:GEN03	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Non	2022-09-15	
	M:GEN04	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas affrété de navire.
	M:GEN05	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas affrété de navire.
	M:GEN06a	Rapports de transbordement -en mer	Non		Aucun envoi.
	M:GEN06b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Oui		Aucun envoi.
	M:GEN07	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Oui		Aucun envoi.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:GEN08	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Oui		Aucun envoi.
	M:GEN09	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	Oui		Aucun envoi.
	M:GEN10a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Non	2022-08-09	
	M:GEN10b	Points de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection portuaire	Non	2022-08-09	
	M:GEN11	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Non		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas ferme de thon rouge.
	M:GEN12	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Non	2022-08-09	
	M:GEN13	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Non		Aucun rapport à cet effet.
	M:GEN14	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		Aucun rapport à cet effet.
	M:GEN15	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Non		Rien n'a été signalé.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:GEN16	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Non		Rien n'a été signalé.
	M:GEN17	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Non		Rien n'a été signalé.
	M:GEN18	Accords d'accès et modification	Non		Rien n'a été signalé.
	M:GEN19	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Non		Rien n'a été signalé.
	M:GEN20	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non	2022-05-30	
	M:GEN21	Rapport sur l'examen des mesures internes	Non		Rien n'a été signalé.
	M:GEN23	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire dispose d'une petite unité de pêche sportive, cependant elle ne fait pas de suivi.
	M:GEN24	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navire inscrit sur la liste IUU.
	M:GEN25	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navire inscrit sur la liste IUU.
	M:GEN26	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Non		Aucune mesure n'a été communiquée.
	M:GEN27	Données sur la non-application	Non		Rien n'a été signalé.
	M:GEN28	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Non		Rien n'a été signalé.
	M:GEN29	Observations de navires	Non		Rien n'a été signalé.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:GEN30	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Non		Aucune mesure prise.
	M:GEN31	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, le cas échéant, et/ou Autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage du thon rouge	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas ferme de thon rouge.
	M:GEN32	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	Non		Rien n'a été signalé.
	M:GEN33	Déclaration de toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Non		Rien à signaler.
	M:GEN34	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navire inscrit sur la liste IUU.
	M:GEN35	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour la récupération des observateurs	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de plan d'action de sauvetage de l'observateur.
	M:GEN36	Rapports sur des incidents impliquant des observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas eu de problème avec les observateurs.
	M:GEN37	Signalisation de la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Les navires battant pavillon ivoirien n'ont pas déclaré de perte d'engin.
	M:GEN38	Signalisation de la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Les navires battant pavillon ivoirien n'ont pas déclaré de perte d'engin.
	M:GEN39	Points de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires (facultatif)	Non		Rien à signaler.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:GEN40	Déclarations d'approvisionnement	Non		
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	Fermes de thon rouge	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas ferme de thon rouge.
	M:BFT02	Rapports sur l'élevage du thon rouge	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas ferme de thon rouge.
	M:BFT03	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas ferme de thon rouge.
	M:BFT04	Déclaration/Rapport de mise en cages du thon rouge	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas ferme de thon rouge
	M:BFT05	Madragues de thon rouge	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas ferme de thon rouge.
	M:BFT07	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas ferme de thon rouge.
	M:BFT08	Plan de la capacité d'élevage (et révisions, le cas échéant)	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas ferme de thon rouge.
	M:BFT09	Modifications des plans de pêche	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT10	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 21-08	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT11	Prises de thon rouge de 2021	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT12	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT13	Autres navires de thon rouge	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT14	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT15	Messages VMS	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT16	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT17	Liste des navires d'inspection	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:BFT18	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT20	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT21	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT22	Rapports bi-mensuels de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT23	Rapports de capture mensuels sur le thon rouge	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT24	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT25	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.	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT27	Rapport annuel du BCD	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT28	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT29	Points de contact pour les BCD	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT30	Législation relative au BCD	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT31	Résumé du marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT32	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT33	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:BFT34	Contrôles aléatoires	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas ferme de thon rouge.
	M:BFT35	Autorité nationale et points de contact responsables du navire de transformation participant au projet pilote REM	Non		
ESPECES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Non	2022-05-30	
	M:TRO02	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	2022-05-30	
	M:TRO03	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navire inscrit sur la liste IUU.
	M:TRO06	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Non	2022-04-12	
	M:TRO07	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non		
	M:TRO09	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Non	2022-08-15	
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S25)	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de plan de gestion sur les DCP.
	M:TRO11	Déclarations/plans de capacité/de pêche des thonidés tropicaux	Non		
	M:TRO13	Captures mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET ; SKJ ; YFT)	Non	2022-08-15	
	M:TRO14	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Non	2022-08-15	
	M:TRO15	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas dépassé ses limites de captures.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:TRO17	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	Non		La Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas dépassé ses limites de captures.
	M:TRO18	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application du TRO 2017	Non		
	M:TRO20	Résultats des essais sur la surveillance électronique	Non		
ESPADON	M:SWO01	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas participé à des programmes sur l'espadon.
	M:SWO02	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non		
	M:SWO03	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant l'espadon de la Méditerranée.
	M:SWO04	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui		Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant l'espadon de la Méditerranée.
	M:SWO05	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		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant l'espadon de la Méditerranée.
	M:SWO06	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant l'espadon de la Méditerranée.
	M:SWO07	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		
	M:SWO10	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant l'espadon de la Méditerranée.
	M:SWO11	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant l'espadon de la Méditerranée.
	M:SWO12	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire n'a mise en œuvre de programme de marquage.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:SWO13	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non		
	M:SWO14	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non		
	M:SWO15	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		
	M:SWO16	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		
	M:SWO17	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas dépassé ses limites de captures.
	M:SWO18	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas dépassé ses limites de captures.
	M:SWO19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non		
	M:SWO20	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant l'espadon de la Méditerranée.
GERMON	M:ALB03	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant dans la Méditerranée.
	M:ALB04	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		
	M:ALB05	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas dépassé ses limites de captures.
	M:ALB06	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas dépassé ses limites de captures.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:ALB07	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non		
	M:ALB08	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer du germon de la Méditerranée	Non		
ISTIOPHORID	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Non		
	M:BIL04	Demande de dérogation à la remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	Non		
	M:BIL05	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique pour les BIL	Non		
REQUINS	M:SHK05	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Non		
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		
AUTRES ESPS / PRISE ACCESSOIRE	M:BYC01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7, telle que modifiée par la Rec. 13-11 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Non		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de mesure de gestion des prises accessoires.
	M:BYC02	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	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de mesure de gestion des prises accessoires.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:BYC03	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.	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de mesure de gestion des prises accessoires.
DIVERS	M:SDP01	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de programme pilote sur les statistiques électroniques.
	M:MIX01	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Oui		

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

- La Côte d'Ivoire dispose d'une petite unité de pêche sportive et récréative, cependant elle ne fait pas de suivi statistique et biologique à cause de l'irrégularité des activités mais aussi à cause de l'insuffisance de personnel technique.
- La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas encore de plan de gestion sur les DCP car les travaux encourtent nécessitent une logistique additionnelle.

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

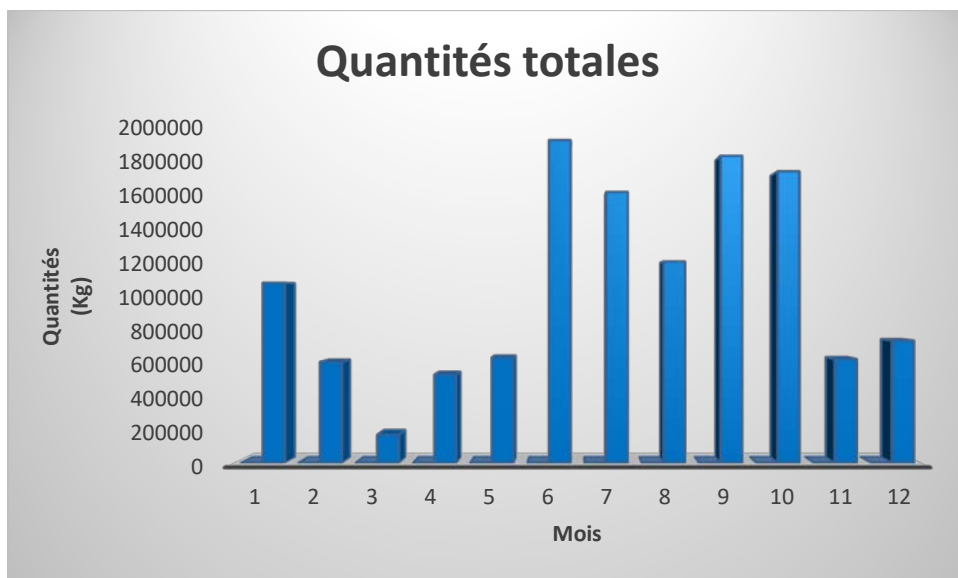


Figure 1. Productions totales de poissons gérés par la commission et débarqués aux différents quais de Côte d'Ivoire en 2021.

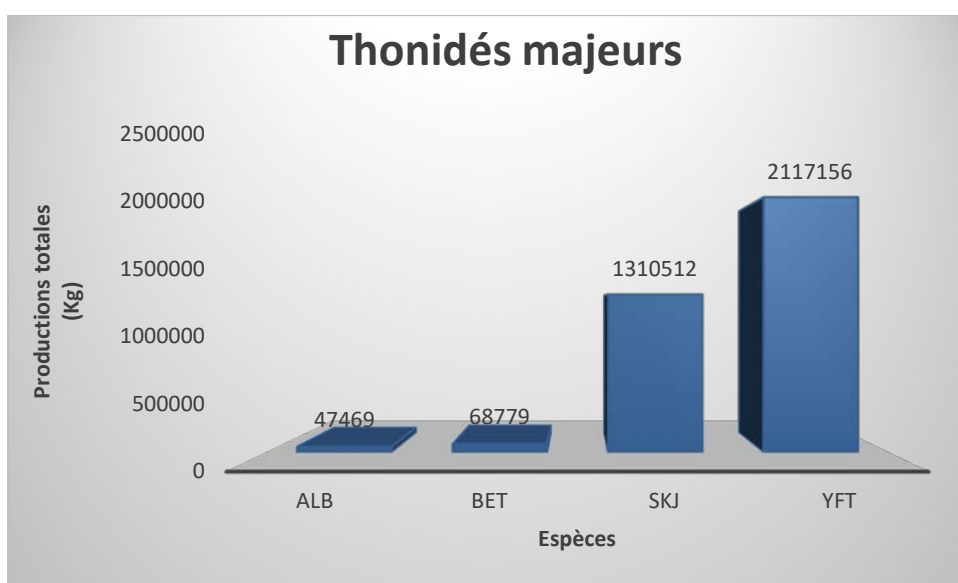


Figure 2. Evolution annuelle des quantités totales des thonidés majeurs débarquées dans la zone ivoirienne en 2021. BET: Patudo ; YFT : Albacore ; SKJ : Listao ; ALB : Germon.

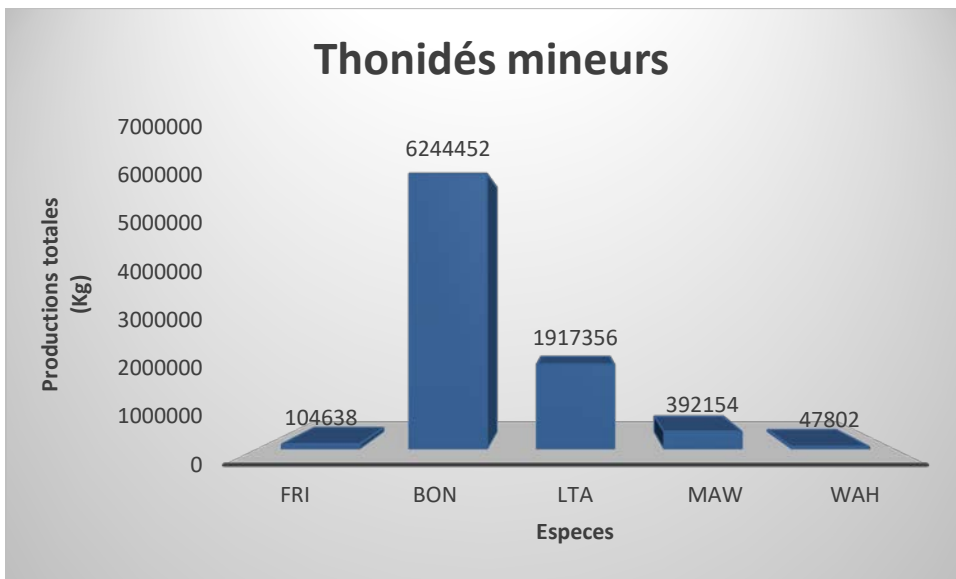


Figure 3. Evolution de la production des thonidés mineurs débarqués en Côte d’Ivoire en 2021 : LTA : Thonine ; BON ; bonite ; MAW: Thazard bâtard ; FRI: Auxide; et WAH: Thazard blanc.

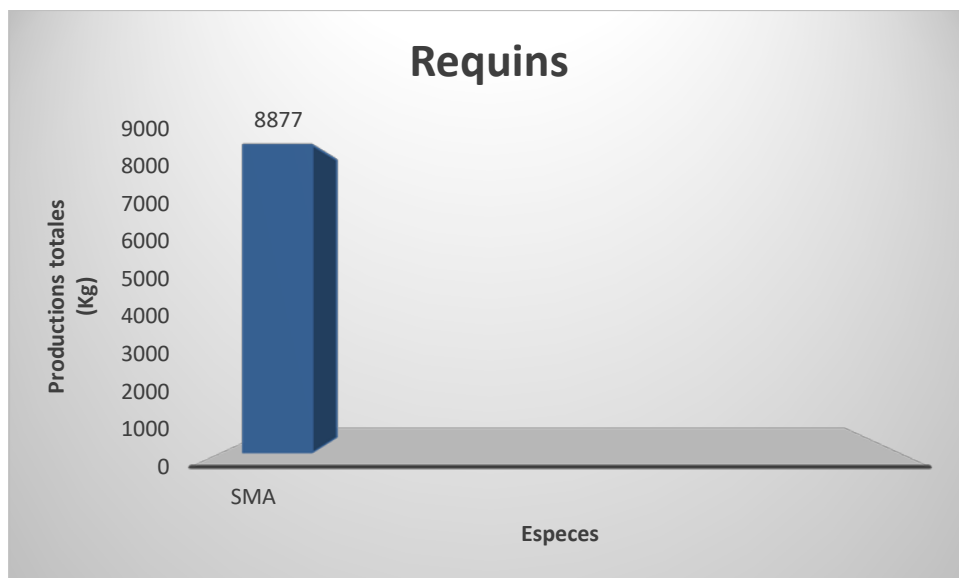


Figure 4. Évolution de la production des différentes espèces de requins débarquées dans la zone d’Abidjan en 2021. *Isurus oxyrinchus* (SMA).

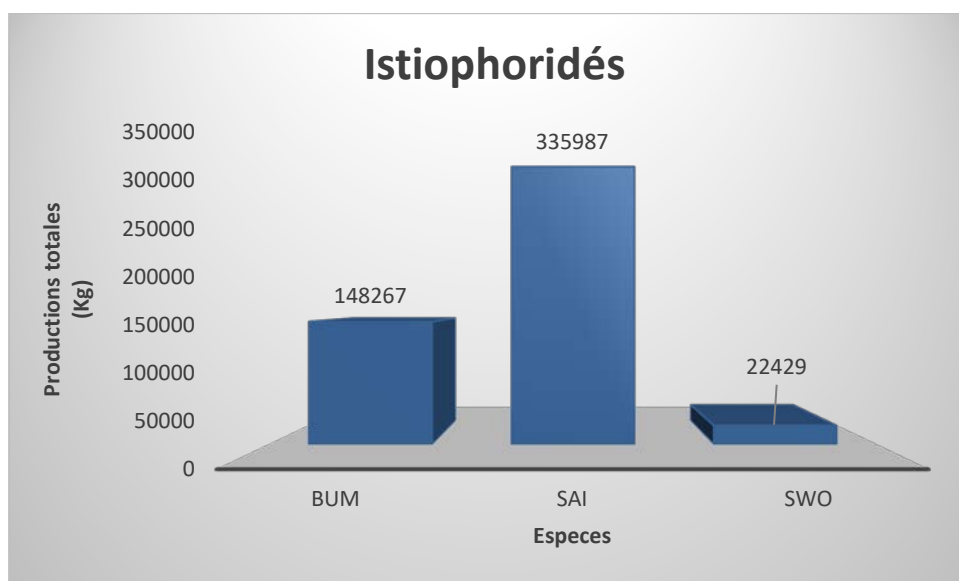


Figure 5. Évolution de la production des différentes espèces associées aux thonidés. BUM: Marlin bleu; SAI: voilier; SWO: Espadon.

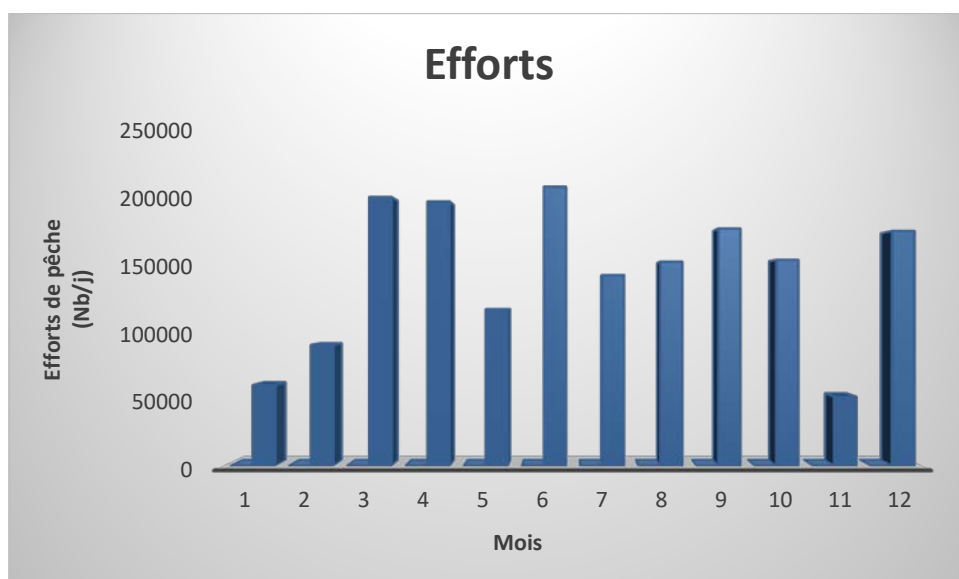


Figure 6. Évolution de l'effort de pêche associé à la capture des thonidés en 2021.

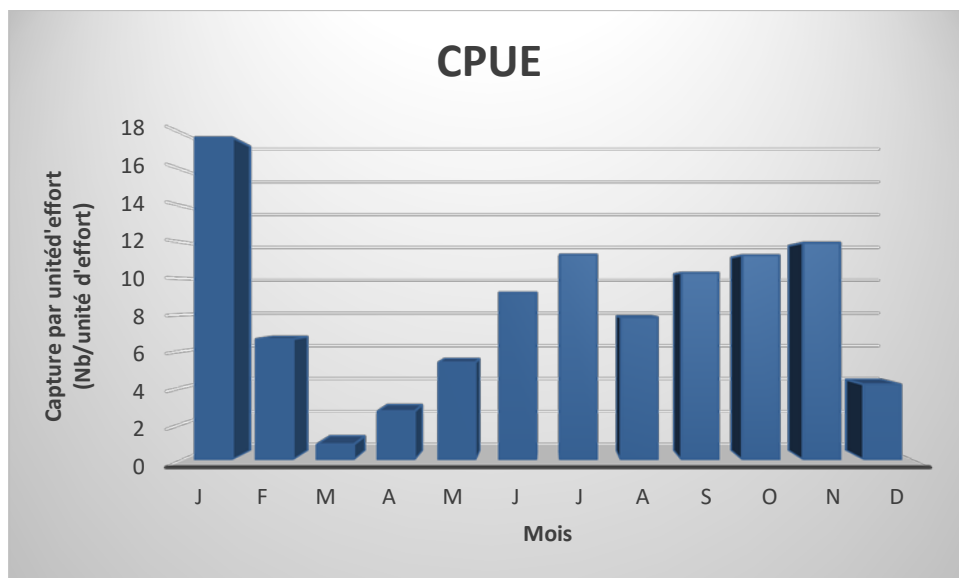


Figure 7. Évolution de la Capture par Unité d’Effort (CPUE) des unités de pêche exerçant dans la ZEE ivoirienne et dans les eaux internationales en 2021.

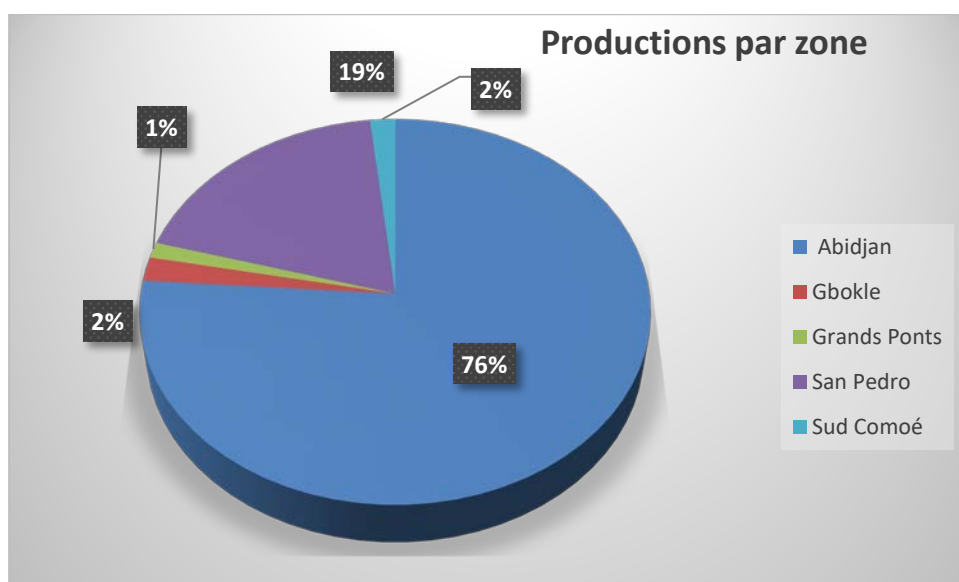


Figure 8. Zones de débarquement des unités de pêches en Côte d’Ivoire.

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

SUMMARY

The fishing fleet in 2021 targeting tuna in the ICCAT Convention area is not the same as in the year 2020. At the beginning of the year 2021 Curaçao began the year with the four purse seiners which remained and were registered under the flag of Curaçao. These purse seiners are: Galerna, Albacora, Nueve Guria and Pacific Star. In the month of May Curaçao added one more purse seine vessel Egalabur to the fleet. The 4 vessels operated during all the year, only Egalabur entered in May in the tropical area and the landing primarily took place in the port of Abidjan, (Côte d'Ivoire) and for a small period of the season in the port of Dakar (Senegal). Our Register does not contain any longliners or baitboats. All fishing activities were carried out by the five purse seiners as mentioned above. Tuna fishing activities take place primarily in eastern tropical Atlantic Ocean. In the EEZ of Curacao no tuna fishing activities can be reported. The catches of tuna in the artisanal fishery industry within the territorial waters are minimal. The new multi-annual plan adopted by ICCAT in 2019, in particular the 2-month ocean-wide FAD closure, had a very large impact on the activity of Curaçao flagged purse seiners, leading to a marked reduction of catches of tropical tunas, and catches of bigeye tuna well below the 2021 catch limit. The COVID situation also affected the activities of purse seiners flagged in Curacao, which had to stay in port for longer periods of time. Efficiency gains were booked in the Control Monitoring and Surveillance area and the validation of catch certificates. The 100% observer coverage during the past years functioned as an extra tool to support the conservation and management measures deployed by Curacao. However, due the COVID situation the observers on board of our vessels became sick. At the same time, international travel restrictions (due again to COVID-19) reduced the ability of Curaçao to reach 100% human observer coverage. With respect to article 55 (e) of the ICCAT Recommendation 21-01, which reads as follows: "Reporting format to the ICCAT Secretariat. In 2020 CPCs are encouraged to conduct trials on electronic monitoring and report the results back to the IMM and the SCRS in 2021 for their review. CPCs shall report the information collected by the observers or the electronic monitoring system from the previous year by 30 April to the ICCAT Secretariat and to SCRS taking into account CPC confidentiality requirements." As a solution for the observers with regard to the COVID situation on board our vessels, to maintain our observer coverage, Curacao has introduced electronic monitoring systems through the company Digital Observer Services.

RÉSUMÉ

La flottille de pêche qui a ciblé les thonidés dans la zone de Convention de l'ICCAT en 2021 n'est pas la même qu'en 2020. Curaçao a commencé l'année 2021 avec les quatre senneurs qui restaient et qui étaient enregistrés sous le pavillon de Curaçao. Ces senneurs sont Galerna, Albacora Nueve Guria et Pacific Star. Au mois de mai, Curaçao a ajouté un senneur supplémentaire, l'Egalabur, à sa flottille. Ces 4 navires ont opéré pendant toute l'année. Seul le navire Egalabur a pénétré en mai dans la zone tropicale et a débarqué ses captures principalement dans le port d'Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) et, pendant une courte période de la saison, dans le port de Dakar (Sénégal). Notre registre ne comprend aucun palangrier ni canneur. Toutes les activités de pêche ont été réalisées par les cinq senneurs mentionnés plus haut. Les activités de pêche aux thonidés se déroulent principalement dans l'océan Atlantique tropical oriental. Aucune activité de pêche aux thonidés n'a été signalée dans la ZEE de Curaçao. Les captures de thonidés de l'industrie de la pêche artisanale dans les eaux territoriales sont insignifiantes. Le nouveau plan pluriannuel adopté en 2019 par l'ICCAT, en particulier la fermeture de la pêche sous DCP pendant 2 mois à l'échelle de l'océan, a eu un impact très important sur l'activité des senneurs battant pavillon de Curaçao en entraînant une réduction marquée des captures de thonidés tropicaux et des captures de thon obèse bien en-deçà de la limite de capture de 2021. La situation de Covid a également affecté les activités des senneurs battant pavillon de Curaçao, qui ont dû rester au port pendant de longues périodes. Des gains d'efficacité ont été constatés dans le domaine du contrôle, du suivi et de la surveillance, et de la validation des certificats de capture. La couverture à 100 % par des observateurs au cours des dernières années a été un outil supplémentaire pour soutenir les mesures de conservation et de gestion déployées par Curaçao. Cependant, les observateurs à bord de nos navires sont tombés malades suite au Covid. Par ailleurs, les restrictions frappant les

voyages internationaux (dus à nouveau au Covid-19) ont réduit la capacité de Curaçao à atteindre une couverture à 100 % par des observateurs humains. En ce qui concerne l'article 55 (e) de la Recommandation 2021-01 de l'ICCAT, qui est libellé comme suit : « Format de déclaration au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT. Les CPC sont encouragées à mener en 2020 des essais de surveillance électronique et à communiquer les résultats au Groupe de travail IMM et au SCRS en 2021 pour examen. Les CPC devront déclarer l'information recueillie par les observateurs ou au moyen du système de surveillance électronique de l'année antérieure le 30 avril, au plus tard, au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT et au SCRS, compte tenu des exigences de confidentialité des CPC. ». Comme solution pour les observateurs compte tenu de la situation de Covid à bord de nos navires et dans le but de maintenir notre couverture d'observateurs, Curaçao a introduit des systèmes de surveillance électronique par le biais de la société Digital Observer Services.

RESUMEN

La flota pesquera que en 2021 se ha dirigido a los túnidos en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT no es la misma que en el año 2020. A principios del año 2021, Curazao comenzó el año con los cuatro cerqueros que quedaban y estaban registrados bajo pabellón de Curazao. Estos cerqueros son: Galerna, Albacora Nueve, Guria y Pacific Star. En el mes de mayo, Curazao incorporó a su flota un buque cerquero más, el Egalabur. Los buques operaron durante todo el año en la zona tropical y los desembarques tuvieron lugar principalmente en el puerto de Abiyán (Côte d'Ivoire) y durante un pequeño periodo de la temporada en el puerto de Dakar, Senegal. En nuestro registro no hay palangreros o barcos de cebo vivo. Todas las actividades de pesca las realizaron los cinco cerqueros mencionados. Las actividades de pesca de túnidos se realizan principalmente en el océano Atlántico tropical oriental. En la ZEE de Curazao no se han comunicado actividades de pesca de túnidos. Las capturas de túnidos en la industria pesquera artesanal dentro de las aguas territoriales son mínimas. El nuevo plan plurianual adoptado por ICCAT en 2019, en particular la veda a los DCP de dos meses en todo el océano, tuvo un impacto muy grande en la actividad de los cerqueros con pabellón de Curazao, causando una marcada reducción de las capturas de túnidos tropicales y situando a las capturas de patudo muy por debajo del límite de capturas de 2021. La situación del Covid también afectó a las actividades de los cerqueros con pabellón de Curazao, que tuvieron que permanecer en puerto durante más tiempo. Se han registrado aumentos de eficiencia en el área de control, seguimiento y vigilancia y en la validación de los certificados de capturas. La cobertura del 100 % de los observadores durante los últimos años funcionó como una herramienta adicional de apoyo a las medidas de conservación y ordenación aplicadas por Curazao. Sin embargo, debido a la situación del Covid, los observadores a bordo de nuestros buques enfermaron. Al mismo tiempo, las restricciones a los viajes internacionales (debidas de nuevo al COVID-19) redujeron la capacidad de Curazao para alcanzar el 100 % de cobertura de observadores humanos. Con respecto al artículo 55 (e) de la Recomendación 21-01 de ICCAT, cuyo texto es el siguiente: Se insta a las CPC a que en 2020 realicen pruebas de seguimiento electrónico y comuniquen los resultados al Grupo de trabajo IMM y al SCRS en 2021 para su examen. Las CPC deberán comunicar la información recopilada por los observadores o el sistema de seguimiento electrónico en el año anterior antes del 30 de abril a la Secretaría de ICCAT y al SCRS, teniendo en cuenta los requisitos de confidencialidad de las CPC.» Como solución para los observadores con respecto a la situación de Covid a bordo de nuestros buques, para mantener nuestra cobertura de observadores Curazao ha introducido sistemas de seguimiento electrónico a través de la empresa Digital Observer Services.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The catches in tonnes of tunas and tuna-like species during 2021 for Purse Seines are shown in **Table 1**.

As **Table 1** illustrates a total of 2,826 tons of tuna and tuna-like has been caught exceeding the preceding year. As a consequence of both the new multi-annual plan for tropical tunas and the COVID pandemic, the catches of bigeye tuna were at levels well below the catch limit.

Section 2: Research and statistics

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. The total of Bigeye catches during 2021 was 7% of the total catch, which is less than the total allocated quota of 2.558 tons. During 2021, catches of Yellowfin and Skipjack Tuna accounted for 32 % and 52 % of the total catches, respectively. In the year 2020 these figures were 42 % respectively 47 %. In comparison with 2020, the Bigeye proportion was maintained at the same level.

Sampling in port is carried out by a Service Provider, being the sampling design in line with that applicable to other purse seine fleets. SGS and CEMI does the inspection in the ports of Abidjan and Dakar.

REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	No	2022-07-30	2022/7/30
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	No	2022-07-30	ST01 was sent on 2022-7-30.
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	No	2022-07-30	ST02 was sent on 2022-7-30.
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	No	2022-08-05	ST03 was sent on 2022/8/5.
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	No	2022-07-30	ST04 was sent on 2022/7/30.
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No	2022-07-30	ST05 was sent on 2022/7/30.
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao did not had any scientific tagging.
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao did not had any scientific tagging.
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao did not had any scientific tagging.
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	No	2022-07-30	ST09 was sent on 2022-7-30.
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No	2022-09-15	Implementation of Rec 16-14 was sent on 2022-9-15.
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		Not applicable, Curacao does not have any information on Sargassum.
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao fishing vessels are not authorized to fish in the Mediterranean. Curaçao only has Purse Seiners that fish in the Atlantic Ocean. ST01 was sent on 2022-7-30.
S:BFT01	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S: BFT02	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:BFT05	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.
S:BFT09	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	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No	2022-01-01	Revised FAD Management plan was sent on 2022/1/1.
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	No	2022-07-30	ST08 was sent on 2022/7/30.
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No	2022-07-30	ST07 was sent on 2022/7/30.
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No	2022-07-31	ST09 was sent on 2022/7/31.
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		We are exploring how to include EMS data in the ST09 form, always in accordance with the EMS minimum standards that ICCAT will finally define.
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No	2022-10-03	ST10 sent on 2022/10/3.
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data	No	2022-07-31	Data sent through ICCAT ST03 Catch & Effort Form, sent on 2022-7-31. Form ST08 was not used due to such form being unfit for the reporting of FAD set data.
S:ALB01	Catch, size and age at maturity	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao fishing vessels does not fish in the Mediterranean.
S:ALB02	Habitat	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao fishing vessels does not fish in the Mediterranean.
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao fishing vessels does not fish in the Mediterranean.
S:ALB04	CPUE series	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao fishing vessels does not fish in the Mediterranean.
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao fishing vessels does not fish in the Mediterranean.

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		Human observer coverage has been used, using total production as raising factor. Not applicable to Curaçao artisanal fisheries has no to very small amount of discards of marlins and spearfish.
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao artisanal fisheries has a very small artisanal and very small-scale fisheries approximately around 50 m distance from the coast of Curaçao. It is only for local consumption and food supply for the fisherman's household and not commercialized. The catches are negligible.
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao did not had any electronic monitoring for BIL.
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No	2022-07-30	Shark data reported through form ST09 sent on 2022/7/30. In order to ensure compliance with the 100% observer coverage adopted by the ICCAT, all vessels are equipped with an Electronic Monitoring System, which is used for trips not covered by human observers. Curacao Purse Seiner fleet does not target sharks. Sharks that are caught as by-catch must be released dead or alive. And must be reported by the observer on board. Observer must use best practices when releasing sharks.
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have a longline fleet or other fisheries directed at sharks.
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	Yes		Not applicable, Curacao does not have a longline fleet or other fisheries directed at sharks.
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No	2022-07-30	Nil catches, ST02 was sent on 2022-7-30
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		All observers on Curaçao flagged purse seiners use the same protocols for the identification of species in the catch and the way in which each Form should be completed, with one form fully devoted to the recording of incidental catches and recommended handling and release practices (Code of Good Practices).

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No	2022-07-30	ST09 sent on 2022-7-30, ST09 submitted data does not include EM data. We are exploring how to include EMS data in the ST09 form, always in accordance with the EMS minimum standards that ICCAT will finally define.
S:BYC03	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	2022-07-30	No recorded interactions, ST09 sent on 2022/7/30.
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao artisanal fisheries has small group of local fisherman. The catches were negligible.
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		Curaçao has implemented a Code of Good Practices and a process for observers to record bycatch handling and release practices by the fleet. Conformity with provisions in the Code of Good Practice is evaluated at the end of each fishing trip, and training of the crew is conducted regularly.

Part II: (Management implementation)

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

Curaçao 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 through a VMS, called web themis which is in operation 365 24/7. The FMC also manage the catches through a program called Halios Catch Management System through the satellite. This system provides detailed information on the different species, with specifics on size and weight. In addition, it supplies on a daily basis information on the by-catches with respect to type, size, quantity and it is condition (alive or dead). Curacao is still in the process to further improve this system to provide management and reporting information details.

Curacao is furthermore in the process to improve its current 100 % observer program, according to recommendation 16-15. Emphasis is being put on the daily online reporting system.

In order to comply with the closure area the observers were on board the purse seiners during the FAD closure of January, February and March 2021. 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 Curaçao 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 Curaçao. Number of FADS per vessel are monitored by AZTI, who receives all information from the buoy service providers. Curaçao has also facilitated provision of all of its FAD buoy echosounder data to AZTI, for the estimation of indices of abundance for tropical tuna stocks.

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 to avoid food waste as these catches contribute to food security in the region.

REPORTING SUMMARY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	No	2022-09-15	Sent to ICCAT (2022/9/15).	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	No	2022-09-15	Refer to the information provided in the previous sections of the report.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	No	2022-08-03	CP13 sent to ICCAT (2022/08/3).	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao did not charter any vessel.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao did not charter any vessel.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao did not had any transshipment at sea, Curaçao vessels are only allowed to tranship in port.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No	2022-07-30	CP 37 sent on July 30 2022.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao did not had any transshipment at sea, Curaçao vessels are aonly allowed to tranship in port.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No	2022-09-14	CP01 was revised and sent to ICCAT (2022/9/14).	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have any large-scale pelagic vessel authorized to fish or tranship.	
M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		Not applicable for Curaçao as port entry because up to now no foreign vessels landed any ICCAT species in any port of Curaçao. In general, landings takes place in Abidjan and Dakar. Landings in other ports in Spain is being supervised on behalf of Curacao, by the Secretary of Fisheries of Spain. Point of contact for Curacao, is the Port of Willemstad, Havenmeester Laroche, phone number: +59996903346		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		Not applicable for Curaçao as port of entry because up to now no foreign vessels landed any ICCAT species in any port of Curaçao. In general landings takes place in Abidjan and Dakar. Landings in other ports in Spain is being supervised on behalf of Curaçao, by the Secretary of Fisheries of Spain.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		Not applicable, there was no port entry of foreign vessels carrying fish. Port of Willemstad is the main harbour of Curacao, Havenmeester, Laroche, Phone number: +59996903346	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No		72 hours prior to entry a foreign fishing vessel must notify the Port of Willemstad, Havenmeester, Laroche. Phone Number see above.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		Not applicable, there was no port entry of foreign vessels carrying fish	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		Not applicable, there was no port entry of foreign vessels carrying ICCAT species reported for the port of Willemstad.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		Not applicable, there was no port entry of foreign vessels carrying ICCAT species. No findings of potential non-compliance or infringement was reported.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		Not applicable, there was no port entry of foreign vessels carrying fish, no findings of non-compliant or infringement was reported.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		For Curacao Purse Seiners that fish in the high seas, Curacao has two companies inspecting the landings of ICCAT species in the ports of Dakar (CEMI) and Abidjan (SGS).	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No	2022-09-14	Authorized vessels are reported every year in the CP-01 form, if in any change is made this will be announced in this form. When an International Fishing License is issued vessels will be informed about Curacao Fishing Ordinance. This is compliant to the REC 14-07.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao did not had any access agreements regarding foreign flagged vessels to fish ICCAT species in Curaçao waters.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No	2022-09-14	CP01 Sent on (2022/9/15).	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No	2022-09-14	CP01 Sent on (2022/9/15).	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		The decree hereto is currently being formulated. According to the Marlin tournament rules, tag and release is mandatory except for species larger than 227 kg. reference https://curacaoyachtclub.com/main/schedules/	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Yes		Not applicable, Curacao has no vessels that was involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao had no vessels that was involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		Not applicable, Curacao has no import data to report, only landings that was reported in the harbours of Abidjan and Dakar.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao did not had any non-compliance incidents.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao did not had any non-compliance incidents.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao has not encounter any vessel sightings situations.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		Not applicable, there was no vessel sightings situations.	2022-09-15
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		At sea inspections in the high seas could take place according to the recommendations of ICCAT. The National Coast Guard is responsible for inspection at sea in the EEZ and territorial waters of Curaçao. In the harbor, the harbor inspection authority is in charge for several types of inspections. Besides the Coast Guard, Customs and the Fishery Monitoring Centre of Curaçao (FMC) is responsible for all landings of fish.	2022-09-15
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao did not participate in the pilot project for voluntary exchange of inspection personnel. Curaçao vessels are not authorized to get engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	2022-09-15
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao did not participate in the pilot project for voluntary exchange of inspection personnel. Curaçao vessels are not authorized to get engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao did not had to remove any vessel from IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		A draft of the EAP was made and it is expected to be ready at the end of the year.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao did not have any incidents involving observers.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		Not applicable, no loss of fishing gear was reported. Curaçao is participating in a Pilot for the recycling of old purse seine nets in the ports of entry of the vessels.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		Where required, purse seine fishing nets are unloaded in port for repairs or disposal. There have not been reports of fishing gear lost at sea in 2021 and 2022.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		Points of contacts in Curacao are the operators of the Fishery Monitoring Centre Mr. Suarez, Mr. Frans, Mr. Ramos together with the Chairman of Fisheries Commission Ramon Chong and the Secretary of Fisheries, Mr. Mambi.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		Not applicable, no supply services was reported by Curaçao carrier vessels in the convention area.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have any farming facilities for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have any farming facilities for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2021	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No	2022-09-14	Reference to CP01.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No	2022-07-30	ST01 sent to ICCAT on (2022/7/30).	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao did not have IUU investigation concerning BET/YFT/SKJ vessels.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Not applicable, Curacao has no record of imported BET.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Not applicable, no change occurred for SDPs.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No	2022-09-14	CP50 sent to ICCAT on (2022/9/14).	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	No	2022-01-01	Sent revised version sent on (2022/1/1) In addition, Curacao has implemented a Code of Good Practices that include provisions for the design and landing of FADs, with information recorded on a dedicated observer form and conformity evaluated by a service provider.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	No	2022-01-01	Capacity plan sent to ICCAT (2022/1/1).	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No	2022-09-14	CP50 sent on (2022/9/14).	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Not applicable Curaçao, 80% of big eye tuna quota was not reached to fill this form.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		Not applicable because the quota was not reached in 2022.	
M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	No		Tropical tuna bycatch is rare, most of the bycatch is commercialized in the ports of landing.		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	No		Curaçao performs 100% monitoring and control. There are observers on board, Curaçao receives electronic logbooks samplings through the Halios Catch Management System, real time online, inspection is taken place into port by two inspection companies. Curaçao is working on a plan for to fortify the MCS measures with regard to minimize by-catch.	
	M:TRO20	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	No		All purse seine vessels have EMS onboard with data processed by a service provider (Digital Observer Services), where required.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Not applicable, because Curaçao does not import swordfish.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Not applicable, because Curaçao does not import or export swordfish.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Yes		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		Not applicable, Curacao does not have tagging program for swordfish.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao does not target swordfish.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		Not applicable, Curacao does not have Authorized vessels fishing swordfish. But Curacao has a limit for by-catch on swordfish. Complied with rec 16-04 - Circular.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		Not applicable, Curacao does not have Authorized vessels fishing swordfish. But Curacao has a limit for by-catch on swordfish. Complied with rec 16-04 - Circular.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes		Not applicable, Curacao does not have Authorized vessels fishing swordfish. But Curacao has a limit for by-catch on swordfish. Complied with rec 16-04 - Circular.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No		Curacao came to an agreement with the vessels on 10 tons maximum of by-catch.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao fishing vessels does not target swordfish.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No	2022-09-14	11 vessels refer to CP01 sent 2022-9-14.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No	2022-09-14	11 vessels refer to CP01 2022-9-14.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No		Res. 16-06 Limit by-catch on N-ALB Curaçao agreed with the vessels on 50 ton limit.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	No		Res. 16-07 Limit by-catch on S-ALB Curaçao agreed with the vessels on 50 ton limit.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao has no vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	No	2022-09-15	Billfish sheet sent to ICCAT 2022/9/15.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		There is no exemption in place. All live billfish is released from deck while only dead billfish is retained.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		All purse seine vessels have EMS onboard with data processed by a service provider (Digital Observer Service), where required, Data are reported through form ST09.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	No	2022-09-15	Shark Sheet sent to ICCAT (2022-9-15).	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao does not target shortfin mako.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	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	No		Our observers are trained by AZTI to apply best practices on sensitive species and other marine mammals in fishery operations. In case of any abnormality the observers will report to us to start an investigation.	2022/09/15
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have fisheries that report incidental catches of seabirds nor a NPOA for seabirds.	2022/09/15

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		Our observers are trained by AZTI to apply best practices on sensitive species and other marine mammals in fishery operations. In case of any abnormality the observers will report to us to start an investigation.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao has no objections regarding ICCAT recs.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		Not applicable, Curacao has an Electronic Reporting System not a pilot statistical document system	

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/inspections 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

5.1 Requirements for vessels larger than 24 metres in length

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.

5.2 Artisanal fisheries¹

- Background and former situation

The Government of Curaçao 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 devises (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 Curaçao.

Dr. Arocha talks with Fishery officers of MED, who are responsible for reporting Task 1 and Task 2 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. To improve data collection the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Economic Development are working on a protocol of cooperation between the two Ministries to improve also monitoring control and surveillance on local fisheries. This protocol will be signed in 2020.

¹ Research report Dr 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 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 ,7) appendices I and II of the SPAW protocol (Art. 8a en 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 Antilles².

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.

Table 1. Total Catches of Tuna (in MT) for the years 2019, 2020 and 2021.

	<i>Yellowfin</i>	<i>Skipjack</i>	<i>Big Eye</i>	<i>Other tuna like</i>	<i>Total</i>
2019	11,399	17,928	2,325	37	31,689
2020	9081	10,022	1519	1073	21695
2021	7,795	12,844	1,758	2,122	24,521

² Shark protection plan for the Dutch Caribbean EEZ
I.J.M. van Beek, A.O. Debrot, P.A. Walker^{1,2}, I. Kingma²
Report number C209/13

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² Nederlandse Elasmobranchen Vereniging / Dutch Elasmobranch Society (NEV)

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

SUMMARY

The allocated quota of BFT for Egypt for the fishing season 2022 is 330 t, and the adjusted quota is 326.7 t, as Egypt has assigned 1% of its total quota for bycatch, even though Egypt has not recorded any bycatch for this season. Egypt initiated the fishing season with two fishing vessels SAFINAT NOOH under ICCAT registration number AT000EGY00010 and national registration number 4274 in the port of Alexandria, and GOLOVIK under ICCAT registration number AT000EGY00020 and national registration number 5365 in the same port. SAFINAT NOOH was authorized for the caging operation during the 2022 fishing season with Turkey under Caging Authorization No. TUR-2022/AUT/151 for the allocated quota (67.08 t) at Antakya Bay, while GOLOVIK transferred 259.62 t to 2 authorized Moroccan tuna traps (129.810 t for each). Egypt has recorded tuna-like species in 2020, approximately 4 t of swordfish, 1071 t of little tunny, 316 t of albacore, and 595 t of Scomberomorus spp. According to the yearly statistical book for 2020 published by the General Authority for Fish Resources 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 the territorial waters. Egyptian regulations prohibit catching and trading of sharks and sea turtles.

RÉSUMÉ

Le quota de thon rouge alloué à l'Égypte pour la saison de pêche 2022 est de 330 t et le quota ajusté est de 326,7 t. L'Égypte a affecté 1 % de son quota total aux prises accessoires même si l'Égypte n'a enregistré aucune prise accessoire pour cette saison. L'Égypte a entamé la saison de pêche avec deux navires : le SAFINAT NOOH, portant le numéro d'immatriculation ICCAT AT000EGY00010 et le numéro d'immatriculation national 4274 dans le port d'Alexandrie et le GOLOVIK, portant le numéro d'immatriculation ICCAT AT000EGY00020 et le numéro d'immatriculation national 5365 dans le même port. Le navire SAFINAT NOOH a été autorisé à réaliser des opérations de mise en cage pendant la saison de pêche 2022 avec la Turquie sous le numéro d'autorisation TUR-2022/AUT/151 pour le quota alloué (67,08 t) dans la baie d'Antakya, tandis que le navire GOLOVIK a transféré 259,62 t dans 2 madragues de thon rouge autorisées du Maroc (129,810 t chacune). L'Égypte a enregistré des espèces apparentées de thonidés en 2020, environ 4 t d'espadon, 1 071 t de thonine commune, 316 t de germon et 595 t de Scomberomorus spp. Selon le livre statistique annuel 2020 publié par l'Autorité générale pour le développement des ressources halieutiques (GAFRG), les thonidés et les espèces apparentées, principalement Scomberomorus spp. et Euthynnus alletteratus, ont été capturés par des senneurs, des palangriers et des trémailleurs dans les pêcheries côtières des eaux territoriales. La réglementation égyptienne interdit la capture et le commerce des requins et des tortues marines.

RESUMEN

La cuota asignada de atún rojo a Egipto para la campaña de pesca de 2022 es de 330 t, y la cuota ajustada es de 326,7 t, ya que Egipto ha asignado el 1% de su cuota total para capturas fortuitas, aunque Egipto no ha registrado ninguna captura fortuita en esta campaña. Egipto inició la temporada de pesca con dos buques pesqueros Safinat Nooh, con número de registro ICCAT AT000EGY00010 y número de registro nacional 4274, en el puerto de Alejandría, y Golovik, con número de registro ICCAT AT000EGY00020 y número de registro nacional 5365, en el mismo puerto. El buque Safinat NOOH fue autorizada para realizar operaciones de introducción en jaulas durante la temporada de pesca de 2022 con Turquía bajo el número de autorización de introducción en jaulas TUR-2022/AUT/151 para la cuota asignada (67,08 t) en la Bahía de Antakya, mientras que el buque Golovik transfirió 259,62 t a dos almadrabas marroquíes autorizadas (129,810 t para cada una). Egipto ha registrado capturas de especies afines a los túnidos en 2020, aproximadamente 4 t de pez espada, 1071 t de bacoreta, 316 t de atún blanco y 595 t de Scomberomorus spp. Según el libro estadístico anual para 2020 publicado por la Autoridad General para el Desarrollo de los Recursos Pesqueros (GAFRD), los túnidos y especies afines, principalmente Scomberomorus spp. y Euthynnus alletteratus, fueron capturados por cerqueros, palangreros y buques de trasmallos en pesquerías costeras dentro de las aguas territoriales. Las reglamentaciones egipcias prohíben la captura y el comercio de tiburones y tortugas marinas.

Part 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Egyptian marine landings from the Mediterranean Sea in 2020 as shown in (**Table 2**) summed of 49,896.0 t which representing 2.48 % of the total production of Egypt.

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

The total number of registered vessels fishing in the Mediterranean Sea is 3082 machinery fishing vessels with engines, more than 50 up to 1000 HP, using different fishing gears: 855 trawlers, 213 purse seiners, 944 long liner and 644 trammel, gillnets. As shown in (**Table 3**).

1.1 Tuna fisheries information

The Egyptian tuna vessels authorized to fish for BFT were only two fishing vessels, from 2013 to 2017, 1 vessel from 2018 to 2021 and become two in 2022. SAFINAT NOOH was authorized for the caging operation 2022 fishing season with Turkey under Caging Authorization No. TUR-2022/AUT/151 for the allocated quota (67.08 t) at Antakya Bay (Table 4), while "GOLOVIK" transferred 259.62 t to 2 authorized Moroccan Tuna traps (129.810 t for each) as follow: 129.810 t to the tuna trap "Es Sahel" ICCAT number AT002 MAR 00011(company MAROMADRABA, S.A.R.L. Nouveau Port du Larache, BP 573, Larache, Morocco) and 129.810 t to the tuna trap "principe" ICCT number AT002 MAR 00002 (company SOCIETE ATUNEROS DEL NOTRE, Angle Av. Mohammed Zerketouni et Rue Dimanchek, appart. 2eme etage n3, Larache, Morocco).

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

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

1.2 Tuna-like species vessels

According to the yearly fish statistical book 2020, the Albacore catch was 316 T caught by artisanal fishing boats, **Table 1**. Also it has been noticed that Egypt has recorded Tuna-like species in 2020 as swordfish approximately 4 tons, little tunny 1071 T, and 595 T. *Scomberomorus spp*. (**Table 1**).

1.3 Sharks and sea turtles

Catching and trading in the Mediterranean of sharks whether whole or in parts are prohibited in Egypt according to the fisheries law and legislations, there are no sharks recorded as by-catch in the catch landed up till now.

Egypt is 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 are applied.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Scientific research

Lakes and Fish Resources Protection and Development Agency (LFRPDA) had signed a protocol with the National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries to conduct a training program for specialists to carry out the tasks of the scientific observer but unfortunately and due to some internal arrangements within our agency, there was a delay in implementing this program earlier but it is going to be implemented within few months.

2.2 Statistics

Lakes and Fish Resources Protection and Development Agency (LFRPDA) 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 and fisheries landing. Furthermore, LFRPDA in collaboration with GFCM under the umbrella of GFCM-Mid Term Strategy 2017-2020 had conducted more activities regarding capacity building and discard data collection. large pelagic data and local marketing data are collected regularly (daily, monthly and annually) by LFRPDA and published in a statistical book, including the statistical data of the fisheries production from the Mediterranean Sea.

Beside the periodical data collection mechanism implemented by LFRPDA, 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.

REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	No	2022-09-15		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	No	2022-07-31	Fredu	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	No	2022-07-31		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	No	2022-07-31		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	No	2022-07-31		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No	2022-07-31		
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		Not applicable - Egypt does not conduct any tagging program.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Not applicable - Egypt does not conduct any tagging program.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt does not conduct any tagging program.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	No	2022-07-31		
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		Not applicable - Lakes and Fish Resources Protection and Development Agency (LFRPDA) in collaboration with the National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries will implement within few months the scientific program for specialists to carry out the tasks of the scientific observer.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		Not applicable - Egypt does not conduct any activity on pelagic Sargassum.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		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 landing is included in the annual report.	
S:BFT01	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Yes		Not applicable, since Egypt has no farming activity up till now.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		Not applicable, since Egypt has no farming activity up till now.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S: BFT02	Yes		Not applicable, since Egypt has no farming activity up till now.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No	2022-07-31		
S:BFT05	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Yes		Not applicable, since Egypt has not involved in W-BFT fisheries.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		Not applicable, abundance indices and other fishery indicators in W-BFT.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		Not applicable, (LFRPDA) in collaboration with the National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries will implement within few months the scientific program for specialists to carry out the tasks of the scientific observer.	
S:BFT09	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	Yes		Lakes and Fish Resources Protection and Development Agency (LFRPDA) in collaboration with the National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries will implement within few months the scientific program for specialists to carry out the tasks of the scientific observer.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt does not allow any use of fish aggregation device.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt has no BET/YFT/SKJ tuna species.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt has no BET/YFT/SKJ tuna species.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt has no BET/YFT/SKJ tuna species.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt has no BET/YFT/SKJ tuna species.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt has no BET/YFT/SKJ tuna species.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt has no BET/YFT/SKJ tuna species.	
S:ALB01	Catch, size and age at maturity	Yes		Not applicable, No scientific data for ALB.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	Yes		Not applicable, No scientific data for ALB.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	Yes		Not applicable, No scientific data for ALB.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	Yes		Not applicable, No scientific data for ALB.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	Yes		Not applicable, No scientific data for ALB.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		Not applicable – Egypt is not involved in marlins fishing.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		Not applicable – Egypt is not involved in marlins fishing.	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		Not applicable – Egypt is not involved in marlins fishing.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		Catch and trade of all shark species are 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 coordinates of the accidental fishing.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		There is no research have been conducted yet since catch and trade of all shark species are prohibited.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	Yes		Not applicable, since catch and trade of all shark species are prohibited.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes		Not applicable, since catch and trade of all shark species are prohibited.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Catch and trade of all shark species are prohibited and there are no seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area in Egypt or detected as accidental by-catch.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		There are no observations of interaction of our fleets with sea turtles.	
S:BYC03	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	Yes		No incidental catch of sea birds has been observed to be reported.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		The catch landed in the fishing ports and landing sites in artisanal fisheries is observed by fisheries inspectors of the fisheries agency for sampling and collection of statistical data, including by catch and discard.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		Issuing regulation that define the specifications of the fishing nets and its mesh size, these specifications are adjusted periodically according to the information that accumulated and analysis for the landing catch, the last amendment for this regulation was in the 1st half of 2013 and started to be implemented in 2015 up till now.	

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 “SafinatNooh” caught 67.08 t at Antakya Bay –Turkey in accordance with ICCAT Rec. 21-08, This operation was completely observed by the regional and national observers 100%. While “GOLOVIK” transferred 259.62 t to 2 authorized Moroccan Tuna traps (129.810 t for each). The assigned quota was 326.70 MT, no overfishing was recorded during the fishing season 2022.

LFRPDA has issued Resolution Number (121) for the year 2022 on a multi-annual conservation and management plan for bluefin tuna in the Mediterranean which covered the following points:

Regarding the minimum size regulations, article (4) stated that “(1) the minimum conservation reference size for Bluefin tuna caught in the Mediterranean shall be 30 kg or 115 cm fork length. (2) catching, retaining on board, transshipping, transferring, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale Bluefin tuna weighing less than 30 kg or with fork length of less than 115 cm is prohibited. (3) Incidental catch of BFT weighing between 8 kg and 30 kg or, in the alternative, with fork length between 75 and 115 cm doesn't exceed 5% of total catch”.

Regarding fishing season article (3) stated that “Purse seine fishing for Bluefin tuna shall be permitted in the Mediterranean during the period from 26 May to 1 July. This period will be amended, if necessary, according to the closed season adopted by ICCAT”. An announcement of the closure of fishing season on 19 June 2022 was sent to the ICCAT on 19/06/2022.

Regarding national scientific observer program, article (14) stated that “(1) Prohibition on vessels licensed to fish Bluefin tuna to go fishing unless there is a national scientific observer onboard. (2) The obligations, responsibilities and tasks applicable to the national scientific observers are detailed in Annex IV”.

Regarding designated ports, article (9) stated that “It shall be prohibited to land or transship from fishing vessels any quantity of Bluefin tuna fished at any place other than the designated port listed in ICCAT port list, Exporting BFT is prohibited at any place other than these ports in ICCAT port list”.

Regarding landings, article (10) stated that “In case of landing, all landed catches shall be weighed and inspected based on a risk assessment system involving quota, fleet size and fishing effort by national inspectors”.

3.2 Measures relating to individual species

Concerning the conservation of sharks in accordance With Rec. 11-08 by ICCAT, LFRPDA is still working with GAFRD Decree number 444/2012 that prohibits the fishing of any species of sharks in the Mediterranean as well as the trading of sharks in markets whether whole or in parts.

Egypt has fully implemented the ICCAT Recommendation 10-09 on the by-catch of sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries, so LFRPDA is still working with GAFRD Decree No. 151/2012 in the following years prohibiting any fishing for sea turtles. 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.

REPORTING SUMMARY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	No	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		Egypt is committed to report for 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 recommendations.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	No	2022-08-15		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt does not charter any vessels.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt does not charter any vessels.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes		Not applicable, transshipment is not authorized.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes		Not applicable, transshipment is not authorized.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		Not applicable, transshipment is not authorized.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt has not authorized any vessel to receive transshipment of ICCAT species in the Convention area.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		Not applicable, transshipment is not authorized.	
M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		Not applicable, Egyptian law does not allow entering of any foreign vessel to Egyptian Economic Zone.		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		Not applicable, Egyptian law does not allow entering of any foreign vessel to Egyptian Economic Zone.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		Not applicable, Egyptian law does not allow entering of any foreign vessel to Egyptian Economic Zone.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		Not applicable, Egyptian law does not allow entering of any foreign vessel to Egyptian Economic Zone.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		Not applicable, Egyptian law does not allow entering of any foreign vessel to Egyptian Economic Zone.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		Not applicable, there are no port inspection reports for 2022 as no BFT was landed in the designated ports; also foreign vessels were not allowed to enter Egyptian fishing ports.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		Not applicable, no infringement is found.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		Not applicable, no infringement is found.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt has not signed any bilateral arrangement for port inspection with any CPCs.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt has not signed any access agreements and changes.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt has not signed any agreements.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No	2022-04-25		
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		No internal actions report.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		Not authorized any sport and recreational fisheries using boats.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Yes		No vessels involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		Not applicable (as there were not comments).	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		So far there are no imported and landed data available for tuna in 2022.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		No data on non-compliance cases or activities 2022.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		Not applicable, since there are no non-compliance cases in order to carry out investigations.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		Not applicable, there are no records for vessels sighting.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		Not applicable, there are no records for vessels sighting.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in the international inspection program.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in the international inspection program.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in the international inspection program.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		Not applicable, there is no IUU vessels list for Egyptian vessels.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		No update.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		Not applicable – no any incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		Not applicable – no such report.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		Not applicable – no such report.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		Not applicable, there are no records for vessels sighting.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		Not applicable – no such report	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt has no farm facilities till now.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt has no farm facilities till now.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt has no farm facilities till now.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt has no farm facilities till now.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt has no farm facilities till now.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No	2022-02-14		
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt has no farm facilities till now.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No	2022-04-25		
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08	No	2022-09-15		
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2021	No	2022-07-31		
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No	2022-04-25		
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		Not applicable, there is no other vessels authorized as BFT other vessels.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		Not applicable, there is no joint fishing operations occur in 2022 fishing season.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		Yes, they were submitted every one hr. In accordance with the endorsed fishing plan 2022.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in inspection scheme plans.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in inspection scheme plans.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in inspection scheme plans.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in inspection scheme plans.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in inspection scheme plans.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No	2022-02-15		
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No	2022-06-03	Weekly report 1 2022/06/03 Weekly report 2 2022/06/03 Weekly report 3 2022/06/06 Weekly report 4 2022/06/13 Weekly report 5 2022/06/19 Weekly report 6 2022/07/01 Weekly report 7 2022/07/05	2022/07/05
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt is not involved in western BFT.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No	2022-06-19		
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt is not involved in western BFT.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No	2022-09-15		
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		One eBCD have been validated on season 2022 electronically.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		LFRPDA	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		LFRPDA	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		Egypt is not conducting tagging program yet.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		Not applicable, there is no such case.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Egypt has registered all relevant data directly through the system.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		Not applicable, since Egypt has no farm facilities.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		Not applicable, since there are no BET/YFT/SKJ vessels.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		Not applicable, since no authorized vessels which fished bigeye and /or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2022.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		Not applicable, no investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		Not applicable, since there are no BET/YFT/SKJ fishing activities.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Not applicable, since there are no BET/YFT/SKJ fishing activities.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Not applicable, since there are no catches of tropical tuna have been recorded.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt does not conducting FADs.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Yes		Not applicable, there is no catches of tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes		Not applicable, since there are no BET/YFT/SKJ fishing activities.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		Not applicable, since there are no catches of bigeye have been recorded.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Not applicable, since there are no catches of bigeye have been recorded.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		Not applicable, there is no catches of tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		Not applicable, there is no catches of tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Yes		Not applicable, there is no catches of tropical tuna.	
M:TRO20	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Yes		Not applicable, there is no catches of tropical tuna.		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No	2022-07-31		
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		No validation of any trading operation for SWO has been recorded.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Yes		Not applicable.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt has no sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		There were no permits for fishing vessels harpoons or longline for migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous years, except the landed as by-catch by the same scale fisheries longliners.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of SWO.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		Not applicable, since Egypt has no quota in North SWO.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of SWO, but any by catch shall be recorded.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of SWO, but any by catch shall be recorded. In case of any by catch, it will be reported.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt does not conduct tagging program.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Not applicable, there no inspection vessels since Egypt has no quota in North SWO.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of SWO.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of N.SWO.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of S.SWO.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes		Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of N.SWO.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes		Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of S.SWO.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Not applicable, there no inspection report, since Egypt has no quota for SWO.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of Med-SWO.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No	2022-03-14		
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		Not applicable, Egyptian vessels are not targeting North Atlantic albacore.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		Not applicable, Egyptian vessels are not targeting South Atlantic albacore.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		Not applicable, Egyptian vessels are not targeting North Atlantic albacore.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		Not applicable, Egyptian vessels are not targeting South Atlantic albacore.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		Not applicable, no recreational vessels.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	No	2022-09-15		
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes		Not applicable. Egyptian vessels are not targeting BUM/WHM/SPF.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		Not applicable. Egyptian vessels are not targeting BIL.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	No	2022-09-15		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		Not applicable. No North Atlantic short fin mako.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	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	Yes		LFRPDA is still working with GAFRD Decree No. 151/2012 in the following years prohibiting any fishing for sea turtles. 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.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt does not use gears that seabirds may be taken incidentally with it.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		LFRPDA is still working with GAFRD regulation that define the specification of fishing nets and mesh size. These specifications are adjusted periodically according to the information accumulated and analysed from the catch landed or by-catch if reported. This regulation was last amended in the first half of 2015.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		Egypt has no pilot electronic statistical document system.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		None.	

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

The coastal guard forces in cooperation with the Lakes and Fish Resources Protection and Development Agency (LFRPDA) 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 LFRPDA. The types and sizes of catch were also inspected and checked with logbooks by the port inspectors to assure all relevant LFRPDA resolutions in the frame of the ICCAT recommendations.

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

The General Authority for Fish Resources Development (GAFRD) that was belonged to the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation is changed to be Lakes and Fish Resources Protection and Development Agency (LFRPDA) under the supervision of Prime Minister Office by the law no. 146/2021 which resulted in many administrative difficulties that currently facing us till issuing the executive regulations that will in turn strengthen our management measures for all the sector.

Moreover, as a new team manages the tuna file, we try to attend all meetings to understand and manage the file well and to obtain as much information as possible to maximize the benefit to Egypt in cooperation with ICCAT and with the assistance of its helpful and cooperative staff. Also, on the other hand, a parallel working group was established in cooperation with the National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries of scientific experts to help managing the scientific part of the file and giving the scientific advice. The scientific program for the trainees nominated to carry out the tasks of the scientific observer will be implemented within few months. However, we still in need for the technical and financial support of ICCAT in capacity building for the scientific observer program, data entry and tagging for BFT.

Egypt confirms its commitment to implement ICCAT conservation and management measures, and work hardy to provide the fisheries data at the appropriate time as much as possible.

Table 1. Total landing of tuna like species (ICCAT species).

SPECIES					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<i>Scomberomorus</i> spp	895	1019	1017	696	595
Little tunny (=Atl. blackskipj) <i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>	901	1094	1003	1006	1071
Swordfish	4.8	4.0	4.0	5.0	4.0
Albacore	77	396	429	278	316
TOTAL landing of tuna like species (ICCAT species)	1877.800	2513.000	2453.000	1985.000	1986.000
Total No of fishing units	3109	3157	3158	3082	2656

Table 2. Production from Mediterranean Sea by spp.

<i>Com. Name / Year</i>	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Swordfish	4	5	4	4	-
Black barred halfbeak	0	0	-	1	-
Octopus	282	389	384	289	138
Cartilagenous fish nei	881	1037	1292	1375	1300
Greater amberjack	126	11	4	-	-
Anchovy & Small sardine	4962	4491	4570	3448	2657
Blue runner	825	714	655	720	600
Red mullets	549	642	1152	989	881
Spinefeet	705	692	828	968	742
Purple-spotted bigeye	35	48	78	-	-
Little Tunny	1071	1006	1003	1094	901
Albacore	316	278	429	396	77
Atlantic Bluefin Tuna	122	266	181	124	115
Squirrelfish	2	2	4	-	-
Shrimp	5462	4666	5610	8068	6432
Deep Sea Red Shrimp	605	475	845	979	757
Narrow-Bared Spanish Mackerel	595	696	1017	1019	895
Gilthead seabream	404	440	337	367	344
Annular Seabream	251	311	369	496	555
Common Cuttlefish	1876	1593	2039	1515	1452
Sardinellas nei	6806	6557	8902	8580	9147
Largehead hairtail	2627	2005	2004	1889	1508
Med. horse mackerel	484	400	446	504	680
Striped piggy	60	75	301	292	7
White seabream	366	343	405	406	455
Chub Mackerel	604	634	606	650	871
Red Sea mantis shrimp	376	427	799	490	455
Threadfin Breams	672	764	623	864	744
Grey Mullet	1329	1183	1444	1559	1767
Rainbow Wrasse	129	74	82	-	-
Common Pandora	254	327	372	469	492
Pompano	6	10	9	-	-
Grey gurnard	629	695	720	596	452
European seabass	258	243	296	272	314
Marine molluscs nei	4019	3570	4087	4171	4141
Blue Swimming Crab	3688	3066	3275	3892	2790
Squid	19	29	7	-	-
Filefish	0	5	8	-	-
Atlantic mackerel	0	0	1	8	-
Jacks	0	2	5	-	66
Meagre	994	823	929	651	690
Red porgy	520	486	615	541	609
European Barrudas	469	615	573	521	583
Brushtooth lizardfish	590	653	694	682	608
Bogue	1022	1471	1542	1820	2150
Sole, common	663	544	653	689	655
Bluefish	382	391	445	470	444
Shrimp Scad	0	0	-	83	-
European hake	455	459	677	270	-
Spotted Seabass	339	294	421	312	378
Groupers nei	379	390	448	438	413
Others	2784	3723	4540	5955	5699
Total	49896	48018	56730	58926	53964

Table 3. Number of motorized vessels according to HP.

<i>Horse power</i>	<i>Trawling</i>	<i>purse seine</i>	<i>Long line</i>	<i>Trammel net</i>
< 10	0	0	10	59
10 to 20	1	0	14	63
21 to 30	1	0	6	144
31 to 50	1	0	34	335
51 to 100	26	11	868	41
101 to 150	113	41	10	1
151 to 200	267	35	1	0
201 to 250	200	25	1	0
251 to 300	13	10	0	0
301 to 400	14	29	0	0
401 to 500	104	44	0	0
501 to 600	55	7	0	0
601 to 700	16	2	0	0
701 to 800	24	4	0	0
> 800	20	5	0	1
Total	855	213	944	644

Table 4. Assigned quota and fishing vessels for Egypt.

<i>Year / metric tons (t)</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
BFT. Assigned Quota	99.67	123.670	181.00	263.340	326.7	326.7	326.7
No. Authorized vessels	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
BFT. Catch	99.33	123.669	180.999	263.340	122.080	326.7	67.08

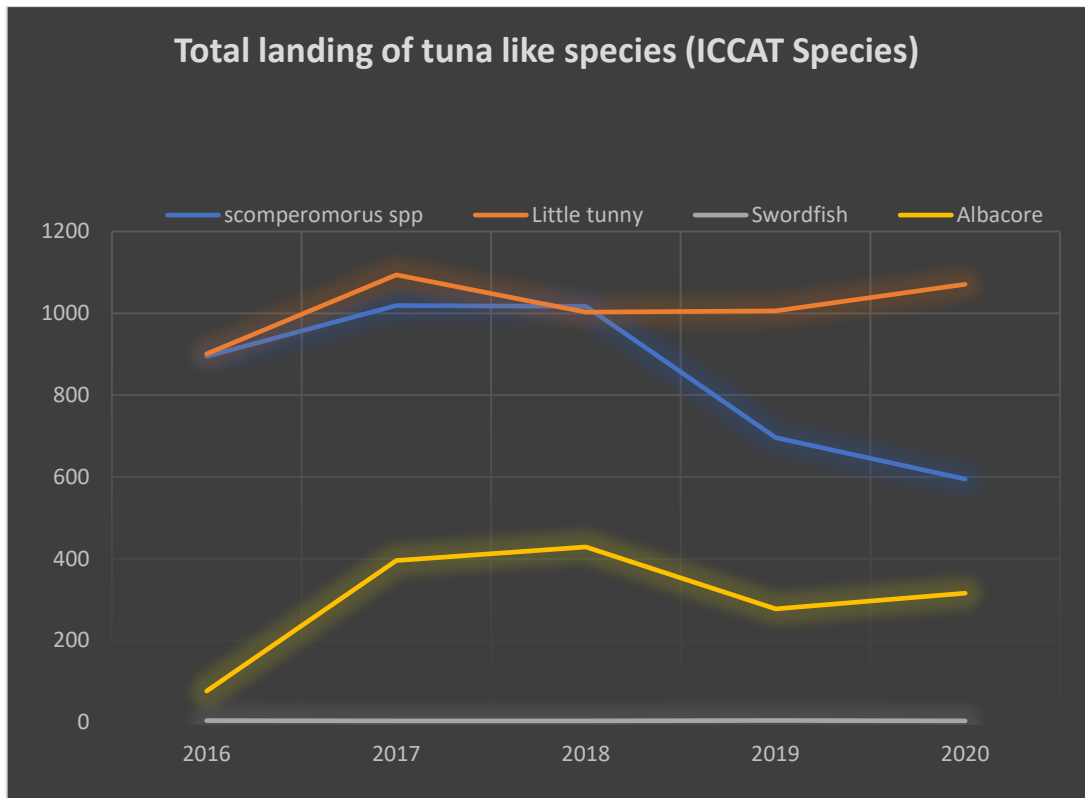


Figure 1.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF EL SALVADOR
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU SALVADOR
INFORME ANUAL DE EL SALVADOR**

SUMMARY

The Republic of El Salvador is a developing country located in Central America, with more than 7 million inhabitants which, due to its social and economic challenges, is dependent on the agricultural production that it produces in its scarce territory of 21,041 km², as well as the fishing activity that is carried out in its territorial sea and on the high seas, which is processed on land, and in particular, the tuna canning industry. This fishing activity in the area of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas has been carried out since 2015. The Authority responsible for managing fishing activities and aquaculture is the Centre of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development (CENDEPESCA), which is a directorate attached to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. El Salvador regulates the fisheries and aquaculture through implementation of the General Law on Management and Promotion of the Fisheries and Aquaculture. During 2021, four purse seine vessels operated, taking a total catch of 18,167 t of tropical tunas, broken down as follows: 9,374 t of SKJ, 6,337 t of YFT, 1,492 t of BET, and 964 t of frigate tuna (Auxis thazard). El Salvador complied with all the ICCAT management measures applicable to its fisheries, in particular, as regards the fishing possibilities authorised under Recommendation 21-01 for tropical tunas. In the case of BET, it should be noted that under Rec. 21-01, a catch limit of 1553 t was established for El Salvador, and this year's catches did not exceed that limit.

RÉSUMÉ

La République du Salvador est un pays en développement situé en Amérique centrale, comptant plus de 7 millions d'habitants qui, en raison de ses défis sociaux et économiques, dépend de la production agricole générée sur son petit territoire de 21.041 Km², et de l'activité de pêche développée dans sa mer territoriale et en haute mer, transformée à terre, notamment l'industrie du thon en conserve. Cette activité de pêche dans la zone relevant de la Commission internationale pour la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique est réalisée depuis 2015. L'autorité compétente en matière de gestion des activités de pêche et de l'aquaculture est le Centre de développement de la pêche et de l'aquaculture (CENDEPESCA) qui est une direction relevant du ministère de l'agriculture et l'élevage. El Salvador régit la pêche et l'aquaculture par sa Loi générale de gestion et promotion de la pêche et de l'aquaculture. En 2021, quatre senneurs ont réalisé un total de 18.167 t de thonidés tropicaux, ventilées comme suit : 9.374 t de listao, 6.337 t d'albacore, 1.492 t de thon obèse et 964 t d'auxide (Auxis thazard). El Salvador a respecté toutes les mesures de gestion de l'ICCAT applicables à ses pêcheries, notamment en tenant compte des possibilités de pêche autorisées conformément à la Recommandation 21-01 concernant les thonidés tropicaux. En ce qui concerne le thon obèse, il convient de noter que la Rec. 21-01 a fixé une limite de capture pour le Salvador de 1.553 t, et que les captures de cette année-là n'ont pas dépassé cette limite.

RESUMEN

La República de El Salvador es un país en desarrollo ubicado en América Central, con más de 7 millones de habitantes que, por sus retos sociales y económicos, depende de la producción agrícola generada en su escaso territorio 21.041 Km², y de la actividad pesquera desarrollada en su mar territorial y en el alta mar, procesada en tierra, particularmente la industria de conservas de atún. Esta actividad de pesca en la zona de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (ICCAT) la realiza desde el año 2015. La Autoridad competente en el ordenamiento y gestión de las actividades de pesca y la acuicultura es el Centro de Desarrollo de la Pesca y la Acuicultura, (CENDEPESCA), que es una Dirección adscrita al Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería. El Salvador regula la pesca y la acuicultura mediante la aplicación de la "Ley General de Ordenación y Promoción de Pesca y Acuicultura". Durante el año 2021 faenaron cuatro embarcaciones cerqueras, realizando una captura total de 18.167 t de túnidos tropicales, desglosada de la siguiente manera: 9.374 t de listado, 6.337 t de rabil, 1.492 t de patudo y 964 t de melva (Auxis thazard). El Salvador satisfizo el cumplimiento de todas las medidas de ordenación de la ICCAT aplicables a sus pesquerías, en particular, atendiendo las posibilidades de pesca autorizadas de conformidad con la Recomendación 21-01 para los túnidos tropicales. En el caso del patudo, se debe tomar nota que la Rec. 21-01 determinó para El Salvador un límite de captura de 1.553 t, y las capturas de ese año no excedieron el referido límite.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)**Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías**

El Salvador realiza actividades de pesca en el Océano Atlántico con embarcaciones cerqueras, y las especies objetivos son los atunes tropicales.

CENDEPESCA es la autoridad competente de velar por el cumplimiento de la normativa pesquera y acuícola, cuyo Departamento de Monitoreo Control y Vigilancia tiene a cargo el seguimiento y monitoreo de las actividades de pesca y de la compilación de los datos resultantes de los viajes de pesca en coordinación con los armadores.

La verificación de la información colectada se realiza en el Centro de Seguimiento y Control Satelital (CSCS) del CENDEPESCA, así como la colecta de 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.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

En relación al seguimiento y cumplimiento de investigación y estadísticas, el CENDEPESCA cuenta con una División de Investigación encargada de revisar y sistematizar los muestreos de talla por especie en puerto, alcanzando una cobertura de monitoreo del 100%, superando la cobertura de muestreo exigida por ICCAT.

RESUMEN DE LA COMUNICACIÓN EXIGENCIAS CIENTÍFICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	No	2022-07-25	Enviada oportunamente el 25 de julio de 2022 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0396)
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	No	2022-07-25	Enviada oportunamente el 25 de julio de 2022 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0396)
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	No		Enviada oportunamente el 25 de julio de 2022 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0396)
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	No		Enviada oportunamente el 25 de julio de 2022 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0396)
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	No	2022-07-25	Enviada oportunamente el 25 de julio de 2022 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0396)
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	No	2022-07-25	Enviada oportunamente el 25 de julio de 2022 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0396)
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de mercado científico (inventarios)	Sí		No Aplica. No se ha enviado formularios en razón que El Salvador no tuvo ninguna actividad relacionada con mercado en el año 2021.
S:GEN08	Declaración de mercado convencional (mercado/recuperación)	Sí		No Aplica. No se ha enviado formularios en razón que El Salvador no tuvo ninguna actividad relacionada con mercado en el año 2021.

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:GEN09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	Sí		No Aplica. No se ha enviado formularios en razón que El Salvador no tuvo ninguna actividad relacionada con marcado en el año 2021.
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos	No	2022-07-25	Enviada oportunamente el 25 de julio de 2022 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0396)
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	No	2022-07-25	Enviada oportunamente el 25 de julio de 2022 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0396) 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.
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	Sí		No aplica para El Salvador por no tener interacciones con Sargassum pelágico.
S:GEN13	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	Sí		No aplica para El Salvador, en razón que no posee buques palangreros y no realiza pesca en el Mediterráneo.
S:BFT01	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de ejemplares sacrificados en granjas (BFT)	Sí		No Aplica. El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.
S:BFT02	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas (resultado de datos brutos de BFT) O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	Sí		No Aplica. El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas (informes resumidos de atún rojo en el momento de introducción en jaulas)	Sí		No Aplica. El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	Sí		No Aplica. El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre W_BFT que se van a emprender	Sí		No Aplica. El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	Sí		No Aplica. El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	Sí		No Aplica. El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	Sí		No Aplica. El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	No	2022-07-25	Enviada oportunamente el 25 de julio de 2022 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0396)
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, tipo de DCP, etc)	No	2022-07-25	Enviada oportunamente el 25 de julio de 2022 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0396)
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	No	2022-07-25	Enviada oportunamente el 25 de julio de 2022 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0396)
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	No	2022-07-22	Enviada oportunamente el 25 de julio de 2022 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0396)
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	Sí		El Salvador tiene un programa de observadores científicos, con un 100% de cobertura de la actividad de pesca por observadores humanos.
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	No	2022-07-25	Enviada oportunamente el 25 de julio de 2022 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0396)
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances en DPC	No	2022-07-06	25 de julio de 2022 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0396) y mediante nota del 6 de julio de 2022 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0362)
S:ALB01	Edad de madurez	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no captura atún blanco.
S:ALB02	Hábitat	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no captura atún blanco.
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no captura atún blanco.
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no captura atún blanco.
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no captura atún blanco.
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	Sí		El Salvador tiene un programa de observadores científicos, con un 100% de cobertura de la actividad de pesca por observadores humanos. Las capturas de agujas y otras especies son registradas por los observadores cuando se producen, así como su estado y posible devenir y son reportados según los formularios correspondientes al SCRS. La estimación de descartes y su

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
				devenir se hace utilizando estos datos, sustentado en las tasas de captura observada y captura total en las zonas estadísticas de ICCAT.
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	Sí		No Aplica. El Salvador no posee pesquerías artesanales o de pequeña escala en la zona del convenio
S:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos del seguimiento electrónico para BIL	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no ha desarrollado ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	Sí		No Aplica. El Salvador no posee pesquería dirigida a los tiburones en la zona de ICCAT ni pesquerías costeras en esa zona.
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no posee pesquería dirigida a los tiburones en la zona de ICCAT.
S:SHK03	Información sobre tintorera	Sí		NO APLICA. El Salvador no posee pesquería dirigida a los tiburones en la zona de ICCAT.
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos.	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no posee pesquería dirigida a los tiburones en la zona de ICCAT ni hubo interacción con marrajo dientuso.
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	Sí		El Salvador no posee guía propia de identificación de especies de la zona del Convenio. Se utilizan las guías que posee el programa de observadores que aborda sus buques.
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No	2022-07-25	Enviada oportunamente el 25 de julio de 2022 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0396)
S:BYC03	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	Sí		No Aplica. El Salvador no tiene embarcaciones palangreras
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos	Sí		No aplica en razón que El Salvador no posee pesquerías artesanales en la zona del Convenio.
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	No	2022-08-25	Envío mediante este informe. El Salvador en coordinación con el armador ejecuta las acciones de mitigación en el manejo de la captura fortuita de tiburones y mantas, conocido como Velcro de eslingas y parrilla para liberación de mantas desarrollado por AZTI.

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)**

Los datos de la tabla resumen de requisitos científicos se introdujeron directamente en el Sistema de gestión integrado en línea (IOMS) de ICCAT.

RESUMEN DE LA COMUNICACIÓN EXIGENCIAS DE CUMPLIMIENTO

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	No	2022-08-29	30 de agosto de 22 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0456).
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	No	2022-08-29	30 de agosto de 22 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0456).
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	No	2022-07-27	Enviada mediante correo electrónico a info@iccat.int
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no posee buques fletados.
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no posee buques fletados.
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no desarrolla transbordos en el mar.
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	No	2022-08-22	Enviada por correo electrónico a info@iccat.int
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no desarrolla transbordos en el mar.
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no posee buques receptores de transbordo de túnidos. Sin embargo, cuando un buque pesquero salvadoreño va a transbordar, se asegura que el barco receptor esté inscrito en ICCAT.
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no posee ningún buque palangrero.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No	2022-08-30	Con informe nacional, 30 de agosto de 2022. Contacto: Ana Marlene Galdamez. Correo: ana.galdamez@mag.gob.sv
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	No	2022-08-30	Con informe nacional. Contacto: Ana Marlene Galdamez. Correo: ana.galdamez@mag.gob.sv
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No	2022-08-08	Envío mediante correo electrónico a info@iccat.int
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No	2022-08-08	Mediante correo electrónico a info@iccat.int
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no ha emitido resolución denegatoria de entrada o uso de puerto a buques relacionados con la actividad pesquera ordenada por ICCAT.
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no ha efectuado hallazgos por incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones por buques relacionados con la actividad pesquera ordenada por ICCAT.
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	Sí		No aplica. No se han descubierto potenciales o presuntas infracciones.
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	Sí		No aplica. No se han descubierto potenciales o presuntas infracciones

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	Sí		No aplica, en razón que a la fecha El Salvador no ha establecido ningún acuerdo bilateral para la inspección en puerto.
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No	2022-08-30	Durante 2021 los siguientes CPC otorgaron licencias de pesca a las embarcaciones salvadoreñas: Angola, Costa de Marfil, Cabo Verde, Gabón, Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakri, Liberia, Mauritania, Sao Tome y Príncipe, 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.
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No	2022-08-29	Las licencias de pesca que adquieren los buques salvadoreños se dan entre CPC y propietario del barco. Los 4 barcos cerqueros de El Salvador tuvieron licencias de pesca de diversos países africanos. El Salvador recibe la información del armador acerca de la existencia y vigencia de esas licencias para pescar en zona económica exclusiva de otros estados para efectos de seguimiento y control.
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	No	2021-01-27	Cuatro buques cerqueros que pescaron en 2021: AT000SLV00001 MONTEALEGR E AT000SLV00002 MONTELAPE AT000SLV00004 MONTEFRISA NUEVE AT000SLV00005 MONTECELO

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
					El buque AT000SLV00006 denominado "GOLFO DE FONSECA" opera como buque de apoyo en la pesca de Túnidos tropicales desde Diciembre de 2020 27 de enero de 2021 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 43).
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	Sí		No aplica, no se han realizado acciones internas.
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no realiza pesca deportiva o de recreo en la zona de ICCAT.
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	Sí		No aplica, ningún buque salvadoreño ha estado implicado en actividades de pesca INDNR.
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	Sí		No aplica, ningún buque salvadoreño ha estado implicado en actividades de pesca INDNR.
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No	2022-03-24	Envío oportuno mediante correo electrónico a info@iccat.int
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	Sí		No aplica. No se recibieron datos sobre incumplimiento.
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	Sí		No aplica. No se recibieron datos sobre incumplimiento.
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no tuvo avistamientos que reportar.
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no recibió informes de avistamientos.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no realiza inspecciones en el mar a buques pesqueros en área del Convenio. La única institución que realiza inspecciones a embarcaciones es la Fuerza Naval, dependencia del Ministerio de la Defensa Nacional.
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no ha participado en el programa voluntario.
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no ha participado en el programa voluntario.
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no ha tenido ningún caso de embarcación enlistada en pesca INDNR.
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	Sí		No aplica, La flota de El Salvador no está sujeta al ROP.
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	Sí		No aplica, La flota de El Salvador no está sujeta al ROP.
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	Sí		No aplica. No se ha registrado pérdida de artes de pesca.
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	Sí		No aplica. No se ha registrado pérdida de artes de pesca.
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	No	2022-08-30	Contacto: Ana Marlene Galdamez. Correo: ana.galdamez@mag.gob.sv
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no tiene buques de transporte que presten servicios de suministro.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas/Declaración	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría (y revisión sin procede)	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 21-08	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo de 2021	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT32	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	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No	2022-01-28	28 de enero de 2022 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0068).
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	No	2022-01-28	28 de enero de 2022 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0068).
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	Sí		No aplica. No hubo informes que motivaran investigaciones de actividades IUU.
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No	2022-03-24	24 de marzo de 2022, mediante correo a info@iccat.int.
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí		En 2021 no hubo ningún cambio de firmas o sellos relacionados con el programa estadístico del BET, por tanto no hubo notificación a la Comisión.
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	No		Las capturas trimestrales del año 2021 fueron notificadas por correo electrónico a info@iccat.int. oportunamente.
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S25).	No	2022-01-24	24 de enero de 2022 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0061).
	M:TRO11	Declaración/plan de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	No	2022-01-19	Primer envío: 19 de enero de 2022 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0051) y segundo envío con correcciones: 24 de enero de 2022 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0061).

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		12 informes enviados oportunamente, por correo electrónico mediante le formulario CP50-TROP-MQcRp.
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	No	2021-11-23	7 informes enviados por correo electrónico mediante le formulario CP26-BET-WcRp.
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no utilizó la totalidad del límite de captura.
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no permitió captura fortuita de túnidos tropicales a buques no autorizados a pescar túnidos tropicales.
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la TRO 2017	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no permitió capturar fortuita de túnidos tropicales a buques no autorizados a pescar túnidos tropicales.
	M:TRO20	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no tiene buques palangreros autorizados en el Área del Convenio.
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
	M:SWO02	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT. Debido a que no existen capturas ni actividades dirigidas al pez espada por embarcaciones salvadoreñas, no se continuará con el programa de documento estadístico.
	M:SWO03	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
	M:SWO04	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
	M:SWO05	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT y no tiene actividad con arpón ni palangre.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:SWO06	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
	M:SWO07	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni pretende desarrollar captura de SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
	M:SWO10	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	Sí		No Aplica. El Salvador no tiene puertos autorizados para SWO MED.
	M:SWO11	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo que comunicar.
	M:SWO12	Resumen de la implementación del programa de mercado	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
	M:SWO13	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
	M:SWO14	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
	M:SWO15	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
	M:SWO16	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
	M:SWO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
	M:SWO18	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
	M:SWO19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
	M:SWO20	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivos.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivas.
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivas.
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivas.
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivas.
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivas.
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11.	No	2022-08-30	30 de agosto de 2022 con su informe anual.
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No		No aplica. El Salvador no es una CPC costera.
	M:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no ha realizado ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL.
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	No	2022-08-30	30 de agosto de 2022, con informe anual Adicionalmente, como medida nacional amparada en la regulación regional centroamericana, en El Salvador se prohíbe la descarga de todo tiburón que posea aletas separadas del cuerpo para prevenir el desaleteo del tiburón.
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso Atlántico norte	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no dirige pesca hacia el marrajo dientuso Atlántico norte.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	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	No	2022-08-30	El Salvador posee cobertura de observadores a bordo del 100% de sus viajes, habilitados para recopilar la información de interacciones. A pesar de que no existen interacciones con tortugas marinas relevantes, se posee un código de buenas prácticas para el manejo de capturas incidentales. Adicionalmente, existe convenio con la organización AZTI, para la evaluación del desempeño en la ejecución de las buenas prácticas y no se han recibido hallazgos de incumplimiento u observaciones negativas.
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	Sí		No aplica, los buques salvadoreños no tuvieron interacción con aves marinas en 2021.
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No	2022-08-30	Se posee un código de buenas prácticas para el manejo de capturas incidentales, cuya ejecución es evaluada por AZTI, para la evaluación del desempeño en la ejecución de las buenas prácticas.
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no ha desarrollado programas piloto de documentación electrónica.
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	Sí		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

La Ley de Pesca posee disposiciones de obligatorio cumplimiento y dispone de sanciones ejemplarizantes y suficientemente severas para evitar los incumplimientos. La misma Ley establece que las disposiciones adoptadas en las OROP son de vinculante e inmediato acatamiento a partir de su entrada en vigor, por lo que CENDEPESCA vigila su cumplimiento y sanciona el incumplimiento cuando proceda. Como complemento a la Ley de pesca, en el año 2007 se emitió el Reglamento de la Ley y 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.

En el contexto de fortalecimiento de las acciones de gestión, CENDEPESCA creó el Comité interno interdisciplinario de pesca en aguas internacionales a cargo de dar seguimiento a las actividades de la flota nacional fuera del mar territorial salvadoreño y en especial al cumplimiento de las obligaciones pertinentes ante las organizaciones regionales de ordenación pesquera como la ICCAT. En particular, se fortaleció el proceso de cumplimiento tanto estadístico como de control y vigilancia y se han remitido las distintas informaciones en debido tiempo.

Sección 5: Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

No se encontró dificultades en la implementación y cumplimiento, no obstante lo cual se desarrollan programas constantes de fortalecimiento institucional. La pandemia de COVID-19 ciertamente impuso retos especiales sobre todo en el procesamiento de la información y remisión de reportes, sin embargo, a través de un plan de acción ejecutado institucionalmente se minimizaron las demoras y se desarrolló un esquema de evaluación constante para implementación de mejoras a nuestro sistema interno.

Requisitos de ingreso a puerto

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.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA GUINÉE ÉQUATORIAL
INFORME ANUAL DE GUINEA ECUATORIAL**

SUMMARY

The Republic of Equatorial Guinea has an exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of some 314,000 km², 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 continues to be directed at catching the main available resources, such as: 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 in charge. The industrial purse seine fishery is currently operated by Spanish vessel owners and a Senegalese vessel owner that hold tuna fishing licenses. Currently, (for the period 2020-2021) a total of 19 vessels engage in fishing, 15 tuna purse seine freezer vessels and 4 auxiliary vessels. As regards research, the Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources continues to implement the Project UTF/EQG/005/EQG on Assessment of Marine Fishery Resources in our Exclusive Economic Zone with the technical assistance of the FAO. For conservation of the marine ecosystem and to ensure reproduction of biological species, the new 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. In addition, section 40 of Law No. 7/2003, of 27 November, Regulating the Environment, 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). As regards statistics, Equatorial Guinea continues to have issues, since it does not have a national fishing fleet for tuna or the other species. For this purpose, two large projects are currently being implemented in the country: The Project on fishing and processing of tuna and tuna-like species on Annobón Island and the Project to support development of value chains in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector (PASPA) at national level, which has already commenced.

RÉSUMÉ

La République de Guinée équatoriale possède une zone économique exclusive (ZEE) d'environ 314.000 km² avec 644 km de côtes, d'une souveraineté totale à des fins d'exploitation des ressources halieutiques disponibles. Les eaux juridictionnelles du pays se divisent en deux zones de pêche : insulaire et continentale. La pêche maritime continue de cibler les principales ressources disponibles comme les petits pélagiques côtiers tels que la sardine, le hareng, entre autres ; les grands pélagiques océaniques, tels que les thonidés et espèces voisines ; les espèces démersales côtières telles que 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 types de pêche pratiqués, la pêche artisanale est réalisée par la population côtière qui possède une longue tradition et expérience dans ce sous-secteur, tandis que la pêche industrielle est jusqu'à présent pratiquée par les navires des entreprises privées à travers des accords et/ou des contrats qu'elles signent avec le ministère responsable. Actuellement, la pêche industrielle à la senne est pratiquée par des armateurs espagnols et un armateur sénégalais qui détiennent des licences de pêche au thon. Au total, 19 senneurs thoniers congélateurs et 4 navires auxiliaires pêchent actuellement (période 2020-2021). En matière 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. 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, du 20 novembre, interdit l'utilisation des engins traînants, des filets de senne et des palangres de la pêche industrielle dans la zone située à six (6) milles marins, mesurée à partir de la ligne de base. De plus, la loi n° 7/2003, du 27 novembre, régissant l'environnement, dans son article 40, évoque la

protection des espèces en ce qui concerne la chasse et la pêche. Le gouvernement a également approuvé un décret interdisant la chasse d'espèces menacées d'extinction telles que les tortues de mer et les grands mammifères marins (cétacés). En matière de statistiques, le pays continue d'avoir des problèmes, car il ne dispose d'aucune flottille nationale de pêche ciblant les thonidés et d'autres espèces. Deux grands projets sont actuellement mis en œuvre dans le pays à cette fin : le projet de pêche et de transformation du thon et des espèces apparentées sur l'île d'Annobón, et le projet de soutien au développement des chaînes de valeur dans le secteur de la pêche et de l'aquaculture (PASPA) au niveau national.

RESUMEN

La República de Guinea Ecuatorial posee una zona económica exclusiva (ZEE) de unos 314.000 km², 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: insular y continental. La pesca marítima, sigue dirigida a la captura de los principales recursos disponibles, como 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 con 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 que firman con el Ministerio tutor. Actualmente, la pesquería industrial de cerco, es desarrollada por los armadores españoles y un senegalés que gozan de licencias de pesca atunera. Actualmente (periodo 2020-2021) están faenando un total de 19 Barcos, 15 barcos atuneros cerqueros congeladores y 4 auxiliares. 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. 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, palangres de la pesca industrial dentro de la zona situada a seis (6) millas marinas, medida a partir de la línea de base; así mismo, la Ley N° 7/2003, de fecha 27 de noviembre, Reguladora del Medio Ambiente, en su Artículo 40, habla sobre la protección de las especies en relación a la caza y la pesca. El Gobierno tiene también sancionado un Decreto que prohíbe la caza de las especies en peligro de extinción, como son las tortugas marinas, los grandes mamíferos marinos (cetáceos). En las estadísticas, sigue teniendo problemas, ya que no dispone de una flota pesquera nacional atunera, así como la de otras especies. Para ello, se está implementando actualmente dos grandes proyectos en el país: El Proyecto de Pesca y transformación de atún y especies afines en la isla de Annobón, y el Proyecto de apoyo al desarrollo de cadenas de valores en el sector de la pesca y la acuicultura (PASPA) a nivel nacional, que ya está en curso.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquería, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

La República de Guinea Ecuatorial posee una Zona Económica Exclusiva (ZEE) de unos 314.000Km², con 644 km de costa, de total soberanía para fines de explotación de recursos halieúticos 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 estas 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 Continental.

- *La zona Insular:* Dividida, a su vez, en: (i) hemisferio norte, donde tenemos la Isla de Bioko, y (ii) hemisferio sur, donde está situada 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), Cocoterros, 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 Zona Económica Exclusiva, 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: Sardinias, 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 que a fecha de hoy se está implementando el Proyecto de Apoyo al desarrollo de cadenas de valores en el Sector de la Pesca y la Acuicultura (PASPA), y la Pesca Continental (en aguas dulces).

a) *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 a remo. 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 Pez volador (*Exocoetus volitans*), Peto (*Acanthocybium solandris*), Rabil (*Thunnus albacares*), pez Vela (*Istiophorus albicans*), Listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) Patudo (*Thunnus obesus*), entre otros. La dificultad que tenemos con esta modalidad de pesca es que todavía no está organizada, ni los mismos actores quieren colaborar en declarar las capturas obtenidas, por estas razones, nos sigue resultando un poco difícil controlar con exactitud su producción.

b) *La pesca industrial*

Desarrollada por los barcos de las Sociedades Privadas, mediante acuerdos y/o contratos que firman 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 Cerco.

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, n° 11/2017, de fecha 20 de noviembre, Reguladora de la Actividad Pesquera y Acuícola en la República de Guinea Ecuatorial.

Las especies principales que siempre han capturado son: Langostinos (*Penaeusnotialis*), 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 (*Aristeusvaridens*), el brillante o carabinero *Aristaeopsis (Plesiopenaeus) edwardsiana* y cangrejo (*Chaceonmaritae*). 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 y un senegalés que gozan de Licencias de Pesca Atunera llegando a un acuerdo con el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos.

En este momento, (Periodo 2021-2022) están faenando un total de 19 Barcos Atuneros Cerqueros Congeladores, pertenecientes de las siguientes Empresas pesqueras:

- Asociación de Grandes Atuneros Congeladores (AGAC.), S. A., con un total de quince (15) barcos; doce (12) Cerqueros y tres (3) auxiliares;
- Asociación Nacional de Armadores de Buques Atuneros Congeladores (ANABAC), con un total de tres (3) barcos; dos (2) Cerqueros y un (1) auxiliar, y
- Empresa Senegalaise de Thon, con un total de un (1) barco/Cerquero. (Véanse las **Tablas 1, 2 y 3**).

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, *Katsuwonuspelamis*), seguido del Rabil (YFT, *Thunnus albacares*), Patudo (BET, *Thunnusobesus*), Melva (FRI, *Auxisthazardeuthynnus*) y finalmente el Atún Blanco (ALB, *Thunnusalalunga*).

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.

A parte de estos barcos que se reflejan en las **Tablas 1, 2 y 3**, no tenemos ningún otro barco atunero que pesca con nuestra Licencia; todo eso, es para demostrar la transparencia en cuanto a la lucha contra la Pesca Ilegal, No Declarada y No Reglamentaria (IUU).

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, actualmente Dirección General de Pesca Industrial y Ordenación Pesquera, 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 nuestras aguas jurisdiccionales y gran parte de ellas en la actividad de la pesca Artesanal.

En la actualidad, a nivel de la investigación, el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos todavía cuenta con un proyecto ejecutado cual es 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 Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (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. También el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos ha designado a agentes de colecta de datos estadísticos en los diferentes puntos de desembarques, gracias a esta gestión, muchos de ellos nos proporcionan los datos de las especies de interés de ICCAT, tales como el de Annobón donde se realiza la captura de los Túnidos y especies afines.

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 la de otras especies, es decir, que el Sector Pesquero sigue sin ser potencializado industrialmente, pero el Gobierno ya catalogó 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 procede de la pequeña actividad de la Pesca Artesanal realizada por los pescadores artesanales de la Isla de Annobón.

La poca producción que remitimos en este año, ha sido principalmente causada por la Pandemia del Covid-19 que afecta a todo el mundo, esta situación ha provocado el paro de muchas actividades, por ejemplo, la Pesca; por otra parte, muchos de los que se dedicaban a la actividad de pesca, están ya trabando en las Empresas que ejecutan las obras de infraestructuras que hace el Gobierno en la Isla de Annobón y en la construcción de la nave para el procesamiento de atún y especies afines.

RESUMEN DE LA COMUNICACIÓN EXIGENCIAS CIENTÍFICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	No	2022-06-03	
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera atunera.
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	No	2022-06-03	
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional.
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional.
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional.
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de mercado científico (inventarios)	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza prospecciones de mercado científico.
S:GEN08	Declaración de mercado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza mercado convencional.
S:GEN09	Declaración de mercado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza mercado electrónico.
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene observadores cualificados. Se necesita formación.
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene observadores cualificados. Se necesita formación.
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene una pesca específica de la especie.
S:GEN13	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	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional ni autorizó a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior.

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:BFT01	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de ejemplares sacrificados en granjas (BFT)	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional ni realiza la práctica de pesca en granjas.
S:BFT02	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas (resultado de datos brutos de BFT) O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional ni posee cámaras estereoscópicas.
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas (informes resumidos de atún rojo en el momento de introducción en jaulas)	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional ni posee cámaras estereoscópicas para esta práctica.
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene pesquería de atún rojo.
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre W_BFT que se van a emprender	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no está llevando ninguna investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste.
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene programas de investigación al respecto.
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP.
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene ningún informe al respecto.
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no utiliza los DCP.
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales) (mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, tipo de DCP, etc.)	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no utiliza los DCP.
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene barcos auxiliares.
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene observadores cualificados. Se necesita formación.
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene unos sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS).
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene un programa de muestreo en puerto.

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances en DPC	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no utiliza los DCP.
S:ALB01	Edad de madurez	Sí		No aplicable. Hasta la fecha no se ha realizado ningún estudio para determinar dicha edad.
S:ALB02	Hábitat	Sí		No aplicable. Pero se conoce que se habitan en el mar.
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura	Sí		No aplicable. No se han realizado un estudio que puede determinar este impacto.
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE	Sí		No se entiende.
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas	Sí		No aplicable. No se ha realizado ningún estudio a cerca ello.
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional, ni realiza una pesca específica de dichas especies.
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza ni tiene una pesca específica de la especie.
S:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos del seguimiento electrónico para BIL	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza ningún ensayo de seguimiento electrónico de la especie.
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza ni tiene una pesca específica de dichas especies.
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no lleva ninguna investigación específica de la especie.
S:SHK03	Información sobre tintorera	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no lleva ninguna investigación específica de la especie.
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos.	Sí		No aplicable, Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza una pesca específica de dicha especie, ni lleva una investigación a cerca de la misma.
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no lleva una investigación específica para dichas especies.
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional ni realiza una pesca específica de la especie.

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:BYC03	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	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera ni tiene observadores científicos. Se necesita formación.
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene agentes de recopilación de datos cualificados, los pescadores artesanales no suministran toda la información a los agentes. Se necesita formación y sensibilización.
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera.

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 Defensa Nacional a través de la Comandancia de la Marina, siguen siendo los responsables del control total de nuestra Zona Económica Exclusiva. Esperamos que, de aquí en adelante, el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos pueda disponer de un sistema propio de control exhaustivo de todas las actividades pesqueras que se realizan en la Zona Económica Exclusiva.

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 tiene 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 Talleres, Seminarios y campañas de sensibilización a los Pescadores Artesanales e Industriales sobre la importancia de la conservación del ecosistema marino, recalándoles el Decreto de prohibición de captura de las especies en peligro de extinción; seguimos echando 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, petición que siempre repetimos en nuestros informes. 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 seguimos trabajando en 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 ya fue inaugurado en la misma Ciudad.

RESUMEN DE LA COMUNICACIÓN EXIGENCIAS DE CUMPLIMIENTO

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	No	2022-06-03	
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza una pesquería específica para las especies interés de ICCAT, así como las especies de tiburones.
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	No	2022-07-27	Sin capturas menos BET. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza una pesquería específica para las especies interés de ICCAT.
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha fletado ningún buque.
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha fletado ningún buque.
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha realizado ningún transbordo en el mar.
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha realizado ningún transbordo en el puerto.
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha realizado ningún transbordo en el mar.
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún buque para recibir transbordos.
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún buque Palangrero para transbordos.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	Sí		No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de implementarlo.
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	Sí		No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de implementarlo.
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	Sí		No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de construcción de puertos pesqueros.
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	Sí		No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de construcción de puertos pesqueros.
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	Sí		No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de construcción de puertos pesqueros.
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	Sí		No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de construcción de puertos pesqueros.
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	Sí		No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de construcción de puertos pesqueros.
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	Sí		No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de construcción de puertos pesqueros.
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha firmado ningún acuerdo sobre el intercambio de inspectores.
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha firmado acuerdos.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha firmado acuerdos.
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no posee buques pesqueros atuneros.
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no posee buques pesqueros atuneros.
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial hasta aquí no posee técnicas específicas para la pesca deportiva y de recreo.
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU.
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU.
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza importaciones de atún y especies afines.
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza importaciones de atún y especies afines.
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza importaciones de atún y especies afines.
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	No		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no lo ha registrado.
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha recibido ningún informe de avistamiento de buques.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no cría atún ni utiliza almadrabas.
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no posee puntos de contactos específicos ni realiza intercambio de personal de inspección.
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza intercambio de personal de inspección.
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU.
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial aun no dispone de ese plan.
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial aun no dispone de ese plan.
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no posee buques pesqueros atuneros.
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no posee buques pesqueros atuneros.
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	Sí		No aplicable. Por ausencia de puertos pesqueros y de cooperación en el avistamiento de buques.
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún buque para recibir trasbordos.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no opera con granjas de atún rojo.
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no cría atún rojo.
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no opera con jaulas.
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas/Declaración	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no opera con jaulas.
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no opera con almadrabas.
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría (y revisión si procede)	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no cría atún rojo.
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no posee un plan para la pesca del atún rojo.
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 21-08	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo de 2021	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene Buques que capturan atún rojo.
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene Buques que operan en la pesca de atún rojo.
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no recibió ningún mensaje VMS.
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene ningún plan del programa de inspección conjunta para la pesca de atún rojo.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de inspección.
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene inspectores cualificados, ni agencias.
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realizó inspecciones.
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo.
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo.
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza el marcado del atún rojo.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:BFT32	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	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no conoce ningún buque que haya capturado atún rojo del este.
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene ningún dato para registrar en el Sistema eBCD.
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no opera con granjas, ni realiza controles aleatorios.
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo.
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques atuneros.
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no autorizó ningún buque.
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no investigó ningún buque.
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí		No aplicable. Por falta de unos agentes estadísticos cualificados, actividad pesquera y de la misma flota atunera.
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí		No aplicable. Por falta de unos agentes estadísticos cualificados, actividad pesquera y de la misma flota atunera.
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	Sí	2022-05-25	Solo patudo
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S25)	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca con DCP.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:TRO11	Declaración/plan de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	Sí		No aplicable. Por falta de flota y actividad específica para la captura de los túnidos tropicales.
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No	2022-05-25	Solo patudo.
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza una pesca específica de patudo.
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	Sí		No aplicable. Por falta de flota de flota atunera y de una pesca específica de la especie.
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques pesqueros que capturan los túnidos tropicales.
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la TRO 2017	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de apoyo.
	M:TRO20	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no practica ensayos de seguimiento electrónico.
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí		No aplicable. Por falta de unos agentes estadísticos cualificados, actividad pesquera y de la misma flota atunera.
	M:SWO02	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí		No aplicable. Por falta de unos agentes estadísticos cualificados, actividad pesquera y de la misma flota atunera.
	M:SWO03	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera atunera, ni pesca en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO04	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques deportivos/de recreo, ni pesca en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO05	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca en el Mediterráneo.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:SWO06	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial hasta la fecha no ha implementado la veda a la pesca de Pez espada, ni pesca en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO07	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene plan para el pez espada del norte.
	M:SWO10	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene ningún puerto pesquero.
	M:SWO11	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO12	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene un programa de marcado.
	M:SWO13	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de inspección en el sector pesca.
	M:SWO14	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene agencias ni inspectores para la pesca de pez espada.
	M:SWO15	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún barco.
	M:SWO16	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún barco.
	M:SWO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de pesca.
	M:SWO18	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de pesca.
	M:SWO19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de inspección en el sector pesca.
	M:SWO20	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca en el Mediterráneo.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún buque a pescar atún blanco, ni tampoco pesca en el Mediterráneo.
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún barco.
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún barco.
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de pesca.
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de pesca.
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún buque a pescar atún blanco en el Mediterráneo.
	MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11.	No	2022-08-12
M:BIL04		Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no practica una pesca específica para dichas especies.
M:BIL05		Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no practica ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para la especie.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	No	2022-03-06	No hay actividad y de una flota pesquera especializada para la pesca de los tiburones. No obstante, en este mismo informe anual, se habla de las medidas tomadas por el Gobierno de Guinea Ecuatorial a cerca de la conservación de la Biodiversidad marina.
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso Atlántico norte	Sí		No hay actividad y de una flota pesquera especializada para la pesca de los tiburones.
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	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	No		El Gobierno ha promulgado un Decreto ley que prohíbe la captura de las tortugas marinas en la zona del Convenio.
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	Sí		No aplicable. Por falta de actividad y de una flota pesquera nacional.
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Sí		No aplicable. Por falta de actividad y de una flota pesquera nacional.
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene un sistema piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico.
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	Sí		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 Licencia de pesca, pasan 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 del control total de la Zona Económica Exclusiva (Z.E.E).

El Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos, ya gestionó a través de la Empresa SATLINK S.L el sistema V.M.S para el control de los barcos que gozan de Licencias de pesca. Dicho sistema ya fue instalado y en operativo en el seno del Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos, pero actualmente sigue inactivo por problemas técnicos que el Ministerio está buscando solución.

En la misma línea de las inspecciones, el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos sigue negociando con el Gobierno sobre la instalación de oficinas contenedores en los puertos para destinar a 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, así como frescos que se capturan en nuestros mares, dicha gestión se está cobrando un avance muy significativo. Pero en todo caso, los inspectores hacen turnos en los puertos y en los lugares de desembarque.

Sección 5: Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

- Falta de un sistema estadístico fiable, ya que Guinea Ecuatorial no dispone de una flota atunera nacional, la poca captura de los Túnidos y especies afines que declaramos, procede de las pesquerías que realizan los pescadores artesanales de la Isla de Annobón,
- Falta de Formación de Recursos Humanos en la estadística pesquera y en los temas relacionados con ICCAT,
- La declaración tardía de las capturas por parte de los pescadores, hace que la Célula esté enviando datos con un poco de retraso.

Tabla 1. Lista de los Buques Atuneros de la Asociación de Grandes Atuneros Congeladores (A.G.A.C) que gozan de Licencias para pescar Atún en aguas de Guinea Ecuatorial. Periodo 2021 – 2022.

Nº	NOMBRE DEL BARCO	PABELLÓN O BANDERA	ESLORA	MANGA	INDICATIVO DE LLAMADA	MATRICULA DEL BARCO	TIPO DE BARCO
1	ALBACORA CARIBE	PANAMA	67.38 m	13.60 m	H9HB	52518 - PEXT – F-8	CERQUERO
2	CAPE CORALES	PANAMA	71.28 m	13.65 m	3FEM8	97762-16	CERQUERO
3	GALLERNA	CURACAO	82.25 m	13.50 m	PJQD	2006 – C - 1864	CERQUERO
4	ALBACORA NUEVE	CURACAO	76.74 m	13.50 m	PJXU	1996 – C - 1510	CERQUERO
5	PAFICIC ESTAR	CURACAO	107.67 m	16.80 m	PJEW		CERQUERO
6	GALERNA LAU	PANAMA	82.52 m	15.00 m	3FWW4	50947 - 19	CERQUERO
7							
8							
9	MONTELAPE	EL SALVADOR	78.10 m	12.88 m	YSC2004	ESA - 00037	CERQUERO
10	MONTECELO	EL SALVADOR	76.80 m	13.50 m	YSC2216	ESA - 05671	CERQUERO
	MONTEFRISA NUEVE	EL SALVADOR	76.75 m	13.50 m	YSC3216	ESA - 05671	CERQUERO
11	SAN YAGO UNO	GUATEMALA	79.80 m	13.50 m	TGQU	CCP – 3001 - 2014	CERQUERO
12	SAN YAGO TRES	GUATEMALA	79.80 m	13.50 m	TGSY3	CCP – 1614- 2072	CERQUERO
13	TXORI BERRI	BALIZE	81 m	14.40 m	V3UO9	011321838	CERQUERO
14	MONTEALBA	EL SALVADOR			HO-2094	25277 - 02	AUXILIAR
	IRENE	PANAMA	35.10 m	8.00 m	HP3077	27001001	AUXILIAR
15							

Tabla 2. Lista de los Buques Atuneros de la Asociación Nacional de Armadores de Buques Atuneros Congeladores (A.N.A.B.A.C), S. A. que gozan de Licencias para pescar Atún en aguas de Guinea Ecuatorial. Periodo 2021 – 2022.

Nº	NOMBRE DEL BARCO	PABELLON O BANDERA	ESLORA	MANGA	INDICATIVO DE LLAMADA	MATRICULA DEL BARCO	TIPO DE BARCO
1	PLAYA DE AZCORY	BELIZE	77.98 m	14.20 m	V3ML9	BELIZE CITY 01082 - 1727	CERQUERO
2	EGALABOUR	SAN VICENTE CABO VERDE	76.60 m	14.70 m	D4GX	3598 - P	CERQUERO
3	ZILLARRI	BELICE CITY	17.72 m	8.5 m	V3VP8	BELIZE CITY 011711866	AUXILIAR

Tabla 3. Lista de los Buques Atuneros de la Empresa Senegalaise de Thon que goza de Licencia para pescar Atún en aguas de Guinea Ecuatorial. Periodo 2021 – 2022.

Nº	NOMBRE DEL BARCO	PABELLON O BANDERA	ESLORA	MANGA	INDICATIVO DE LLAMADA	MATRICULA DEL BARCO	TIPO DE BARCO
1	POINT SAINT LUIS	SENEGAL	77.80m	13.60m	DAK 1226	A 2273	CERQUERO

Tabla 4. Producción de los Túnidos y especies a fines durante el año 2020, procedente de las pesquerías de la Pesca Artesanal Marítima de Annobón.

<i>Nº</i>	<i>Cód.</i>	<i>Especie</i>	<i>País</i>	<i>Modalidad de pesca</i>	<i>Puerto</i>	<i>Zona Faenada</i>	<i>Kg</i>	<i>Tn.</i>
1	SKJ	Listado	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	1213,1	1,2131
2	BET	Patudo	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	5868,9	5,8689
3	YFT	Rabil	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	6782,1	6,7821
4	WAH	Peto	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	7820,3	7,8203
5	SAI	Pez Vela	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	4982,2	4,9822
6	BON	Bonito	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	6222,5	6,2225
7	BSH	Tiburón	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	97,2	0,0972
8	FRI	Melva	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	2010,21	2,01021
9	LTA	Bacoreta	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	11210,7	11,2107
10	GBA	Picuda	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	2478	2,478
TOTAL							48685,21	48,68521

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INFORME ANUAL DE LA UNIÓN EUROPEA**

SUMMARY

This report presents the fishing activities performed by the EU fleet in the ICCAT Convention area in 2021. The EU Member States with fleets actively fishing in the ICCAT Convention area in 2021 were the following: Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Portugal, and Spain. The EU fleet was composed of around 3,880 commercial vessels with a great diversity in terms of vessel length and fishing gears involved in the different fisheries. Fishing gears include purse seine, longline, pole-and-line, handline, mid-water trawl, troll, baitboat, trap, harpoon, and sport and recreational fishing gears. The EU fleet operates in both the Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea. The main species and stocks regulated by ICCAT that are targeted or taken as bycatch by the EU vessels are: Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna, Atlantic swordfish, Mediterranean swordfish, tropical tunas (skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tunas), Atlantic albacore, Mediterranean albacore, blue and white marlins, sharks and small tuna species (bullet tuna, Atlantic bonito, frigate tuna, little tunny and dolphinfish). In 2021, the total reported EU catches for the main species regulated by ICCAT in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea amounted to 205,814 t, which represent an increase of 3.8% compared to 2020 (197,821 t). The EU fishing patterns remained relatively consistent compared to previous years, with 46% of the 2021 catches corresponding to tropical tunas (yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack), 20% to commercial sharks and 14% to albacore tuna. Skipjack, blue shark, albacore tuna, yellowfin tuna, bluefin tuna, swordfish and bigeye tuna continued to be the most important resources exploited by the EU fishing fleet, in terms of volume. The EU continues to engage significant financial resources for the funding of studies and research activities in the context of the RFMOs to which it is a member, including in particular ICCAT. 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 en 2021 par la flottille de l'UE dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT. Les États Membres de l'UE dotés de flottilles pêchant activement dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT en 2021 étaient les suivants : Chypre, Croatie, Espagne, France, Grèce, Irlande, Italie, Malte et Portugal. La flottille de l'UE se compose d'environ 3 880 navires commerciaux, avec une grande diversité en termes de longueur des navires et d'engins de pêche utilisés dans les différentes pêcheries. Les engins de pêche sont 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 la pêche sportive et récréative. La flottille de l'UE opère à la fois dans l'Atlantique et en Méditerranée. Les principaux stocks et espèces réglementés par l'ICCAT qui sont ciblés ou capturés accidentellement par des navires de l'UE sont les suivants : thon rouge de l'Atlantique et de la Méditerranée, espadon de l'Atlantique, espadon de la Méditerranée, 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 de l'Atlantique, auxide, thonine commune et coryphène commune). En 2021, 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'est élevé à 205 814 t, ce qui représente une augmentation de 3,7 % par rapport à 2020 (197 821 t). Les schémas de pêche de l'UE sont restés cohérents par rapport aux années précédentes, 46 % des captures de 2021 correspondant aux thonidés tropicaux (albacore, thon obèse et listao), 20 % aux requins commerciaux et 14 % au germon. Les espèces SKJ, BSH, ALB, YFT, BFT, SWO et BET ont continué à être les principales ressources en volume qui sont exploitées par les flottilles de pêche de l'UE. L'UE continue d'engager des ressources financières significatives pour le financement d'études et d'activités de recherche dans le cadre des ORGP dont elle est membre, en particulier l'ICCAT. Les activités de recherche liées aux pêcheries de l'ICCAT sont également menées au niveau national par les États membres de l'UE.

RESUMEN

Este informe presenta la actividad pesquera realizada por la flota de la UE en la zona del Convenio en 2021. Los Estados miembros de la UE con flotas que pescaron activamente en la zona del Convenio en 2021 fueron las siguientes: UE-Croacia, UE-Chipre, UE-Francia, UE-Grecia, UE-Irlanda, UE-Italia, UE-Malta, UE-Portugal y UE-España. La flota de la UE se compone de aproximadamente 3.880 buques comerciales con una gran diversidad en cuanto a la eslora de los buques y a los artes pesqueros de las diferentes pesquerías. Los artes de pesca incluyen la red de cerco, el palangre, la caña-liña, la liña de mano, la red de arrastre epipelágica, el curricán, el cebo vivo, la almadraba, el arpón y los artes de pesca deportiva y recreo. La flota de la UE opera tanto en el Atlántico como en el Mediterráneo. Las principales especies y stocks regulados por ICCAT que son especies objetivo o captura fortuita de los buques de la UE son: atún rojo del Atlántico y del Mediterráneo (BFT), pez espada del Atlántico, pez espada del Mediterráneo, 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). En 2021, las capturas totales comunicadas por la UE de las principales especies reguladas por ICCAT en el océano Atlántico y el mar Mediterráneo ascendieron a 205.814 t, lo que representa un aumento del 3,7 % en comparación con 2020 (197.821 t). Las pautas de pesca de la UE se mantuvieron relativamente constantes en comparación con años anteriores, con un 46 % de las capturas de 2021 correspondientes a túnidos tropicales (rabil, patudo y listado), un 20% a tiburones comerciales y un 14% a atún blanco. El listado, la tintorera, el atún blanco, el rabil, el atún rojo, el pez espada y el patudo siguieron siendo los recursos más explotados por la flota pesquera de la UE, en términos de volumen. La UE sigue dedicando importantes recursos económicos a financiar estudios y actividades de investigación en el contexto de las OROP de las que es miembro, lo que incluye especialmente a ICCAT. Los Estados miembros de la UE también llevan a cabo, a nivel nacional, actividades de investigación relacionadas con las pesquerías de ICCAT.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Description of the EU fleet and EU fishing activities¹

1.1.1 The EU fleet

The EU fleet is composed of around 3880 commercial fishing vessels. The total EU catches reported for the main species regulated by ICCAT in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea, where the EU fleet operates, amounted 205 442 t.

The main species and stocks regulated by ICCAT that are targeted by the EU vessels are: Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin Tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*, BFT), Atlantic (N-SWO & S-SWO) and Mediterranean (Med-SWO) swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*), tropical tunas (skipjack, *Katsuwonus pelamis*, SKJ; yellowfin tuna, *Thunnus albacares*, YFT; and bigeye tuna, *Thunnus obesus*, BET), Atlantic (N-ALB, S-ALB) & Mediterranean (MED-ALB) albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*). Several species are caught as by-catch, such as, blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*, BUM), small tuna species such as, bonito (*Sarda sarda*), bullet tuna (*Auxis rochei*), frigate tuna (*Auxis thazard*), dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*), little tunny (*Euthynnus alletteratus*) and commercial sharks, in particular blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) and shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*). The report does not include figures related to other minor (in terms of volume) species.

The EU fishing patterns remained relatively consistent compared to previous years. SKJ (29 %), BSH (19 %), ALB (14 %), YFT (11 %), BFT (9 %), SWO (7 %) and BET (6 %), continued to be the most important resources exploited by the EU fishing fleet, in ICCAT, in terms of volume.

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.

¹ The data used for the elaboration of this report are provisional and might be subject to revisions.

1.1.1.1 Fleets operating in both Atlantic and Mediterranean

EU France

The French fleet represents a great diversity of active vessels and fleets of very particular characteristics involved every year in the fishing of some sensitive and emblematic 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 métiers: purse seine, longline, pole-and-line, hand-line, trawls, nets, and sport or recreational fishing gears.

This diversity constitutes a concrete challenge in faithfully reporting on such variety, namely through Task 1 and 2 data, but also information on by-catches, interactions with associated species, composition of the fleets, etc. Despite the complexity of the tasks pertaining to the follow-up of its reporting obligations, France pays special attention to ensure a timely and complete submission of information by keeping them updated on the different ICCAT reporting obligations, clearly identifying data, deadlines, formats, and contact persons responsible for the compilation of reports and data submission to ICCAT.

No major change to be reported in the fisheries and fishing patterns.

The French nominal catches declared in Task 2 for the main species regulated by ICCAT in the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea amounted to 47 543,67 tonnes in 2021. **Table 1** illustrates total nominal catches composed of landings, as well as live and dead discards. Major tuna species represent the majority of these catches in 2021, displaying 90,76%. This is mostly due to Eastern Skipjack (34,1%), Eastern Yellowfin tuna (26,24%), Bluefin tuna (12,30%), and Northern Albacore (11,35%), as well as Bigeye tuna (3,81%). Captures of Teleost fish account for 6,11% of the annual catch. Small tunas represent 2,21%. Sharks and Rays captures correspond to 0,52% of the total catch.

Bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea: French vessels reported 5 848,05 t of bluefin tuna catches for 2021. 90,64% of these catches (i.e. 5 248,93 t) concerns the Mediterranean Sea.

In the Mediterranean Sea, Bluefin tuna are mainly caught by purse seine vessels since the 1970s. Until 2008, their catch level was partly determined by environmental factors influencing the availability of bluefin tuna to the fishing gear. From mid-May to mid-June, most of the purse seine catches are between 180 and 250 cm (140 to 250 kg). The development of trade with Japan in the mid-1990s, followed by fattening, has led to the targeting of large fish.

For its part, the Mediterranean artisanal fishery (556,85 t in 2021) mainly uses longlines (468,03 t in 2021), and secondarily pole-and-line gear (80,558 t in 2021). 542,119 t of Bluefin tuna were caught in North-East Atlantic in 2021. Northern albacore remains the main targeted species of French vessels involved in tuna fisheries in Atlantic. Bluefin tuna can nevertheless appear as a significant extra, and even a target for bait-boats operating in the Bay of Biscay. The remaining fleet with bycatch of Bluefin tuna used pelagic trawls.

France has issued 271 of professional fishing licenses for Bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea in 2021 (for further details see **Table 2** in **Annex 1**). 15 182 recreational fishing licenses were issued in 2021 for Bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean. 1 414 specimens were caught, representing 56,96 t, including Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea, and corresponding to 1% of total Bluefin tuna catches. 70,45% of the French recreational catches were made in the Mediterranean Sea in 2021, corresponding to 40,13 t.

Swordfish: Swordfish are occasionally caught in the North-East Atlantic by a small-scale fishing fleet targeting albacore. In the Mediterranean Sea (mainland and Corsica), the artisanal longline fleet fishing for Bluefin tuna also targets swordfish for part of the year. In 2021, France issued 101 fishing licenses for Mediterranean swordfish, including longliners and gillnets. France does not allow anglers to catch and land Mediterranean swordfish. Only catch-and-release is allowed in recreational fishing. French vessels do not actively fish for Southern Atlantic swordfish, and report only incidental catches.

Albacore (Germon): In 2021, France issued 123 fishing licenses for Northern Atlantic albacore, including longliners, pole-and-line vessels and trawlers. Roughly 10% of the annual catch in 2021 consists of Northern Albacore, which corresponds to 5 397,220 t (see **Table 1**), predominantly harvested by paired mid-water pelagic

trawls. French vessels do not actively fish for Southern Atlantic albacore, and report only incidental and/or residual catches. Mediterranean albacore are caught very accidentally and infrequently by French longliners. In 2021, France issued 7 fishing licenses for Mediterranean albacore.

Tropical tunas: In 2021, France issued 37 fishing licenses for Tropical tunas, including 10 licences for purse seiners superior to 60 meters in length overall, 1 bait-boat, 26 longliners or other artisanal vessels superior to 20 meters in length overall. The estimated total landings of tropical tunas (excluding temperate tuna, i.e. albacore tuna), in 2021 reached 29 017 t with 325 t for the bait boat fishery and 28 792 t for the purse seine fishery (**Table 3**). The skipjack is the dominant species for the bait boat fishery with a contribution of 50% of total landings.

The estimates of landings presented in this section for the French tropical tuna purse seine fleet are based on the T3 process and depend on the length sampling at landing ports. The sampling protocol for length collection of tuna target species is implemented to optimize the accuracy of estimates of tuna catches per species for the two-fishing mode (free school and FAD). The T3 process was developed in the framework of RCG LP in collaboration with Senegal, Spain, Seychelles and France. In 2021, we have updated a new sampling protocol, which aims to increase the collected data quality. A new modeling of the species composition in catch and a computation of catch estimates is almost finalized. This process was integrated in a new T3 software available in version 1.0.0².

The fishing activity of the purse seine fishery corresponds to two fishing modes: the free school activity (FSC) and the fishing on floating objects (FOBs) either natural or principally man-made and called fish aggregating devices (FAD). The time series of the purse seiners' catch are displayed in **Figure 1**.

The deployment of Fishing Aggregating Devices (FADs) has been declared in logbooks of the purse seiners and supply vessel since 2014. In 2017, the supply vessel with a French flag left the Atlantic Ocean to the Indian Ocean. The total number of FAD deployment increased around 2 500 in 2017, corresponding to an average of 250 per vessel. In 2021, the total number of deployments estimated was 1789, corresponding to an average of 198 per vessel.

The volume of targeted species landings per fishing mode in 2021 reached 10 028 t (34,83% of the total landings of the French purse seine fishery) and 18 764 t (67,17 of the total landings of the French purse seine fishery) for the free school and the FAD fishing modes, respectively. However, the catch composition in landings differs dramatically between fishing modes (**Table 4**). Catch composition on FSC was usually dominated by yellowfin tuna where as it was dominated by skipjack tuna on FOB. In 2020, catches on FSC, yellowfin tuna represented 89% of the total while skipjack and bigeye tunas represented 4,46% and 6,06% of catches, respectively. Catches for the FAD fishing mode were dominated by skipjack tuna representing 75,34% of the catch, while yellowfin and bigeye tunas represented 14,93% and 6,87% of catches, respectively (**Table 4**).

There is also a part of the catch that is sold on the local market. The estimation methodology is developed in (Chavance *et al.*, 2015) and (Duparc *et al.*, 2022). This estimation represents 4 693 t of tuna for the French vessel (**Table 5**).

Finally, the geographical distributions of purse seine catches par species and per fishing mode are displayed on the **Figure 2**.

The following sources of information are used for deriving fisheries statistics:

- French fleet register: vessel characteristic (length overall, kilowatt, gross tonnage, age of the vessel), geographical indicator, total number of vessels
- Logbooks, with a coverage of 100% transmitted by the fishing industry aiming to discriminate fishing activity and fishing research for schools.
- Sales note data (total weight and value of landings by species) transmitted by the industry.
- Geo-localization data (including VMS data) used to organize the sampling stratification and the correction of data entry of logbook data in the dedicated database.

² Depetris, Mathieu, Duparc, Antoine, Cauquil, Pascal, Floc'h, Laurent, & Lebranchu, Julien. (2022). t3: A R package for processing tropical tuna fisheries data (1.0.0). Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6476877>

The definition of the reference fleet population follows the definition set by Paragraph 5 a) of the Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/909³ of 18 February 2019 establishing the list of mandatory research surveys and thresholds for the purposes of the multiannual Union programme for the collection and management of data in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors for the period 2020-2021, in order to have a comprehensive view of the fishing activity applied during the year.

The French Research Institute for Development (IRD in French) is responsible of the whole collection of activity variables for the French tropical purse seine fishery: effort, landings, and observer data. In the Atlantic Ocean, IRD has a representative of technical staff based in Abidjan (Ivory Coast), backed by a support team in Sète (France), responsible for the overall coordination of activities plus the consolidation and processing of the data. A service provider on field administratively manages the local team in charge of data collection. The coordination of activities between the various landing ports (e.g. Abidjan, Dakar, Tema) is handled by IRD technician based in Abidjan. Conventional assessments (e.g. catches by species) are carried out in accordance with the standards laid down by ICCAT applying a processing suite called “T3”, specifically adapted to the sampling procedures and described below.

The coverage of the purse seine fishery includes to the fishing trips of all the French purse seiners landing in the main harbors, for the South Eastern part of the Atlantic Ocean. For landed catches, the sampling unit considered is the brine freezing well (or tank) in which the tunas are stored frozen after having been caught. A typical well contains about 60-70 t of catches and French purse seiners have from 14 to 18 wells, storing a maximum of about 1 250 t. The whole vessel (i.e. all wells combined) have not been used as sampling unit in this methodology as the data required by IOTC need to be geo-referenced on a grid of squares of 1°. A typical purse seine fishing trip lasts 6-10 weeks spanning about 20-30 squares of 1° during a trip.

The coverage for the bait boat fishery includes all the fishing trips of the entire French bait boats landing in Dakar (Senegal) only. All landings are monitored. The frame population is a sample of unloading days for the species composition.

Sampling protocol to implement the “T3” process to estimate catches of the main tuna species: In the case of tropical tuna fisheries, it is imperative to estimate the species composition of landings insofar as these are weighted according to commercial categories based more on length size than on species, which is a major source of bias. The catch for each species are estimated by cross-correlation of information from fishing logbooks, VMS data and information about landings provided by the producer organization, as well as from the sampling of species composition at the landing site. Sampling is carried out in port, and then pooled for estimates of the length and species compositions of landings based on pre-defined spatial and temporal strata according to the type of association (fishing mode) and the weight category of the individuals. This involves a minimum number of samples for each stratum, and a predetermined population of individuals for each sample which differs according to the fishing mode. Adherence to these procedures results in an important number of sampled and measured individuals, this arises from the fact that in order to achieve a reasonable level of precision for the estimation of the species composition necessary to examine a large number of individuals for each sample (500 for log sets, 200 for free school sets). When the number of samples is considered insufficient, a substitution procedure follows ocean-based schemes that vary between size and species composition.

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 fish categories not processed at the cannery.

The size frequency distributions for the three species collected in 2021 either for both FOB-associated and FSC fishing sets are quite similar with the average frequency distributions observed for the period 2015-2020 (**Figure 3**).

Sharks: The French fleet occasionally catches sharks. In 2021 the total capture of shark and ray species amounts to 245,5 t (**Table 1**), which corresponds to 0,52% of the total catch. The sharks taken as bycatch in the purse seiners fishery are predominantly Silky sharks (33,18%), of which more than two-thirds were discarded alive, and common Threshers (27%) which were landed by 100%. Blue shark corresponds to 18,77% of all shark and ray captures and were predominantly landed. Endangered and critically endangered species yield roughly 10% of the total shark and ray catch, of which half was discarded alive, such as the Great hammerhead and Whale shark. The *Smoothtail mobula* shows the highest percentage of dead discard of roughly 80%.

³ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/909 of 18 February 2019 establishing the list of mandatory research surveys and thresholds for the purposes of the multiannual Union programme for the collection and management of data in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors. OJ L 145, 4.6.2019, p. 21–26.

Fishing in the French Antilles

Fishing for large pelagic fish has traditionally been practiced 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, Atlantic blue marlin and yellowfin tuna. These three species accounts 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 was 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 off between June and December.

An ongoing catch assessment survey operated by the fisheries information system (SIH) of Ifremer, implemented from 2008, allows a robust estimation of catches and effort for all fisheries in this area. Results have been aggregated with the other landing data collected by French fisheries in the North Atlantic for ICCAT species.

The data on historical catch statistics of Atlantic blue marlin has recently been revised to provide best estimations in the ICCAT database. French catches in Guadeloupe and Martinique amount to 99,39 t for the year 2021.

EU-Spain

Spanish fleet mainly targets tropical tuna (skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tuna), albacore, swordfish and Bluefin tuna). It also harvests commercial sharks species (i.e. blue shark and shortfin mako) as bycatch in swordfish fisheries. It is composed of purse seiners, longline, surface longline, drifting longline, industrial and artisanal bait-boats, and traps.

Landings of the main tuna and tuna-like species by the EU-Spain fleets fishing in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea in 2021 were preliminary estimated by the Fisheries National Authority (General Secretariat of Fisheries) at 89 568 t (91 803 t in 2020, and 104 783 t in 2019) (**Table 6**). In addition, 30 565 t of other oceanic pelagic species (28 995 t in 2020) were caught in association with these fisheries, with 29 916 t (27 075 t in 2020) of blue shark, 649 t (1 669 t in 2020) of shortfin mako and 0,14 t (8,5 t in 2020) of other pelagic sharks.

Tropical tunas

Purse seine fishery: The EU-Spain 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.

Senegal baitboat fishery: This fleet 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.

Canary Islands baitboat fishery: This 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.

Temperate tunas

Atlantic Bluefin tuna: Atlantic Bluefin tuna catches in the Eastern Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea in 2021 by the EU-Spain fleets totalled 6 181,97 t. In the Atlantic Ocean, catches 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, most of the catches take place by purse seine, followed by artisanal handline and longline. The main fishing grounds are the area around the Balearic Islands and the Alboran Sea.

Albacore tuna: Albacore tuna catch in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea in 2021 totalled 17 354,68 t. In the northeastern Atlantic, the surface fishery consists of approximately 400 artisanal baiboat and trolling vessels with base ports in the Cantabrian Sea and the coast of Galicia. This species is also caught occasionally in the surface longline fisheries targeting swordfish in the Atlantic Ocean. In the area around the Canary Islands albacore tuna is caught in the baitboat fishery, and in the Mediterranean Sea it can be caught by longline, trolling and other minor gears.

Swordfish: Swordfish catches in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea totalled 9 054,25 t in 2021. The annual catch in the Atlantic Ocean by surface longline was 7 704,33 t (3 234,82 t and 4 469,51 t from the north and south Atlantic stocks, respectively). Total catch in the Mediterranean Sea was estimated at 1 349,92 t. In the Mediterranean Sea, swordfish is also mainly caught by drifting longline, 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 the specimens and a reduction of the by-catch in relation to previous periods.

Small tuna species: 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. Total small tuna catches by EU-Spain in 2021 was estimated at 2 537,91 t.

Sharks: Nominal pelagic shark catches in 2021 was 30 565 t, with blue shark accounting for 94 % of the total (29 916 t) and shortfin mako for 5,9 % (649 t). Catches of other species/group were 0,14 t. Catches of porbeagle and of the genera *Alopias*, *Carcharhinus* and *Sphyrna* were null.

1.2 EU fleet operating exclusively in the Mediterranean Sea

The EU fleet operating exclusively in the Mediterranean is composed by the Croatian, Cypriot, Greek, Italian and Maltese fleets and targets bluefin tuna, Mediterranean swordfish and Mediterranean albacore.

1.2.1 EU Croatia

The Croatian fleet mainly targets Bluefin tuna and swordfish. Other ICCAT species are taken as bycatch in these operations.

Bluefin tuna: The Adriatic represents a feeding (nursery) ground for juvenile Bluefin tuna, where they come for feeding while the mature individuals leave Adriatic for spawning in Mediterranean. Natural migration and ecology of the species are the reasons why during the Bluefin tuna purse seine season there are only juvenile schools present in the Adriatic.

Behavior 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 Purse seine vessels are small with an average between 600 and 870 specimens per catch depending on the season (based on the analysis of 5 fishing seasons: 2014-2018).

Because of the lack of aggregation in large shoals, 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.

Generally, no major changes in fishing patterns were observed in 2021 as compared to 2020 in BFT fishery segments. Total Croatian catch of BFT in 2021 in commercial fisheries was 907,42 t. Out of this amount, 90.0% was caught using purse seines for BFT (PSFB), i.e. 816,67 t. The remaining amount was caught in targeted BFT fishery by coastal artisanal LL/HL fleet (77,64 t), while 5,8 t was caught as bycatch in fishery targeting Med SWO by authorised LL fleet, and in small pelagics fishery (PSFS).

Total number of vessels authorized for participation in BFT fishery in 2021 was 30, out of which 18 were purse seiners, and 12 were hook and line vessels. All the purse seine (PS) vessels were a part of a single JFO.

The last day within the 2021 PS BFT fishing season with the registered catch was 24 June. Total possible number of days of fishing season (according to legal framework) was 51, while in practice the season lasted for 30 days. Out of this number, 29 days in 2021 PS BFT campaign were days with fishing effort and out of that, only 19 days

with registered catch (61,3% of “successful days”). The number of fishing days with fishing effort has significantly increased in 2021 in comparison to previous years. There were total of 130 individual catches in 2021 BFT PS campaign with average of 7.22 catches per each vessel, and the average size of the catches further decreased and remained small (6,29 t). In conclusion, the number of individual catches was significantly higher in 2021 (130) in comparison to 2020 (84) with corresponding decrease of sizes of individual catches in 2021 (6,29 t) in comparison to 2020 (9,85 t). These data indicate significantly diffused stock in 2021.

Data show that the PS fleet did not experience major difficulties in quota utilisation during the 2021 fishing campaign. The quota utilisation of PS fleet was 98%. Other numbers showing fleet activity (days with effort and days with catch) have no significant change in trend.

Catch dynamic and observed catch rates per vessel again demonstrated that the Adriatic PS fishery needs to be distinguished from Mediterranean in terms of fleet efficiency and present catch rates. BFT PS fishery in Adriatic Sea should be considered specific in comparison to the rest of Mediterranean. According to observations, it appears that the shoals of juvenile BFT are small and scattered and their behaviour is strongly dependent on the weather conditions, whereas success of the campaign might depend on various factors including in particular:

- Stable and warm weather combined with calm air ensure for adequate schooling of tuna in warm surface waters.
- Sufficient fleet capacity in terms of number of vessels can compensate for the rather stable catch rate of Adriatic fleet targeting juveniles and should therefore follow the increase of the quota.
- Sufficient length of the fishing season can compensate for the limited fleet capacity and possible bad weather conditions.

Swordfish: Catches of SWO amounted to 25,35 t in 2021 which makes an increase of 9.6% in comparison to 2020 (23,13t). The total number of vessels authorised for longline (LL) MED SWO fishing was 20 and for HL Med SWO fishing also 20. For the SWO fishery, a set of national rules is in place so as to ensure better monitoring and control of this fleet segment (fishing season from 9 April to 31 December, obligation of the VMS and e-/m-logbook for the LL fleet, 500-600 hooks limitation per vessel).

1.2.2 EU Cyprus

Cyprus fleet targets 3 main ICCAT species, those been eastern Bluefin tuna, Mediterranean Swordfish and Mediterranean Albacore. Small tunas and sharks are not targeted by the Cypriot fleet, but sometimes by-catches may occur in negligible quantities. Catch and effort data are obtained from the Electronic Reporting System (ERS), Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), BCDs and sales. Discard data are obtained from ERS records and are also estimated from on-board observer records. Recreational catches (only ALB) are estimated from control inspections and surveys. These sources cover the total effort and catch of the Cypriot fleet in local and distant waters. The main problem of this system is the large number of sources that need to be combined to create the requested reports.

The large pelagic fleet is consisted of 41 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. The total catches for the 3 main species (Eastern Bluefin tuna, Mediterranean swordfish and Mediterranean albacore) reported by Cyprus and regulated by ICCAT in the Mediterranean amounted to around 737 t.

No major change occurred in the large pelagic fleet in 2021. The total catches for 2021 marked a decrease of 94 t compared to 2020. Catches of Bluefin tuna remained around the same levels, catches of swordfish presented a significant increase of around 25 t while albacore catches presented a decrease of 73 t compared to 2020.

Bluefin Tuna: Bluefin Tuna catches in 2021 were around 169 t which corresponds to 22,9 % of the total catches. Out of that almost 74 t were caught by the LL fleet and the remaining 95 t by the purse seine.

Swordfish: Mediterranean Swordfish catches in 2021 were around 55 t, which corresponds to 7,6 % of the total catches. Swordfish catches in 2021 presented a significant increase compared to 2020.

Albacore: Mediterranean albacore is the main species targeted by Cyprus long line fleet. In 2021, 513 t were landed by the LL fleet which amounts to around 69,4% of the total landings of the large pelagic fleet. Another 60 t approximately of albacore are caught by recreational fisheries (estimated by surveys – published). Albacore catches in 2021 presented a small decrease compared to 2020.

Small Tunas: Small tunas are not targeted by the Cypriot fleet, but sometimes by-catches may occur in negligible quantities.

Sharks: Sharks are not targeted by the Cypriot fleet but, sometimes by-catches may occur in negligible quantities. Although shark catches by Cyprus fishing vessels are negligible, sharks are considered priority species under Data Collection and are recorded whenever observed during on-board and landing biological sampling.

1.2.3 EU Greece

The Greek tuna-related fishery is characterized by various vessel types with quite a variety in length and fishing gears used, as well as landing sites in many different locations, depending on the seasonal and local abundance of the target species.

The Greek tuna-related fleets exploit mainly the Aegean & Ionian Seas and the Sea of Crete but may occasionally extend their activities to the international waters of the Mediterranean Sea. The Eastern Bluefin tuna, the Mediterranean swordfish and the Mediterranean albacore are the main target species of the large pelagic fisheries which are mainly caught by means of drifting longlines and handlines. Small tuna-like species, mainly bonitos (BON), little tunas (LTA) and frigate tunas (FRI) are mainly caught by purse-seiners. The Bluefin tuna fishery is carried out by a limited number of vessels, mainly during winter and spring months, while all other tuna-like fisheries (including Mediterranean albacore) are spatially and temporally limited. Fishing for small tunas in particular, is carried out on an opportunistic basis.

The monitoring & control system is very demanding due to the high number of landing sites dispersed all along the huge Greek coastline (for year 2021, 95 designated ports for Bluefin tuna and 252 designated ports for swordfish and various other species, according to the obligation of art. 22 of the EU Reg. 1967/2006). The system is being considerably improved every year, with the introduction of the ERS being the critical step in the recording of the quantities, monitoring and inspection of managed species, especially BFT.

There are no significant changes since last year in the large pelagic fisheries and fishing patterns (fleet characteristics, target species, fishing gears) remained the same.

For 2021, a total of 272 fishing vessels have been authorised to operate in large-pelagic fisheries, slightly increased in comparison to 2020 (248) by 9,7%. 162 longliners and 13 purse seiners participated in fishing activities and reported catches.

Due to the increased interest of fishermen for the Bluefin tuna fishery, a total of 113 fishing vessels (20 vessels more than in 2020) have been authorised to fish for Bluefin tuna in 2021, by means of drifting surface longlines and handlines. The total landings of Bluefin tuna have reached the amount of 327,12 t, appearing a decrease of 26,47 t in comparison to 2020 catches, while the adjusted Greek Bluefin tuna quota of 2021 has been outreached by 8,59 t (overfishing). The total Bluefin tuna fishing effort in 2021 is estimated to have reached up to 1 113 fishing days.

Furthermore, 252 fishing vessels have been authorised in 2021 to fish for Med-SWO by drifting surface longlines with total landings of 685,51 t, and 253 fishing vessels have been authorized to fish for Mediterranean albacore by drifting surface longlines, with total catches of 182,42 t.

Finally, the small-tunas catches in 2021 have reached the amount of 815,88 t.

As regards bluefin tuna farming, none of the 2 authorized and declared to ICCAT Greek Bluefin tuna farms have been operational during 2021.

1.2.3 EU Italy

In 2021, the Italian BFT fleet consisted of 21 purse seiners, 40 long liners and 5 traps. No significant changes have been observed in the fisheries and fishing patterns compared to previous years. In line with the previous years, the available quota has been allocated by the Italian Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry. The authorized companies to carry out fattening operations were 18, but no one was operational.

Bluefin tuna: The total Bluefin catch in 2021 was 4 698 t. In accordance with the quota allocation, the most of Bluefin tuna was caught by purse seiners (3 651,5 t; 75%), whereas longline accounted for 12% of the Bluefin catch (562,3 t) and traps for 7,5% (243 t).

Swordfish and other tuna and tuna like species: Considering also other fishing activities carried out by different sectors, the total catch of swordfish was 2 016,06 tons and Mediterranean albacore was almost 1 192,42 tons.

1.2.4 EU Malta

EU Malta targets three main ICCAT regulated species in the Mediterranean Sea: eastern bluefin tuna, swordfish and albacore, as well as, other species, in particular small tunas, such as bonito, bullet Tuna, dolphinfish, little tunny and skipjack tuna. The Maltese fleet use a wide range of fishing gears, such as lampara nets, purse seines, trammel-nets, set gill nets, longlines, trolling lines and sport fishing gears (rod and reel).

In 2021 there were no significant changes in the fishing patterns of the Maltese fishing fleet which is mostly composed of Artisanal fishing vessels. There were also no new developments in these fisheries that may have significant effects on the fishing effort and impact for the main ICCAT species. The composition of catches displays some differences compared to the previous year (**Table 7**) for the main ICCAT species for the Maltese fleet.

Bluefin tuna: EU Malta fleet exploits the Mediterranean stock of this species with one purse seiner and a fleet of long liners. As highlighted in **Table 7**, no significant changes were reported between years 2020 and 2021 in Bluefin tuna catches made by EU-Malta.

Swordfish: EU Malta exploits the Mediterranean swordfish stock by long liners. As shown in **Table 7**, Maltese catches of the Mediterranean Swordfish stock increased in 2021 by around 8.25% compared to the catches from 2020. This minimal increase in the catches between years 2020 and 2021 amount has to be reviewed through standardised CPUE values to have a better indication if the increase can be linked to any potential changes in the total biomass of Mediterranean SWO.

Albacore: The Mediterranean stock is exploited at a low extent by the Maltese fleet by the use of longlines when compared EU member states. As shown in **Table 7**, Maltese catches of the Mediterranean Albacore stock increased by 166% in 2021 compared to the catches from 2020. This increase has to be further analysed by taking into consideration standardised fishing effort values together with past catches to be able to detect if this change is due to a one time increase or if there is a significant increasing trend for the catches of this species.

Small Tunas: EU Malta catches of the most significant species of small tunas amounted to 225,71 tonnes in 2021. These species are Dolphinfish (DOL), Atlantic Bonito (BON), Bullet Tuna (BLT) and Little Tunny (LTA) (**Table 8**). These small tuna species are exploited by artisanal fleets. In addition, 6 t of skipjack were caught in 2021.

Sharks: The most relevant EU Malta catches of sharks in the ICCAT Convention Area correspond to blue shark by-catches (1 178 t in 2021) from swordfish and Bluefin longliners operating in the Mediterranean. Compared to the EU Malta's catches for this species in 2020 (2 337 t) it represents a decrease of 49.59% in blue shark catch.

1.3 EU fleet operating exclusively in the Atlantic

1.3.1 EU Ireland

The Irish fishery for tunas and tuna like fishes is restricted to a commercial fishery for northern albacore tuna, north of latitude 5°N and a dedicated catch, conventional tag and release programme for the purposes of collecting data on ABFT in Irish coastal waters.

Albacore tuna: The Irish albacore tuna fishery is targeted almost exclusively using mid-water pair trawls. The number of boats licensed was 41 in 2021 and 29 of these vessels participated in the fishery. A total catch of 2 879,4 t was taken from a total quota of 3 316 t for a total of 109 trips (1058 days at sea). In 2021, Irish boats stayed offshore of France and Spain for the full season and landed almost of their catch in those countries. Working with the Irish tuna fisheries improvement project (FIP) Ireland was unable to put a sampler onboard due to COVID-19 but a total of 5 sampling trips were made at sea by "self-sampling". Data was also collected from 1 port samples for 1 trip landed into Ireland.

The reported 2021 catch was about 2% lower than the level of landings the previous year (2938 t) and below the Irish quota (3316 t). A total of 8,74 t of broadbill swordfish and 16,08 t of Bluefin tuna were reported as bycatch in the Irish northern albacore fishery.

Atlantic Bluefin tuna (ABFT): Since 2016, a satellite Bluefin tuna tagging program is ongoing in collaboration with ICCAT and Stanford University (USA) in the northwestern waters of Ireland. In 2018, ICCAT permitted countries in the North-East Atlantic without a Bluefin quota to authorise a limited number of sport vessels to target bluefin tuna with the purpose of “tag and release” without the need to allocate a country-specific quota. In 2019, Ireland initiated a conventional tagging programme to implement, co-ordinate and oversee “catch, tag and release” of ABFT by authorised angling charter skippers.

In 2021, following an application process, 22 experienced charter skippers were authorised under a State issues Section 14 authorisation to operate a catch, tag and release Bluefin charter fishery. Anglers were permitted to participate in the fishery as paying customers on-board vessels of authorised skippers. Authorised skippers were based in ports along the Northwest, West and South coasts. A mandatory training course was developed by state agencies for participating skippers and took place online in 2021 via video. Skippers were required to pass a short test on each module to pass the course and a live interactive on-line session with contributions from all collaborative partners in the programme was held subsequently to answer any queries which individual skippers may have had. The training course encompassed an introduction to ICCAT and Bluefin tagging research, Bluefin welfare, required angling gear and best practice, Bluefin handling and tagging techniques, legislation, and data collection. This course was expanded in 2021 to include information on the regulations regarding angling near cetaceans.

1.3.2 EU Netherlands

The fishing vessels of EU Netherlands are actively fishing in the ICCAT Convention area. Although they do not target the species that are regulated by ICCAT, there is bycatch which mostly contains small tunas. These species are mainly caught by trawlers operating in Morocco. The fishing gears used by the Dutch fleet are mid-water trawls and trawls. In 2021 the Netherlands requested for registration of two vessels involved in the transportation of tuna and tuna-like species. They have been taken up in the ICCAT register of non-fishing vessels. In May 2021 one of these vessels was exported. EU Netherlands has no statistical data collection system implemented to monitor the tuna fisheries since its fleet does not target ICCAT species. It provides however the Task I and II reports with data about the bycatch of species regulated by ICCAT.

1.3.3 EU Portugal

EU Portugal targets eastern bluefin tuna, skipjack, yellowfin tuna, bigeye, albacore, swordfish, marlins and also harvests blue shark as bycatch. 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. In 2021, no major changes occurred in ICCAT fisheries.

North Atlantic swordfish: The Portuguese share of SWO quota is 13,146% of the EU quota. In 2021 the initial PT quota was 1 010,29 t. The bulk of this quota (66%) is available for the mainland longliners and allocated per vessel (a small amount is available for by-catch). As for the remainder of this quota, it is available for Azores and Madeira as a global quota (but not allocated per vessel).

The recent decreasing trend of this stock poses serious concerns to the PT longline fleet as it becomes more and more evident that the current quota level is scarce to the needs of this segment. As a consequence, there is an increasing necessity to target other species to compensate the loss of SWO quota and to mitigate the unbalances generated by this decrease. It is worth to note a continuous reduction of all ICCAT species of economic interest to the PT industry, including by-catch species that, despite collateral in the surface longline fishery, also contribute to maintain the fishery economically and socially viable.

Blue shark is currently supporting the Portuguese surface longline segment and it is anticipated that its importance as a fishing resource will increase during the upcoming years. It is also worth to mention that EU Portugal fully uses its N-SWO share, thus being more exposed to any TAC fluctuations.

In terms of fishing effort no significant changes from the current situation have been observed. Portuguese Administration will continue to swap fishing possibilities with other MS, namely with Spain, in order to obtain additional fishing opportunities for this stock.

South Atlantic swordfish: Portugal has an allocation key of 5,68% of the EU quota. In 2021 the quota allocated to Portugal was 298,12 t. The bulk of this quota is utilized by the authorized vessels to target S-swordfish (81% of the quota), according with a predefined allocation key, and the remainder of the quota is used for bycatch. The catch in 2021 was 223,61 t.

Bigeye tuna: In 2021 the starting quota was 3 133,93t (according with ICCAT's carry-over/deduction rules). This quota is mainly caught by the pole and line vessels and handliners/artisanal fleets of the Autonomous Regions of Azores and Madeira. The catch in 2021 was 3 122,6 t. It is a crucial stock for these fleet segments and the continuous decrease of this TAC in the last years caused apprehension and worries bearing in mind plausible and negative socio-economic impacts in both regions, highly dependent of this stock and without credible alternatives to this species. The reasons for this stock's collapse have been already investigated by ICCAT's SCRS.

No changes in the current fishing pattern for this stock have been observed and the Portuguese Administration will continue to promote swaps with other MS in order to obtain additional fishing possibilities of this stock whenever necessary, bearing in mind the intermittent occurrence of BET in Portuguese waters in the last years due to FAD barriers. Although, if it's spatial distribution continues to be affected by the massive use of FADs in the Gulf of Guinea, preventing the juveniles of following its regular course a shift of the relevant fleet to Northern albacore is foreseen.

North Atlantic albacore tuna: The catch in 2021 was 501,38 t. Due to the necessity of obtaining bigeye tuna and North Atlantic swordfish for the Portuguese fleet, the North Atlantic albacore has become an important currency in the swapping process. The continuous lack of occurrence of bigeye in the waters around Azores and Madeira in recent years led to an increasing importance of this stock. If more stringent measures are adopted for bigeye or if its spatial distribution continues to be affected by the massive use of FADs in the Gulf of Guinea, preventing the juveniles of following its regular course we foresee a shift of the relevant fleet to North Atlantic Albacore.

South Atlantic albacore tuna: EU Portugal holds 34,5% of the EU quota. In 2021, the starting quota was 633,940t. This quota remained unchanged. This southern component is utilized by the surface longliners operating in the southern hemisphere. The number of vessels engaged in fishing activities in this area is not comparable to the north hemisphere. Due to the growing need to obtain North Atlantic swordfish and bigeye tuna quota, this stock is usually utilized as a trade-off for both species. The likely reduction of BET in the upcoming years will inflate the importance of this stock as currency for obtaining North Atlantic swordfish and/or bigeye tuna.

Eastern bluefin tuna: In 2021, the Portuguese quota was 572,97t. The bulk of this quota was allocated to the traps. The catch in 2021 was 583,2 t. EU Portugal only has directed fishery, by artisanal/baitboats, in the outermost regions of Azores and Madeira within the terms and conditions stated in the E-BFT PT fishing and capacity plans. This fishery for EU PT is foreseen in Rec. 19-04, subparagraph b) of paragraph 19. All other fishing segments are allowed to catch this species as by-catch within the limits established for accidental catches.

Billfishes (blue marlin/white marlin): Billfish are not targeted and catches result from by-catch. EU Portugal holds 10,27% of the blue marlin EU bycatch quota. In 2021 a quota of 46,21 t was available to the Portuguese fleet and the bycatch was 37,2 t. Due to the continued decrease level of fishing possibilities available to national longliners, these opportunistic catches are an important add-on that contributes to bring the longline fishery social and economically viable.

As for white marlin, in 2021, EU Portugal held 38,29% of the EU quota. The bycatch of white marlin in 2021 was 9,3 t. Due to the overfishing of other EU Member States and ICCAT's payback rules, this quota was not available to the PT fleet, preventing PRT longliners from an economic benefit of eventual bycatch of this species.

Blue shark (North and South Atlantic): Blue shark is taken by longliners as a bycatch of the swordfish fishery. Hence these stocks are considered as strategic for the Portuguese longline fleet. In 2021, the bycatch of blue shark was 9 824 t.

Shortfin mako (North and South Atlantic): Like blue shark, shortfin mako is not a targeted species, although incidentally catches do occur (650 t in 2021). In the last decade, the Portuguese fleet has drastically reduced catches of shortfin mako. In order to operationalize paragraph 3 of Rec. 19-06 the administration has forbidden the capture of mako shark since September of 2021 due to the status of the stock. The approach followed by the Portuguese Administration has produced some results, with monitoring elements soon to be added, such as the measures needed to implement the electronic monitoring system, in line with the objectives of the above Recommendation, which, due to the constraints of the COVID-19 pandemic, have been delayed.

1.4 Fishing effort

This section provides information on fishing effort for some EU fleets.

1.4.1 EU Cyprus

The Cypriot longline fleet engaged in the large pelagic fisheries realized 1.207 fishing trips with 2.515.700 hooks, while the purse seine fleet undertook 4 trips.

1.4.2 EU FR

Eleven vessels of the French fleet targeting tropical tunas operated in the Eastern Atlantic Ocean, with 1 bait-boat (BB) and 9 purse seiners (PS). This fishing fleet (1 BB and 9 PS) was composed of two vessels of carrying capacity (CC) of 600-800 t, 6 vessels of CC 800-1 200 t, and 2 vessels of CC >1,200 t. The total capacity in 2020, weighted by the months of activity for each vessel, is 9,401 t (**Table 9**).

The number of fishing trips for the French purse seiners was 89 (including trips which have begun in 2019 but finished in 2020 and also trip started in 2020 and finished in 2021). The number of days at sea reached 2,750. These days at sea represent a total nominal effort expressed in terms of fishing days and searching days of 2,052 and 1,741, respectively (**Figure 4**) representing a decrease compared to the nominal fishing effort values estimated in 2019 due to COVID-19 pandemic.

During these fishing days, a total of 1,547 fishing sets were realized, with 1,312 positive sets (i.e. with marketable target tunas in the net) and 235 null sets representing a percentage of positive and null sets of 84,8% and 15,2%, 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 697 on FOBs (mainly FADs) and 850 on FSC representing 45% and 55 % of total sets respectively (**Figure 5**).

The French bait boat active in the Eastern part of the Central Atlantic Ocean realized 10 fishing trips (23 in 2019), representing a total of 133 fishing days (274 fishing days in 2019). This fishing vessel landed 899 tons on both major and minor tunas.

1.4.3 EU Ireland

The number of albacore boats licensed in 2021 was 41, down from 48 vessels in 2020. The number of recreational vessel licenses available for the Bluefin tuna Catch, Conventional tag and Release Programme was capped at 25 licenses. 22 skippers participated in the programme in 2021.

Section 14 authorisations were limited to the open season only (1st July - 12th November 2021). A total of 336 Bluefin fishing trips were undertaken and 242 Atlantic Bluefin tuna were tagged during the open season. A further 43 tuna were hooked but not tagged, largely because they were lost before being brought alongside. On 9 occasions, bluefin tuna were brought alongside and measured but the fish were not tagged for technical reasons. No other species were caught as by-catch. Zero mortalities were recorded in 2021. Number of tuna tagged was much lower than those reported in 2020, with 242 fish tagged in 2021 versus 685 fish tagged in 2020. Fishing effort reached its highest level to date despite a continued reduction in international tourism due to the Covid-19 pandemic. However, CPUE and the percentage of successful trips fell to the lowest levels. A successful trip was defined as any trip with at least one Bluefin tagged. 2021 was the least productive year to date in terms of CPUE and percentage of successful trips. For the first time, less than 1 fish was caught per trip (CPUE of 0,72). The maximum CPUE in any week was also at its lowest (1,8 fish per trip) and the highest percentage of unsuccessful trips were recorded (38,4%). In the Northwest, the highest CPUEs were late September and mid-October. In the South in 2021 fishing was limited up to the last week in August. There was a short-lived appearance of Bluefin in September and a few individuals were tagged in October. At the end of the season, in the South several boats undertook Bluefin angling trips but with no returns. Along the west coast in 2021 few sightings were reported and in combination with low fishing effort, only one bluefin was tagged.

1.4.4 EU Malta

The maximum duration of each fishing trip by Maltese vessels was three fishing days and the maximum number of hooks used by each authorised vessel was 1 800 hooks.

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 205 442 t in 2021. This corresponds to an increase of 3.8% compared to the previous year. Similar to 2020, some 46% of these catches correspond to tropical tunas (yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack), 20% to commercial sharks (blue shark mainly and shortfin mako) and 14% to albacore.

While catches of skipjack, blue shark, bigeye tuna, shortfin mako and albacore tuna increased by 32%, 28%, 3%, 1.5% and 1% respectively compared to 2020, catches of yellowfin tuna and swordfish decreased by 38% and 4% respectively. The EU catches by species are shown in **Table 10**. The catches of the EU fleet by gear and species are shown in **Table 11**.

2.1.1 Bluefin tuna

No major changes have been reported in the Bluefin tuna fishery. The dynamics of the season and its overall length can be attributed to the overall weather situation and the behavior of the fish. The composition of the EU fleet targeting Bluefin tuna is showed in **Table 12**. The EU catches of the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Bluefin tuna in 2021 amounted to 19 134 t (**Table 13**). The EU catches of Bluefin tuna in 2021 remained rather stable compared to the previous year (**Figure 6**).

2.1.2 Swordfish

The EU catches of swordfish in the three different stocks (Northern Atlantic, Southern Atlantic and Mediterranean) amounted to 14 822 t (**Table 14**). The EU swordfish catches in 2021 decreased by approximately 4% compared to those in 2020. On a stock by stock basis, EU catches of the Mediterranean stock decreased by 5%, while for the Northern and Southern Atlantic stocks the catches decreased by 5% and 1% respectively (**Figure 7**).

2.1.3 Albacore

The Northern Atlantic fishery is the most important stock for the fleets from Spain, France, Portugal and Ireland operating with a variety of gears (mid-water twin trawlers, trollers, bait boats, pole and line and longlines). This species is also caught occasionally by the surface longline fisheries targeting swordfish in the Atlantic. In accordance with Annex VI of Regulation (EU) No 2020/123⁴, the distribution between the EU Member States of the maximum number of fishing vessels authorised to fish for Northern albacore as a target species in 2021 is shown in **Table 15**.

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.

In 2021, the total EU catches of the three different stocks (Northern Atlantic, Southern Atlantic and Mediterranean) amounted 28 266 t (**Table 16**), which represents a slight increase (1%) compared to 2020.

On a stock by stock basis, EU catches from the Northern and South Atlantic stocks in 2021 increased by 2% and 37% (from 41 t in 2020 to 57 t in 2021) respectively compared to 2020, while those from the Mediterranean stock decreased by 9% (**Figure 8**) compared to 2020.

2.1.4 Tropical tunas

Three EU fleets (EU Spain, EU France, and EU Portugal) exploit the multispecies fishery of tropical tunas. 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.

In accordance with Annex VI of Regulation (EU) No 2020/123 the maximum number of fishing vessels at least 20 meters length authorised to fish for bigeye tuna in the ICCAT Convention Area in 2021 is shown in **Table 17**.

⁴ Council Regulation (EU) 2020/123 of 30 January 2020 fixing for 2020 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.

In 2021, the catches of these species represented 46% of the EU catches in the ICCAT Convention area. EU catches of tropical tuna in the ICCAT Convention Area in 2021 are shown in **Table 18**. On a stock by stock basis, yellowfin tuna catches decreased by 36%, while for the skipjack and bigeye catches increased respectively by 35% and 3% compared to 2020 (**Figure 9**).

2.1.5 Billfish

Except in the case of the French Antilles fleet that actively fish for blue marlin, the EU fleet does not target blue, white marlin or sailfish and catches result from by-catch. These opportunistic catches are an important add-on for some particular fleets (i.e. the longline fishery of Madeira and Azores), and contribute to bringing them socially and economically viable. EU bycatch of blue marlin and white marlin in 2021 is shown in **Table 19**. Trends in blue and white marlin catch in recent years is shown in **Figure 10**. The EU fleets bycaught 100 t of blue marlin and 11 t of white marlin in 2021.

2.1.6 Small tunas

Small tuna species play a significant socio-economic role for artisanal fleets in the Mediterranean Sea, 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. The EU catches of the most significant species of small tunas amounted to 6 395 t including mainly frigate tuna (FRI), bullet tuna (BLT), Atlantic bonito (BON), dolphinfish (DOL) and little tunny (LTA) (**Table 20** and **Figure 11**).

2.1.7 Sharks

The most important species of shark caught by the EU fleets are blue shark and shortfin mako. Blue shark is mainly taken as bycatch by the Spanish and Portuguese fleets targeting swordfish and is the second most important stock for the EU fleet. Other fleets take blue shark as bycatch occasionally, such as the pelagic fleet of trawlers targeting Northern Atlantic albacore, or swordfish and Bluefin tuna longlines operating in the Mediterranean.

Similarly, shortfin mako is not a targeted species, however incidental catches do occur. In the last decade, the Portuguese and Spanish fleets have drastically reduced its catches of shortfin mako shark. As in 2020, the EU catches declined in 2021, due to the concerted action with the industry to avoid zones of high concentration of catches identified by fishermen.

The EU total catches for these two species amounted to 39 809 t for blue shark and 2 046 t for shortfin mako in 2021 (**Table 21**), and represent 20 % of the EU catches in the ICCAT Convention area. Compared to the previous year, there was an increase of 28% for blue shark and of 1,5 % for shortfin mako (**Figure 12**).

2.1.8 Incidental catches

The EU Regulation No1380/2013⁵ on the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) establishes the framework for the conservation of marine biological resources and the management of EU fisheries and EU fleets exploiting such resources in EU and in non-EU waters. Long term environmental sustainability of fisheries and aquaculture activities is one the key objectives of the CFP along the socio-economic sustainability. In particular, this policy introduces the implementation of the ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management aiming at ensuring that negative impacts of fishing activities on the marine ecosystem are minimised, and that aquaculture and fisheries activities avoid the degradation of the marine environment. In addition, the CFP introduced specific requirements for eliminating discards, as well as, reducing and mitigating incidental catches of non target and sensitive species such as sea mammals, sea turtles, sea birds etc. To that end, the CFP allows the adoption of a variety of conservation and management measures (eg, gears modifications, avoidance/deterrent devices, increased selectivity, spatial and temporal restrictions etc) for ensuring the protection of sensitive species. Furthermore, EU law, such as the Mediterranean Regulation - Regulation (EC) No 1967/2006⁶ -, focuses on the management and protection of marine resources in one specific region.

⁵ Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1954/2003 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2371/2002 and (EC) No 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585/EC. OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 22–61.

⁶ Council Regulation (EC) No 1967/2006 of 21 December 2006 concerning management measures for the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources in the Mediterranean Sea. OJ L 409, 30.12.2006, p. 11–85.

Regulation (EU) No 2019/1241⁷ provides for technical measures to contribute to the protection of sensitive species and sensitive habitats, including sea turtles. The overall objectives of this legislation include contributing to the objectives of the Habitats Directive. Sensitive species include those listed in **Annexes 2** and **4** to the Habitats Directive. This list includes for instance four species of sea turtles. EU has been protecting sea turtles by banning capturing or harming sea turtles in any way and by setting closed fishing areas, especially sensitive nesting areas. Under this Regulation an Action Plan is under development and will trigger a new impetus in addressing bycatch issues in fisheries.

Incidental catches of sea turtles, 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, henceforth quoted as DCF, implemented under the remit of Regulation (EU) 2017/1004⁸.

Some information related to 2021 activities can be found in **Annex 5**.

2.2 Sampling activities

In 2021, the EU undertook sampling activities concerning the main species under the competence of ICCAT targeted by its fleets. **Table 22** show the number of individuals of main species sampled in the EU fishing operations in 2021.

2.3 Fisheries research

2.3.1 The EU Data Collection Framework (DCF)

An EU-wide framework for the collection of fisheries data (DCF) is in place since the early 2000s. This Framework, is 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. It includes biological, environmental, economic, and social data, and lays-down guidelines to ensure accuracy, reliability and timeliness, safe storage and improved availability of data. Under this framework 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 addition, biological parameters are collected on stocks based on to end user requirements.

In order to ensure a harmonised and coherent collection of the information, scientists of the different EU Member States concerned by ICCAT fisheries are members of a regional coordination group – **Regional Coordination Group Large Pelagics**⁹ (RCG-LP) - which organises its work through intersessional subgroups and an annual technical meeting. 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.

2.3.2 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.

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 2021 an amount of more than 12 million Euro was spent by the EU for the implementation of the GBYP programme, with 1,200,000 € for the phase 12 for improving the scientific knowledge and assessment of Atlantic Bluefin tuna. EU Member states research laboratories are particularly active in the context of the GBYP Programme.

⁷ Regulation (EU) 2019/1241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on the conservation of fisheries resources and the protection of marine ecosystems through technical measures. OJ L 198, 25.7.2019, p. 105–201.

⁸ Regulation (EU) 2017/1004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 on the establishment of a Union framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector and support for scientific advice regarding the common fisheries policy and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 199/2008 (recast). OJ L 157, 20.6.2017, p. 1–21.

⁹ <https://www.fisheries-rcg.eu/rcg-lp/>

Additionally, the ICCAT AOTTP (Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tuna Tagging Programme) is funded by the European Union (DCI-FOOD/2015/361-161) for 90%. This project officially began in June 2015.

From the Voluntary Contributions currently ongoing since 2021, the following ones awarded to ICCAT in 2021:

- International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) – Capacity building - €300 000
- Development and capacity building within ICCAT-IOMS (Online Management System) - €100 000
- Atlantic-Wide Research Programme for Bluefin Tuna Phase 12 - €1 200 000
- ICCAT - Contribution to the organization of meetings (2022 annual and 2023 intersessional) - €700 000
- Strengthening the scientific basis on tuna and tuna-like species for decision-making in ICCAT - €450 000

2.3.3 EU Research and Technological Development Framework Programme and EU studies

The EU has supported several projects and studies in 2021:

- 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 (01.06.17-30.11.21) with relevance for ICCAT as well as the tuna related project SUSTUNTECH (01.05.2020-30.04.2024).

- Framework Contract for the provision of scientific advice in fisheries beyond EU waters (EASME/EMFF/2019/014)

In January 2020, EASME (now CINEA) and a Consortium of EU research institutes from France, Ireland, Portugal, The Netherlands, Spain and United Kingdom, signed a new 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 2020-2022 which follows on from the previous framework contract SAFEWATERS 2.

- Grant Procedure MARE/2020/08 – Strengthening regional cooperation in the field of data collection

FISHN'CO - Strengthening EU-MAP data collection by developing Regional Work Plans for NANS&EA, Baltic and Large Pelagics RCG and PGECON: Project to support the work of the DCF regional coordination groups to develop regional work plans in data collection (Jan 2020-Dec 2022).

Additional projects funded under the EU framework contracts that contribute to wider data collection and fisheries management in the area are detailed in **Annex 2**. Additionally, the EU Member States research activities at national level on issues related to ICCAT fisheries and voluntary contributions to the scientific work of international organisations are detailed in **Annex 3**.

2.3.4 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 Eastern Bluefin tuna (purse seiners, long-liners, traps and bail-boats), North Atlantic Albacore (pelagic trawlers), swordfish (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.

More details are provided in **Annex 5**.

2.3.5 EU Member States National Research Activities

As described above, the EU Data Collection Framework provides for the collection of fleet-related variables. However, there are also stock-related variables (length composition, growth parameters, maturity information and distribution) which are collected for the most important stocks under this Framework. 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 3**.

2.3.6 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 4**.

REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/ reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	No	2022-09-15		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	No	2022-03-16		2022-09-05
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	No	2022-03-16		2022-09-13
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	No	2022-03-16		2022-08-12
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	No	2022-03-16		2022-08-12
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No	2022-03-16		2022-08-12
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No	2022-04-20		
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No	2022-04-20		2022-07-26
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No	2022-04-20		2022-07-26
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	No	2022-06-03		2022-07-29
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No	2022-09-15		
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		No information to report.	
S:GEN13	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	2022-07-07		2022-07-22
S:BFT01	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	No	2022-03-16		
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No	2022-08-11		
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S: BFT02	No	2022-03-16		
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No	2022-09-13		
S:BFT05	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	No		No W-BFT fishery by EU.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		No W-BFT fishery by EU	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		No W-BFT fishery by EU.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/ reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT09	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	2022-04-08	Further exchange between Sweden/GB YP ICCAT team on the document received by DG MARE 12-08-2022; 2022-05-02; 2022-07-28.	2022-08-15
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No	2022-01-25		2022-01-25
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	No	2022-07-01		2022-07-19
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No	2022-07-01		2022-07-19
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No	2022-07-01		
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No	2022-07-01		
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data	No	2022-07-01		2022-07-19
S:ALB01	Catch, size and age at maturity	No		No information to report.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	No		No information to report.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	No		No information to report.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	No		No information to report.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	No		No information to report.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		No information to report.	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		No information to report.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		No information to report.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		Detailed in the annual report.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	No		Detailed in the annual report.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/ reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No	2022-07-01		2022-07-29
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		Detailed in the annual report.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No	2022-07-26		
S:BYC03	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	2022-07-26		
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		Detailed in the annual report.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		Detailed in the annual report.	

Part II (Management implementation)

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

A summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements is included in **Appendix 1**.

See **Appendix 2** for more details on single Member States measures taken to implement ICCAT conservation and management measures not included in the Appendix.

REPORTING SUMMARY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	No	2022-09-15	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	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					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.	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	No	2022-09-15	ICCAT Recommendations and corresponding provisions regarding reporting obligations have been transposed in EU law as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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); • 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) • Regulation (EU) 2019/833 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 amending Regulation (EU) 2016/1627 (OJ L 141, 28.5.2019, p. 1) • Regulation (EU) 2019/1154 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on a multiannual recovery plan for 	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					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) Furthermore, the catch limits adopted for the stocks managed by ICCAT were fixed in EU law through Council Regulation (EU) No 2021/92 of 28 January 2021 fixing for 2021 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.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	No	2022-08-12		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		No information to be reported by EU (for chartering CPC only).	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No	2021-02-15	10 vessels involved in chartering arrangements (new, extended or terminated) in 2021 & 2022.	2022-05-12
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No		The EU prohibits any vessels to perform transshipments at sea in Union waters, and EU Member States do not allow transshipments at sea beyond EU waters.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		The EU prohibits any vessels to perform transshipments at sea in Union waters, and EU Member States do not allow transshipments at sea beyond EU waters.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No	2021-06-09	There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT (e.g. 2021-06-09 and 2021-12-13)	2021-12-13

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		No pelagic long line vessels are permitted to tranship.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No		See M:GEN 11.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No		See M:GEN 11.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No	2022-01-11	Multiple transmissions. 13-01-22; 18-01-22; 28-01-22; 31-01-22; 02-02-22; 03-02-22; 04-02-22; 22-02-22; 02-03-22; 06-04-22; 12-04-22; 11-05-22.	2022-05-23
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No		No information to provide.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		No Denial of Entry reported.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		No information to provide at this date. Any new element will be provided shortly.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		No information to provide at this date. Any new element will be provided shortly.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		No information to provide at this date. Any new element will be provided shortly.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		No arrangements for inspector exchange.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No	2022-09-15	See Annex 1 .	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No	2022-01-03	There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition or termination occurs, it is submitted to ICCAT. Most vessels are renewed on 31 December for the following full calendar year.	2022-09-06
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification occurs, it is submitted to ICCAT.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No	2022-09-15	As other ICCAT obligations, sport and recreational fisheries are managed by the EU 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. 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. However, such activities occur within the limit of the quota assigned to the EU and its Member States. See Appendix 2 for more details on EU Member States.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No		EU has no information to report on alleged IUU activities at this stage.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		EU has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels, nor has any additional information to report at this stage.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		No info to report at this date.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No	2022-07-15		
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		EU has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures at this stage.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		No vessel sighting.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		No vessel sighting.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		The European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA) has been designated by the EU as authority responsible for at-sea inspection.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No	2019-12-18	No changes to be reported.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		In 2021 EU has not participated in any pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		EU has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		No information to be reported.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		No information to be reported.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		No information to be reported.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		No information to be reported.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		No information to be reported.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		No information to be reported.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No	2022-01-28	2022-02-04, 2022-05-06, 2022-07-19 39 farms (16 active, 23 currently inactive but subject to be active in the future).	2022-08-24
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No	2022-08-30		
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No	2022-06-07		
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	No	2022-07-13	17 caging reports were sent in 2022 so far.	2022-09-12
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No	2022-01-28		
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No	2022-02-15	In between couple of revisions and updates.	2022-08-31
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	No	2022-02-15		2022-12-16
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No	2022-03-01		2022-03-03
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08	No		COUNCIL REGULATION (EU) 2022/109 of 27 January 2022 fixing for 2022 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.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2021	No	2022-07-25		
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No	2022-01-04	There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.	2022-09-09
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No	2022-01-14	There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.	2022-09-08

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No	2022-05-12		2022-06-30
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		VMS messages were transmitted regularly during 2021 and 2022. Failures were investigated and addressed.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		Sent as part of BFT Fishing, Inspection and Capacity Plan. See BFT 1007.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		number of active inspection assets in 2021 197 (patrol vessels and aerial means).	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		In 2021: 12/02, 15/04, 31/05/2021- 845 EU ICCAT inspectors (EFCA: 13, HR:54, CY: 15, FR: 109, GR:151, IE: 92, IT:137, MT: 127, ES: 129, PT:18).	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Number of BFT ICCAT inspection reports: 90 Copies of inspection reports in which an infringement has been detected are sent to ICCAT at the time the report is received.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No	2022-01-11	In total, 18 updates of landing and transshipment ports were submitted in 2022.	2022-05-23
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No	2022-01-11	21 updates of landing and transshipment ports submitted in 2022.	2022-05-23
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No	2022-01-28	28 (bi-)weekly BFT catch reports were submitted in 2022 (so far).	2022-09-02
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		Not applicable for EU (western Atlantic BFT fishery only).	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		EU quota has not been fully utilised in 2021. There is still quota available in 2022.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No	2022-09-15	The percentage of juvenile catches compared to the global catches of E-BFT is very low, as the current model of exploitation of the fleet and traps in most of the EU Member States aims to catch large adult specimens. EU Member	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					States promote tagging and release of juvenile specimens below the minimum conservation size and are seeking mechanisms to incentive this practice. See Appendix 2 for more details on EU Member States.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No	2022-06-23	Multiple Transmissions 2022-07-05;2022-07-26; 2022-07-29; 2022-07-30; 2022-08-01; 2022-08-02.	2022-08-15
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		Administrator and validator rights are granted through the eBCD system.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		eBCD contacts points for EU Member States are regularly updated in the eBCD system.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		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> . This Regulation is currently ongoing revision.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No	2021-02-05	Last year only Greece started a tagging program as from 2021.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		No information to report.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		EU Member States are providing regularly updates to the eBCD system, including the necessary information to register all their BFT operators.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No	2022-04-01	Multiple Transmissions 2022-05-03; 2022-05-12; 2022-05-10.	2022-05-23

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		EU Jerome Broche EU Fernando Miranda EU Cora Villar Arribi TUR Dr Ercan ERDEM DZA Abderrahmane HENTOUR PAN Francisco Tajú PAN Boris Rivera PAN Darío Lopez PAN Yarkelia Vergara PAN Administración General MAR Youssef KECHA MAR Kamal SABBANE.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No	2022-01-14	There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.	2022-09-06
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No	2022-07-07		
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		No IUU activity has been detected.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No	2021-09-15	2022-09-20; 2022-02-09; 2022-03-31; 2022-09-12.	2022-09-15
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No	2022-03-14	There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No	2021-10-29	2022-01-28; 2022-04-29.	2022-07-25
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	No	2022-01-28	Control and enforcement measures for the FAD are specified in the management plans sent on 28/01/2022.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No	2022-01-28	2022-02-25; 2022-03-20; 2022-04-29; 2022-05-30; 2022-06-28; 2022-07-22	2022-08-30
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		80% catch limit not reached.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		80% catch limit not reached.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	No	2022-09-15	See Appendix 2 for more details on EU Member States.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	No	2022-09-15	See Appendix 2 for more details on EU Member States.	
	M:TRO20	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	No	2022-09-15	See Appendix 2 for more details on EU Member States.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No	2021-09-15	2022-09-20; 2022-03-31; 2022-07-28.	2022-09-15
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No	2022-03-14	There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	No	2022-01-04	Updates submitted as required by modifications, addition, etc. that occur during the year.	2022-07-18
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No	2022-01-14		
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No	2022-07-07		2022-07-22
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No	2022-09-15		
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No	2022-09-15	See Appendix 2 for more details on EU Member States.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No	2022-01-11	In total, 18 updates of landing and transshipment ports were submitted in 2022.	2022-05-23
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No	2021-10-29	2022-01-28; 2022-04-29.	2022-07-25
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No	2022-09-15		
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No	2021-12-12	197 Number of active inspection assets (patrol vessels and aerial means).	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Last year AR, 12/02, 15/04, 31/05/2021- 845 EU inspectors (EFCA: 13, HR:54, CY: 15, FR: 109, GR:151, IE: 92, IT:137, MT: 127, ES: 129, PT:18). Note: the list of EU inspectors for SWO and BFT is the same. There is only one list: EU ICCAT inspectors.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		No specific date can be indicated for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		No specific date can be indicated for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No	2022-09-15	See Appendix 2 for more details on EU Member States.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No	2022-09-15	See Appendix 2 for more details on EU Member States.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Number of SWO ICCAT inspection reports: 9 copies of inspection reports in which an infringement has been detected are sent to ICCAT at the time the report is received.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No	2022-03-15		
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No	2022-01-03	Updates submitted as required by modifications, addition, etc. that occur during the year.	2022-07-18
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		No specific date can be indicated for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		No specific date can be indicated for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No	2022-09-15	See Appendix 2 for more details on EU Member States.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	No	2022-09-15	See Appendix 2 for more details on EU Member States.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No	2022-03-28		2022-07-08
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	No	2022-09-15	See Appendix 2 for more details on EU Member States. Additional info provided in the framework of ICCAT Annual Report (Part I).	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		EU does not apply such exemption.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No	2022-09-15	See Appendix 2 for more details on EU Member States. Additional info provided in the framework of ICCAT Annual Report (Part I).	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	No	2022-09-15		
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako	No	2022-09-25	Nothing reported so far.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	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	No	2022-09-15	See Appendix 2 for more details on EU Member States.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No	2022-09-15	See Appendix 2 for more details on EU Member States.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No	2022-09-15	See Appendix 2 for more details on EU Member States. Additional info sent in the framework of ICCAT Annual Report (Part I).	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		No progress on the implementation of this measure, which is voluntary.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		EU has not objected to any ICCAT recommendation	

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

See **Appendix 3** for details on single Member States measures taken to implement ICCAT conservation and management measures not included in Section 3 above.

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

The fact that the Netherlands does not have any tuna fisheries active in the Atlantic Ocean or the Mediterranean Sea makes the contribution of the Netherlands to the implementation and compliance of these ICCAT management measures limited.

Table 1. Nominal catches for ICCAT species of the EU France fleet in 2021.

<i>Species group</i>	<i>Species (cod.)</i>	<i>Stock</i>	<i>Sub-total (kg)</i>
Major tunas	<i>Thunnus thynnus</i> - BFT	BFT-E	5.848.057,83
	<i>Thunnus albacares</i> - YFT	YFT-E	12.473.273,70
		YFT-W	807.765,00
	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i> - ALB	ALB-M	24.354,94
		ALB-N	5.397.220,77
		ALB-S	20.505,00
	<i>Thunnus obesus</i> - BET	BET-A	1.810.240,44
	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> - SKJ	SKJ-E	16.213.420,10
		SKJ-W	213.283,00
	<i>Istiophorus albicans</i> - SAI	SAI-E	2.258,00
		SAI-W	3.526,00
	<i>Makaira nigricans</i> - BUM	BUM-A	136.564,82
	<i>Xiphias gladius</i> - SWO	SWO-M	95.753,63
		SWO-N	102.527,99
<i>Tetrapturus pfluegeri</i> - SPF	SPF-E	1,00	
Small tunas	<i>Thunnus atlanticus</i> - BLF	AT-NW	174.00,00
	<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i> - LTA	AT-NE	684,91
		AT-SE	526.193,00
		MD	8.525,61
	<i>Sarda sarda</i> - BON	AT-NE	60.469,39
		MD	45.385,76
	<i>Auxis thazard</i> - FRI	AT-NE	859,30
		AT-SE	316.402,00
		AT-SW	10.396,00
		MD	223,47
	<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i> - WAH	AT-NE	730,00
		AT-NW	13.564,00
		AT-SE	47.443,00
		AT-SW	329,00
	<i>Auxis rochei</i> - BLT	AT-SE	330,00
	Tuna (other sp.)	<i>Makaira indica</i> - BLM	AT-NE
MD			101,12
<i>Tetrapturus audax</i> - MLS		AT-NE	3.168,50
		MD	1.213,24
<i>Tetrapturus angustirostris</i> - SSP		AT-NE	13,00
		MD	21,11
<i>Thunnini</i> - TUN		AT-NE	29,80
		AT-NW	45.110,00
		MD	920,07

	<i>Istiophoridae</i> - BIL	AT-NE	81,28	
		AT-NW	64.794,00	
		AT-SE	221,00	
		MD	404,03	
Sharks (major sp.)	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> - SMA	AT-NE	1.586,97	
		AT-SE	149,00	
		MD	3,98	
	<i>Lamna nasus</i> - POR	AT-NE	92,18	
		MD	1,00	
	<i>Prionace glauca</i> - BSH	AT-NE	43.419,85	
AT-SE		270,00		
MD		2.395,83		
Sharks (other sp.)	<i>Alopias vulpinus</i> - ALV	AT-NE	66.183,01	
		MD	1.036,20	
	<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i> - FAL	AT-NE	2.032,00	
		AT-SE	78.340,00	
		AT-SW	1.086,00	
	<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i> - OCS	AT-SE	593,00	
	<i>Pteroplatytrygon violacea</i> - PLS	AT-NE	6,00	
		AT-SE	78,00	
	<i>Rhincodon typus</i> - RHN	AT-SE	10.027,00	
	<i>Manta birostris</i> - RMB	AT-SE	906,00	
	<i>Mobula mobular</i> - RMM	AT-NE	149,00	
		AT-SE	597,00	
	<i>Mobula thurstoni</i> - RMO	AT-NE	357,00	
		AT-SE	241,00	
	<i>Mobula tarapacana</i> - RMT	AT-NE	151,00	
		AT-SE	3.300,00	
	<i>Sphyrna mokarran</i> - SPK	AT-SE	285,00	
	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i> - SPL	AT-NE	144,00	
		AT-SE	8.293,00	
	<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i> - SPZ	AT-NE	795,00	
		AT-SE	5.071,00	
	<i>Dasyatidae</i> - STT	AT-NE	17,00	
		AT-NW	2.431,00	
		AT-SW	28,00	
	<i>Selachimorpha (Pleurotremata)</i> - SKH	AT-NE	493,18	
		AT-NW	14.362,00	
		AT-SW	443,00	
		MD	140,66	
	Teleosts	<i>Aphanopus carbo</i> - BSF	AT-NE	720.597,57
			MD	753,67
		<i>Lepidopus caudatus</i> - SFS	AT-NE	29,74
			MD	753,67
	<i>Caranx hippos</i> - CVJ	AT-NW	6.998,00	
AT-SW		889,00		

<i>Sphyræna barracuda</i> - GBA	AT-SE	20.036,00
<i>Brama brama</i> - POA	AT-NE	3.424,71
	AT-SE	2,00
	MD	1.318,48
<i>Seriola dumerili</i> - AMB	AT-NE	40,00
	MD	20.871,33
<i>Lagocephalus lagocephalus</i> - LGH	AT-SE	14,00
<i>Aluterus monoceros</i> - ALM	AT-NE	4,00
	AT-SE	88,00
<i>Canthidermis maculata</i> - CNT	AT-NE	1.769,00
	AT-SE	208.622
	AT-SW	272,00
<i>Diodon eydouxii</i> - 3DEY	AT-NE	1,00
	AT-SE	3,00
<i>Diodon hystrix</i> - DIY	AT-SE	0,00
<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i> - DOL	AT-NE	1.024,17
	AT-NW	689.738,60
	AT-SE	31.764,00
	AT-SW	134,00
	MD	5.432,15
<i>Belone belone</i> - GAR	AT-NE	6.199,33
	MD	3.749,33
<i>Trachurus mediterraneus</i> - HMM	AT-NE	935.996,70
	MD	2.392,76
<i>Lichia amia</i> - LEE	AT-NE	16,10
	MD	3.232,37
<i>Mola mola</i> - MOX	AT-NE	268,00
	AT-SE	814,00
	MD	12,83
<i>Masturus lanceolatus</i> - MRW	AT-NE	20,00
	AT-SE	149,00
<i>Naucrates ductor</i> - NAU	AT-SE	1,00
<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i> - RRU	AT-NE	6.997,00
	AT-NW	8.470,00
	AT-SE	135.191,00
	AT-SW	1.640,00
<i>Caranx crysos</i> - RUB	AT-NE	3.517,00
	AT-SE	71.999,00
	AT-SW	406,00
<i>Balistes carolinensis</i> - TRG	AT-NE	19,00
	AT-SE	262,00
<i>Uraspis secunda</i> - USE	AT-SE	3,00
<i>Seriola rivoliana</i> - YTL	AT-NE	332,00
	AT-NW	140,00
	AT-SE	2.076,00

	<i>Exocoetidae</i> - FLY	AT-NW	1.980,00
	<i>Balistidae</i> - TRI	AT-NE	4.480,37
		AT-NW	80,00
		MD	20,80
Other	ALN	AT-SE	6,00
	BAF	AT-NE	1,00
		AT-SE	3,00
	CCL	AT-SE	10.113,00
	CCP	AT-SE	0,00
	DIO	AT-SE	1,00
	EHN	AT-SE	1,00
		AT-SE	1,00
	FLF	AT-NE	0,00
		AT-SE	14,00
	FRZ	AT-NE	0,00
		AT-SE	0,00
		AT-SW	0,00
	KYS	AT-NE	3,00
		AT-SE	991,00
		AT-SW	7,00
	LKV	AT-NE	106,00
		AT-SE	5.960,00
	LOB	AT-NE	11,00
		AT-SE	1.831,00
	MOP	AT-NE	20,00
		AT-SE	324,00
	MSD	AT-SE	2,00
	MYS	AT-SE	60.093,00
	NXU	AT-SE	1,00
	REO	AT-NE	2,00
		AT-SE	11,00
	REZ	AT-NE	1,00
		AT-SE	2,00
	TTL	AT-NE	208,00
		AT-SE	291,00
	TUG	AT-SE	70,00
UDD	AT-SE	0,00	
TOTAL (Kg)			47.543.673,40

Table 2. Bluefin tuna licenses allocated and used in EU France in 2021.

<i>2021</i>	<i>Threshold</i>	<i>Licences issued</i>
Trawlers – Atlantic coast	57	48
Bait boats – Atlantic coast	8	5
Handline – Atlantic coast	47	42
Longliners – Atlantic coast	23	14
Other artisans – Exclusive trolling bait-boats – Mediterranean Sea	140	66
Other artisans – Non-exclusive trolling bait-boats – Mediterranean Sea		14
Other artisans – Artisanal longliners – Mediterranean Sea		55
Other artisans – Offshore longline vessels – Mediterranean Sea		5
Purse seiners – Mediterranean Sea	22	22
Total	297	271

Table 3. Landings of major and minor tropical tuna species caught by the French tropical tuna fleets (BB and PS) operating in the Atlantic Ocean in 2021.

<i>Species</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>OTH</i>	<i>Total</i>
BB	37	274	15	0	0	325
PS	12 123	14 337	1 589	20	724	28 792
Total	12 160	14 611	1 604	20	724	29 117

Table 4. Volume of landings and species contribution for the French purse seine tropical tuna fishery in 2021 respectively to the fishing mode, free school (FSC) and floating objects (FOB).

<i>Mod</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>OTH</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
FSC	8 741	794	453	19	22	10 028
FOB	3 382	13 543	1 135	1	703	18 764
% FSC	87,2	7,9	4,5	0,2	0,2	100%
% FOB	18	72,2	6	0	3,7	100%

Table 5. Estimation of the landings volume at local market destination for main tuna species from the French purse seine activities in 2021.

<i>Year</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>FRI</i>	<i>LTA</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>YFT</i>
2021	289,01	1 300,60	509,89	2 206,06	387,62

Table 6. Preliminary landings (t live weight) of the main tuna and tuna-like species by the EU-Spain fleet in 2021 in the ICCAT Convention Area, by species or group of species. ALB: albacore; BET: bigeye tuna; BFT: Atlantic bluefin tuna; BIL: billfish; SKJ: skipjack tuna; SMT: small tuna species; SWO: swordfish; YFT: yellowfin tuna.

<i>Species/group</i>	<i>Live weight (t)</i>
SKJ	37 176,1
YFT	10 070,8
BET	6 624,984
ALB	17 354,679
BFT	6 181,97
SWO	9 054,248
SMT	2 538
BIL	567,91
Total	89 568

Table 7. Catches (t) of EU Malta fleet for the main species of interest in the ICCAT Convention area in 2020-2021.

<i>Species</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>% Difference*</i>
ALB-MED	12,72	137,42	166,1**
BFT	388,68	382,01	-1,71*
SWO	361,29	391,10	8,25*

*% = Difference (2021-2020)/2020*100 **% = Difference |2020-2021|/[(2020+2021)/2]*100

Table 8. EU Malta Catches (t) for small tunas in the ICCAT Convention area in 2020-2021.

<i>Species</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>% Difference*</i>
BLT	6,86	0,79	-88,48
BON	0,99	1,24	24,74
DOL	357,77	221,47	-38,09
LTA	6,99	2,20	-68,46

*% = Difference (2021-2020)/2020*100

Table 9. Carrying capacity (CC = total gross tonnage weighted by months of fishing activity) of fishing vessels (purse seiners and bait-boat) of the French tropical fleet operating in the Atlantic Ocean from 2019 to 2021.

<i>Year</i>	<i>50-400</i>	<i>401-600</i>	<i>601-800</i>	<i>801-1200</i>	<i>1201-2000</i>	<i>Nb vessels</i>	<i>CC</i>
2019	1	0	2	6	2	11	9 946
2020	1	0	1	6	2	10	9 401
2021	1	0	1	7	2	11	9 848

Table 10. Provisional EU catches (in tons) of main ICCAT species by EU Member States in 2021.

	<i>BFT</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>BUM</i>	<i>WHM</i>	<i>SMALL TUNAS</i>	<i>BSH</i>	<i>SMA</i>
Cyprus	169	56	573								
Spain	6182	9054	17355	10071	6625	37176	9	2	2538	29916	1487
France	5841	198	5442	12634	1818	16426	55		976	35	1
Greece	327	686	182						816		
Croatia	908	25									
Ireland	16	9	2879								
Italy	4695	2016	1192			69			1318	33	
Malta	382	391	137			6			245	1	
Portugal	614	2389	504	22	3123	6888	37	9	415	9824	559
Netherlands									88,12		
Total	19 134	14 824	28 266	22 726	11 566	60 565	100	11	6 396	39 809	2 046

Table 11. Provisional EU catches for main ICCAT species by fleet segment in 2021.

Nb of Vessels		BFT	SWO	ALB	YFT	BET	SKJ	BUM	WHM	Small tunas	BSH	SMA	Total
Purse seine	173	12 424,3	1,4	64,3	22 252,3	5 372,6	51 330,3	35,4	0,0	4 716,7	2,4	0,9	96 200,5
Long line*	924	1 986,6	14 600,9	2 123,6	197,5	411,5	63,5	46,1	11,3	281,3	39 737,1	1 203,4	60 662,9
Mid water trawl	129	355,2	126,8	8 143,9	0,0	59,3	15,7	0,0	0,0	601,3	7,4	0,8	9 310,2
Traps	86	2 623,4	2,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,4	0,0	0,0	492,8	1,4	0,0	3 126,9
Hand line	688	748,1	12,7	2 587,3	4,6	886,6	24,1	0,4	0,0	14,7	2,0	0,3	4 280,8
Trolling	245	8,1	0,0	5 202,1	56,4	46,8	1,9	17,6	0,0	119,2	0,2	0,0	5 452,2
Bait boat	337	837,6	0,1	10 082,9	213,0	4 787,8	9 113,4	0,3	0,0	24,2	0,1	0,3	25 059,8
Harpoons	0	3,9	17,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	26,0	0,0	0,0	47,5
Sport Fishing	291	117,6	0,0	60,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	177,6
Other	1 011	29,4	60,2	1,5	2,3	1,4	10,1	0,6	0,0	119,5	58,1	840,5	1 123,5
Total	3 884	19 134,1	14822,6	28265,5	22 726,0	11 565,9	60 565,3	100,5	11,3	6 395,6	39 808,7	2 046,2	205 441,8

Table 12. Composition of the EU fleet targeting Bluefin tuna that was active in 2021.

<i>Type</i>	<i>EU Fleet (No vessels)</i>
Purse seiner over 40m	30
Purse seiner between 24 and 40m	35
Purse seiners less than 24m	5
Total Purse Seine Fleet	70
Longliner over 40m	0
Longliner between 24 and 40m	4
Longliner less than 24m	193
Total Longline Fleet	197
Baitboat	76
Handline	60
Trawler	57
Trap	13
Small scale	1 022
Other	74
Total fleet/fishing capacity	1 569

Table 13. Provisional EU Catches (in tons) of eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna in the period 2013-2021.

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Cyprus	17	18	22	94	109	134	151	153	169
Spain	2 502	2 446	2 893	3 453	4 197	5 195	5 389	6 068	6 182
France	2 414	2 419	2 819	3 396	4 002	4 821	5 381	5 812	5 841
Greece	178	161	195	218	235	267	313	354	327
Croatia	389	387	458	519	635	744	831	908	908
Ireland	13	19	14	34	16	17	6	16	16
Italy	1 938	1 946	2 273	2 734	3 196	3 860	4 286	4 731	4 695
Malta	155	156	183	212	261	308	338	389	382
Portugal	235	243	263	327	429	450	475	592	614
Total	7 841	7 796	9 121	10 988	13 081	15 795	17 170	19 021	19 134

Table 14. Provisional EU catches (in tons) of Swordfish by EU Member State in 2021.

	<i>N-ATL</i>	<i>S-ATL</i>	<i>MED</i>
Cyprus			55
Spain	3 235	4 469	1 349,00
France	102,53	0,28	95,75
Greece			685,50
Croatia			25,35
Ireland	8,70		0,00
Italy	0,00	0,00	2 016
Malta			391
Portugal	2 165,40	223,60	
Total	5 511,63	4 692,88	4 617,60

Table 15. Distribution between the EU Member States of the maximum number of fishing vessels authorised to fish for northern albacore as a target species in 2021.

<i>Ireland</i>	<i>Spain</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>Portugal</i>
50	730	151	310

Table 16. Provisional EU Catches (in tons) of Albacore by EU Member State in 2021.

	<i>N-ALB</i>	<i>S-ALB</i>	<i>MED</i>
Cyprus			573
Spain	17 321	33	1
France	5 397	21	24
Greece			182
Croatia			
Italy			1 192
Malta			137
Ireland	2 879		
Portugal	501	3	
Total	26 099	57	2 110

Table 17. Maximum number of fishing vessels at least 20 meters length authorised to fish for bigeye tuna in the ICCAT Convention area in 2021.

	<i>Spain</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>Portugal</i>
Maximum number of vessels with purse seines	23	11	-
Maximum number of vessels with longlines	190	-	79

Table 18. Provisional EU catches (in tons) of Tropical Tunas in the ICCAT Convention area in 2021.

	<i>Yellowfin (YFT)</i>	<i>Bigeye (BET)</i>	<i>Skipjack (SKJ)</i>
Spain	10 071	6 612	37 169
France	12 636	1 810	16 427
Portugal	22	3 123	6 888
Other			75
Total	22 726	11 545	60 559

Table 19. Provisional EU bycatch (t) of BUM and WHM in 2021.

	<i>BUM</i>	<i>WHM</i>
Spain	8,58	2,10
France	137,00	0,00
Portugal	37,00	9,20
Total	182,58	11,30

Table 20. Provisional EU catches (in tons) of small tunas in the ICCAT Convention area in 2021.

Malta	245
Spain	2 400
France	1 600
Portugal	415
Italy	1 318
Greece	816
Netherlands	88
Total	6 396

Table 21. Provisional EU bycatch of blue shark and shortfin mako in 2021.

	<i>BSH</i>	<i>SMA</i>
Spain	29 916	1 487
France	35	1
Portugal		559
Italy	33	
Malta	1	
Total	39 809	2 046

Table 22. Number of length samples and total number of individuals sampled per main species (N samples/N ind) in 2021.

	<i>Nb of trips in 2021</i>	<i>Nb of trips sampled</i>	<i>Nb of trips with observers</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	121	202	182	No samples	1 281	73	113	34 134	4 487	87 568	113	338	67	5	4
				No individuals	2 268	0	51	57 609	15 961	105 547	111	797	1	5	4
Longline	13 477	1 540	784	No samples	1 271	9 679	418	31	162	18	125	34	35	5 961	0
				No individuals	3 953	47 952	10 071	70	378	46	135	37	35	6 723	0
Mid water trawl	109	5	0	No samples	8	12	61	0	13	0	0	0	0	3	0
				No individuals	64	17	4 020	0	79	0	0	0	0	3	0
Traps	160	61	45	No samples	1 106	33	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
				No individuals	3 909	37	0	0	0	52	0	0	0	0	0
Handline	335	83	31	No samples	574	5	22	0	51	1	0	0	0	1	0
				No individuals	1 182	5	201	0	225	2	0	0	0	1	0
Trolling	0	0	0	No samples	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				No individuals	0	0	835	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bait boat	4 887	819	0	No samples	1 302	731	746	954	837	898	731	731	731	0	0
				No individuals	8 160	0	6 402	2 731	15 724	5 414	0	0	0	0	0
Harpoons	0	0	0	No samples	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				No individuals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sport Fishing	348	282	33	No samples	51	0	251	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
				No individuals	51	0	816	0	0	151	0	0	0	0	0
Unclassified	0		4	No samples	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				No individuals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

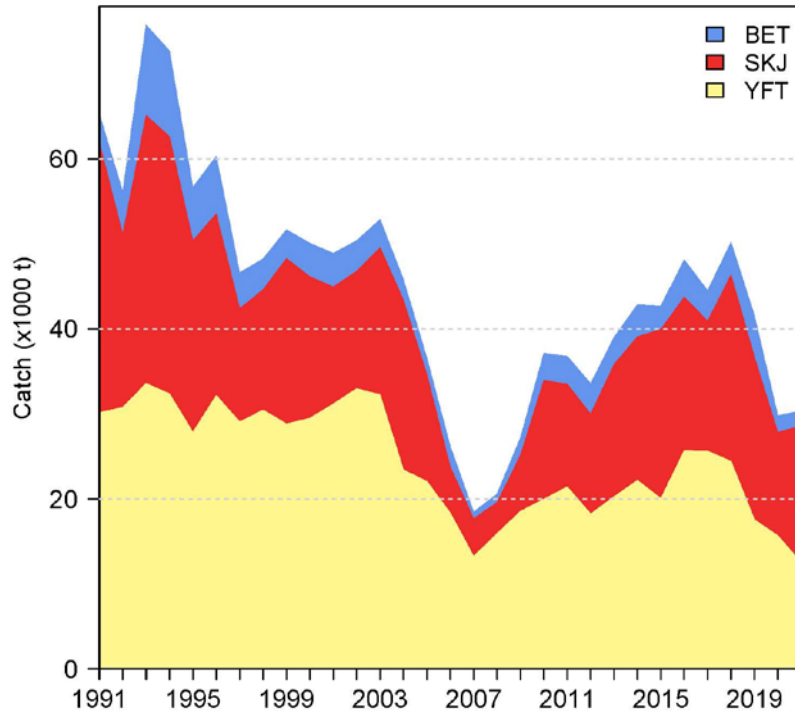


Figure 1. Total fishery production. Landings by species of the French purse seine fishing fleet during 1991-2021.

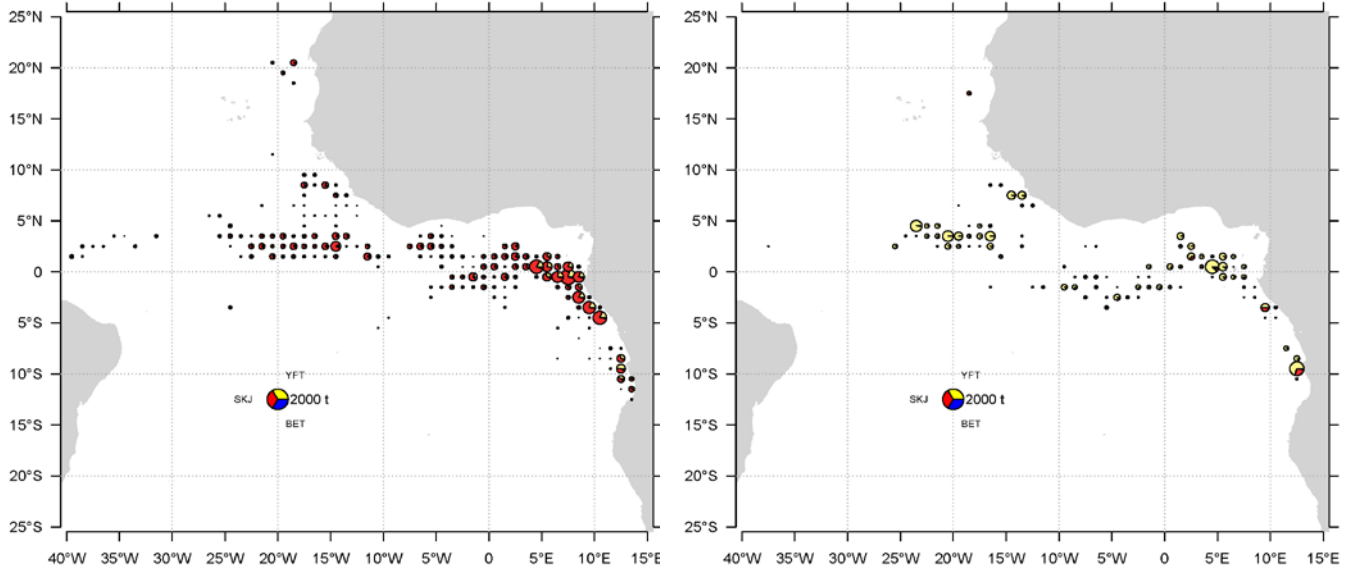


Figure 2. Geographical distribution of specific catches (species/1° square) per fishing mode (left = FAD, right = free swimming school) for the French purse seine fleet in 2021.

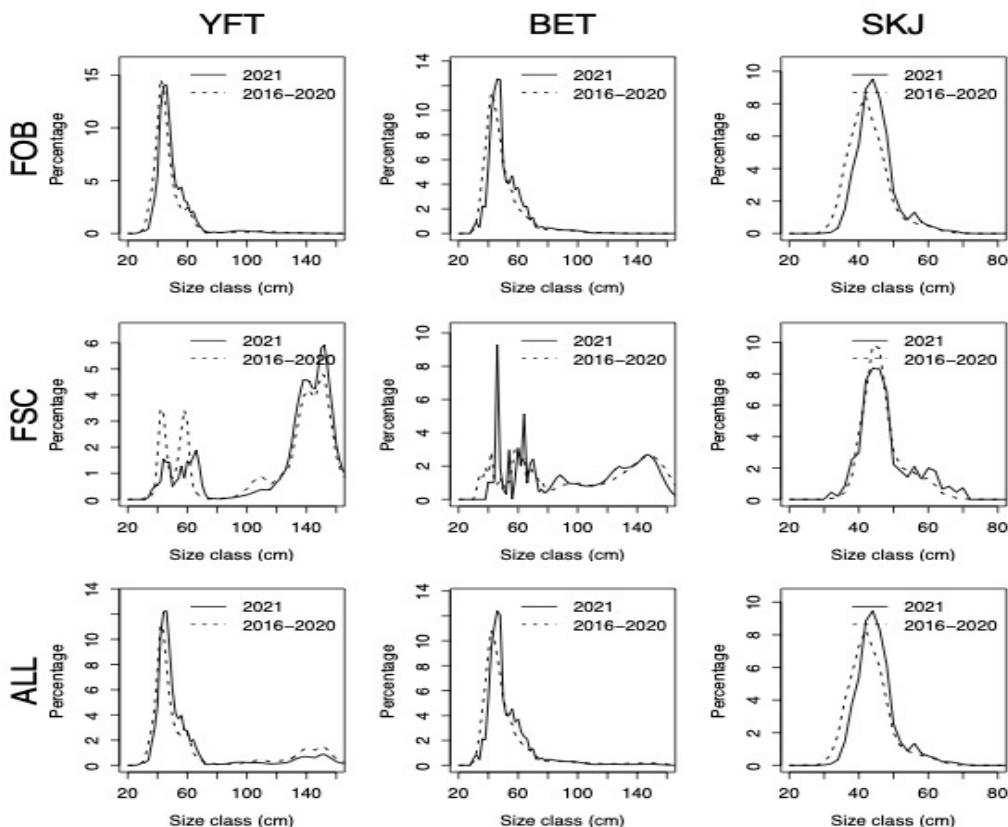


Figure 3. Distribution by size class of the catch (in percentage of the total number of fishes) for the French purse seine fleet in 2021 (solid line) and for an average year representing the period 2015-2020 (dotted line).

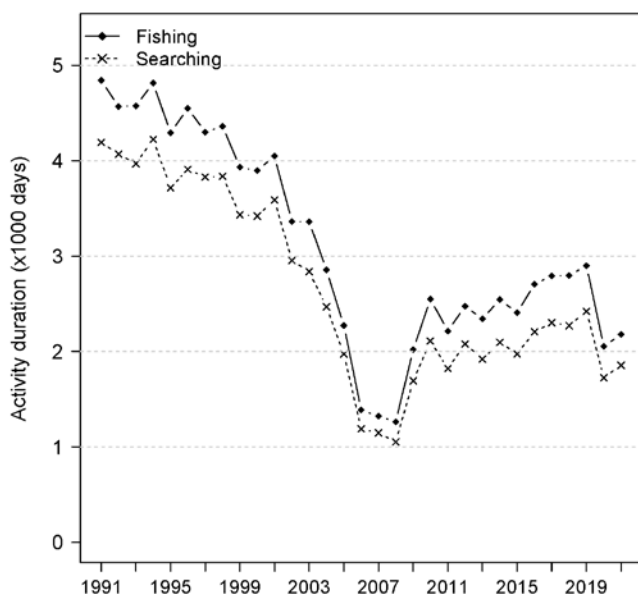


Figure 4. Temporal series of the annual fishing days and associated searching days for the French purse seine tuna fleet in the Atlantic Ocean.

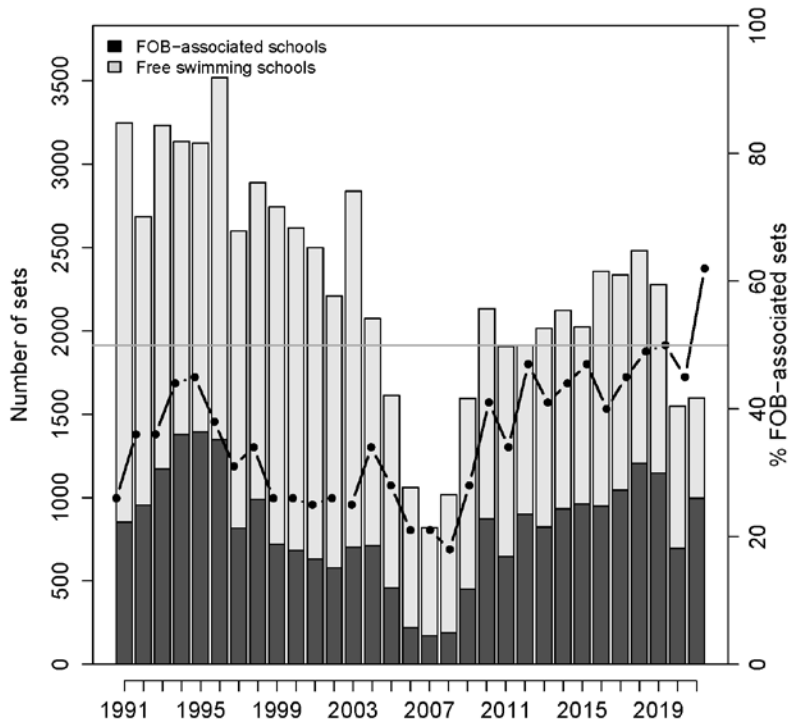


Figure 5. Temporal series of the total number of fishing sets (positive and null) per year (bars) with the overlap of the percentage of fishing sets operated on floating objects (black line with black dots).

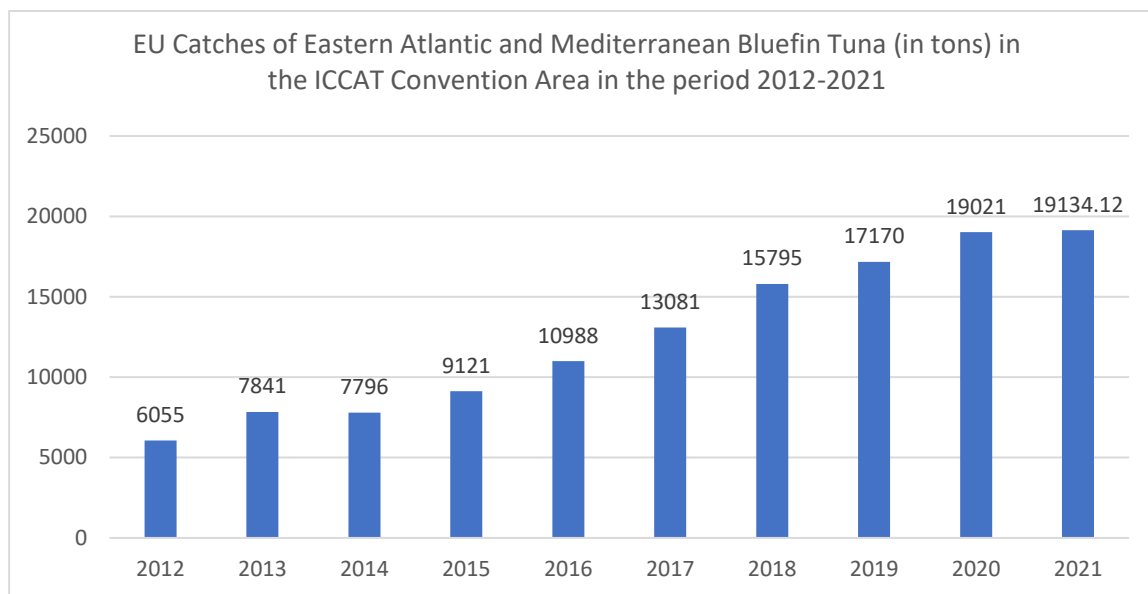


Figure 6. Time series (2012-2021) of EU catches (t) of eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna (in tons) in the ICCAT Convention area.

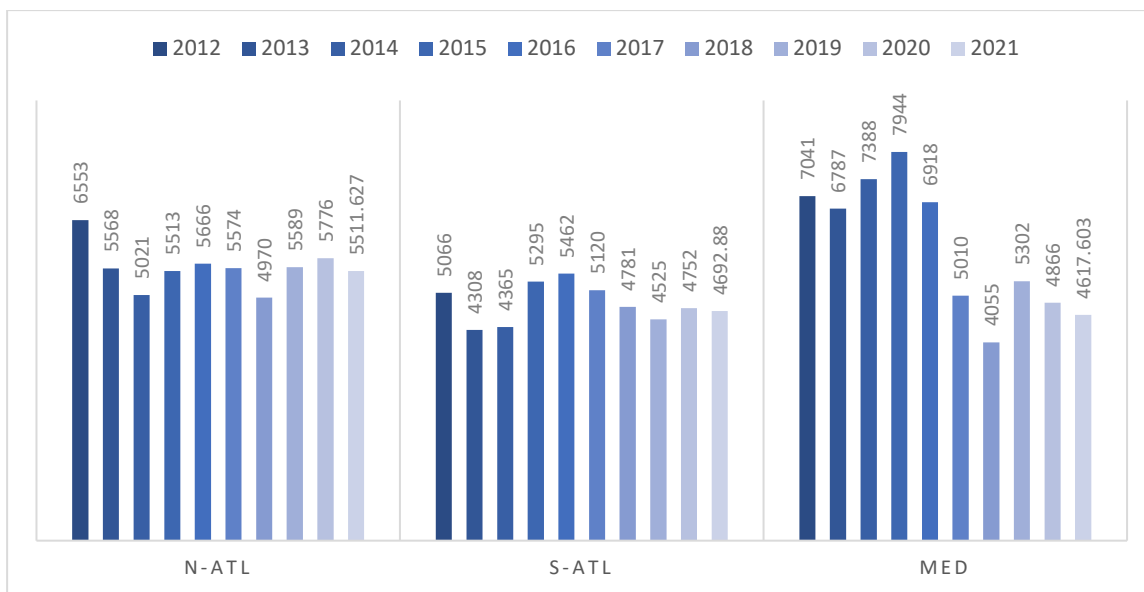


Figure 7. Time series (2012-2021) of EU catches (t) of swordfish (in tons) in the ICCAT Convention area.

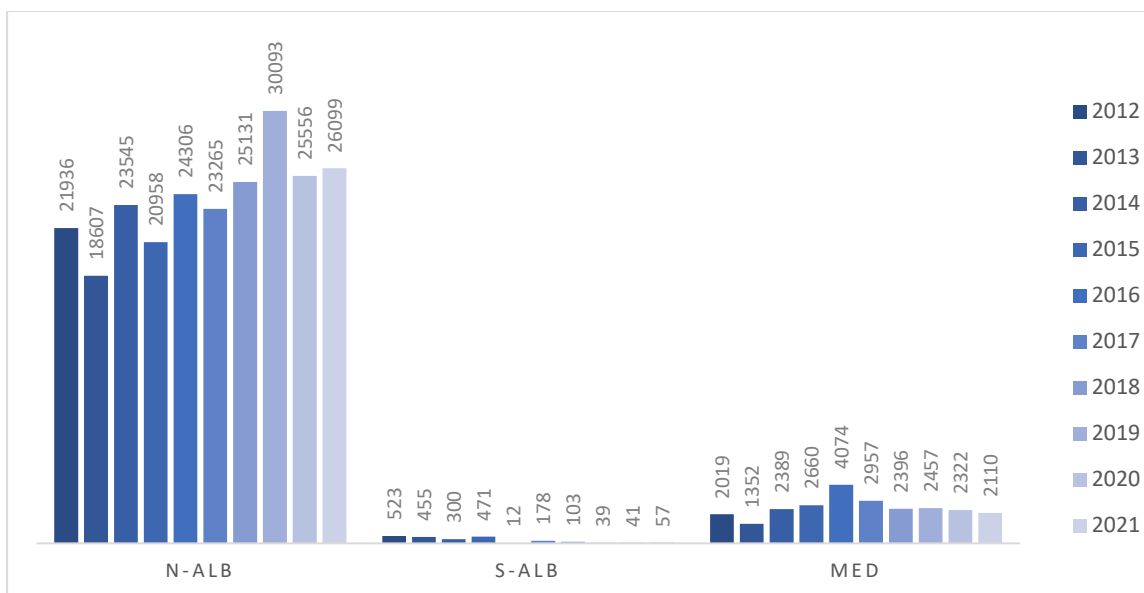


Figure 8. Time series (2012-2021) of EU catches (t) of albacore tuna in the ICCAT Convention area.

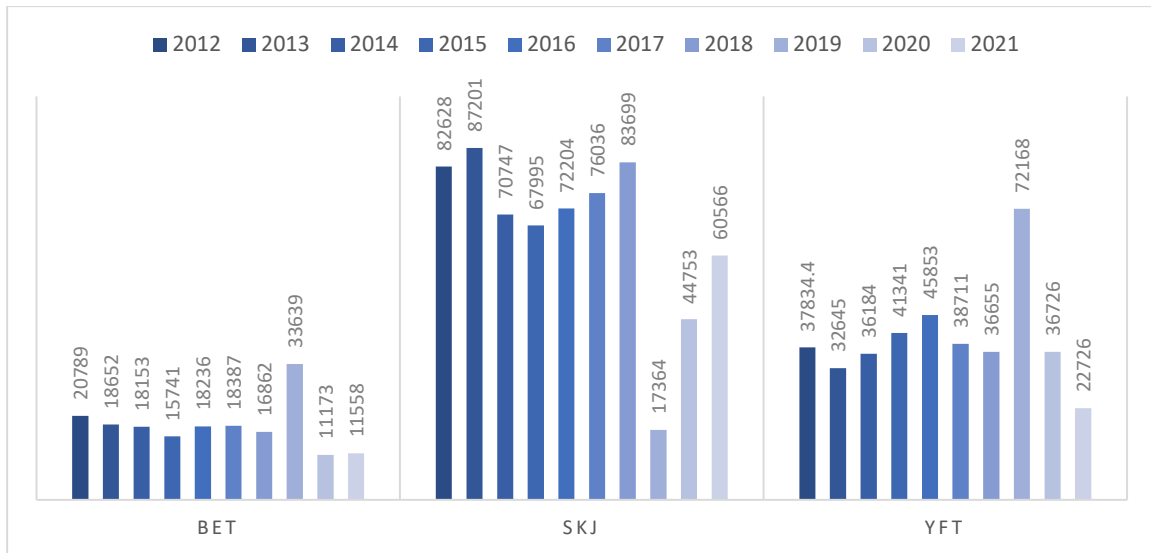


Figure 9. Time series (2012-2021) of EU Catches (t) of tropical tunas in the ICCAT Convention area in ICCAT.

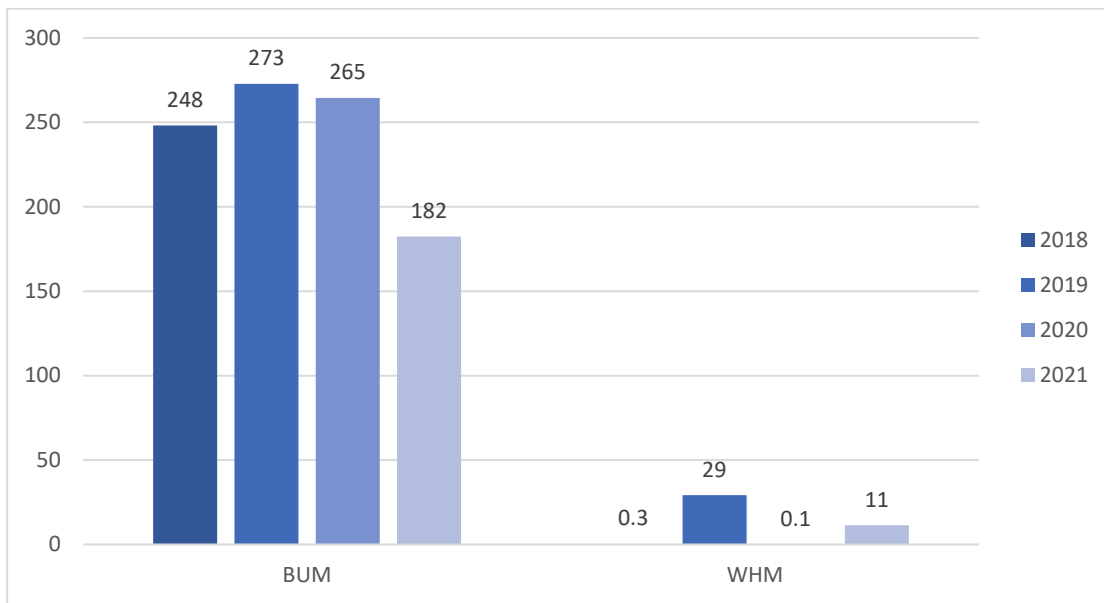


Figure 10. Time series (2012-2021) of EU catches (t) of BUM and WHM in the ICCAT Convention area.

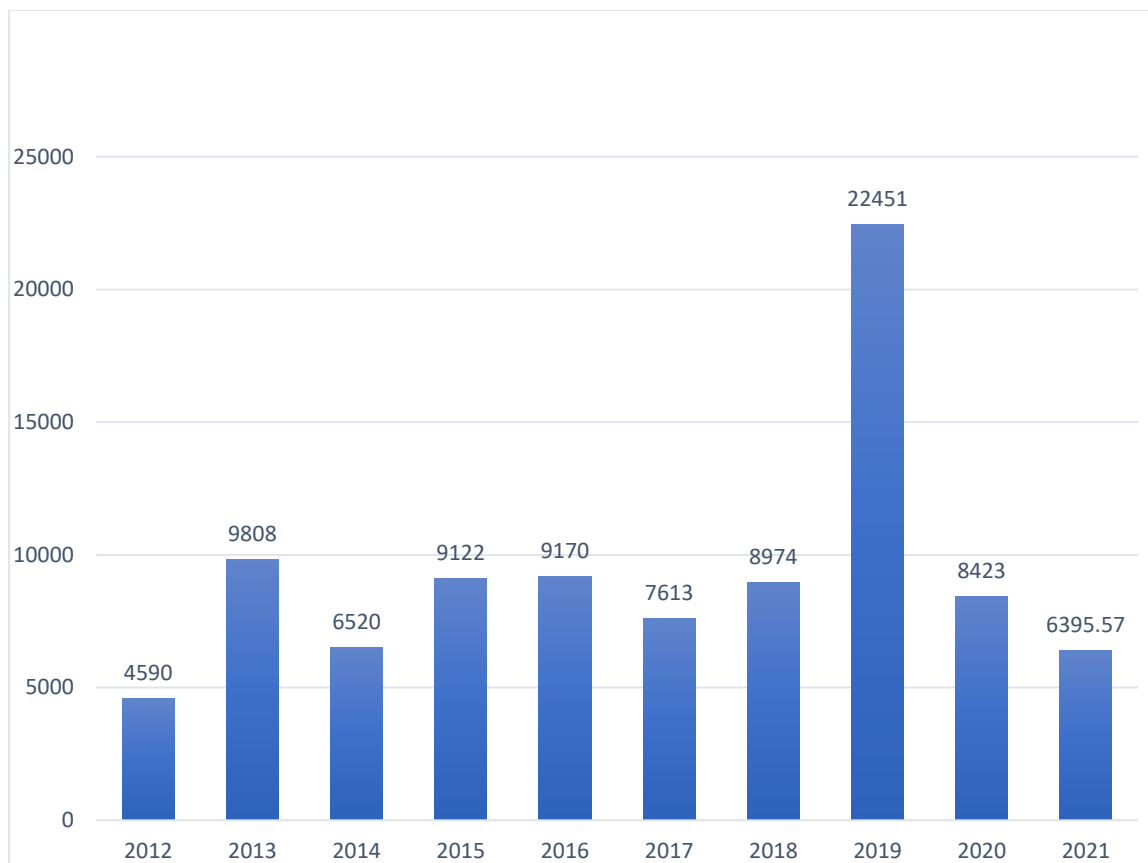


Figure 11. Time series (2012-2021) of EU catches (t) of the main species of small tunas in the ICCAT Convention area.

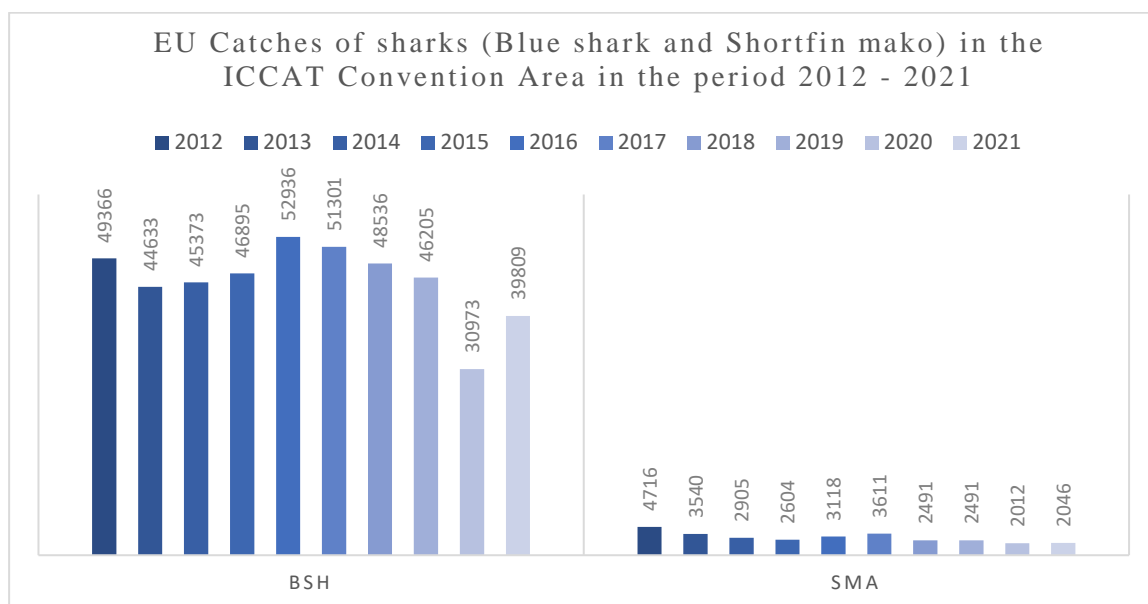


Figure 12. Time series of EU catches of commercial sharks (t) in the ICCAT Convention area.

List of studies funded by the EU

List of studies running in 2021 funded under EU framework contracts that contribute to wider data collection and fisheries/ecosystem management in the area:

1. EMFF/2018/1.3.2.4 – SC01.L1 + SC03.L2 Study on ecosystem-based approaches applied to fisheries management under the CFP (EU waters excluding Med & BS: North Sea, Baltic Sea, Western waters and ORs) 08/01/2020 to 08/03/2022

The study aims to fill the knowledge gap that persists on the actual implementation of the ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EAFM) in the EU, based on sound scientific knowledge derived in a systematic “mapping” study. The aims to elaborate on the scientific basis of EAFM and related scientific advisory products available, whether these have been used or not, it must identify best practices, facilitating conditions and obstacles to further EAFM implementation, and classify the various identified EAFM measures on the basis of their characteristics. The geographical scope of the study is the EU Waters (excluding Mediterranean and Black Seas) and also includes the outermost regions.

2. EMFF/ EMFF/2018/1.3.2.4 – SC02.L2 Study on overview of the state of data collection and scientific advice in the European Outermost Regions with case study on a roadmap towards regular stock assessment in French Guiana 03/01/2019 to 10/12/2021

This study provides a detailed overview of the state of data collection and scientific advice in the European Outermost Regions (OR) within Macaronesia (Azores, Madeira and the Canary Islands), the Caribbean (Martinique, Guadeloupe, Saint Martin and French Guiana) and Indian Ocean (Réunion and Mayotte). Information is obtained from various sources, including literature reviews and stakeholder consultation, including site visits and considers the data collection framework legislations 2017-2019 EU-MAP and the 2020- 2021 EU-MAP (consisting of two Commission Decisions).

EU Member States research activities at national level on issues related to ICCAT fisheries and voluntary contributions to the scientific work of international organisations

EU-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 on bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea

Several research activities are carried out by Ifremer on Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea. They deal with two main activities. The first activity is the annual based aerial survey in the Gulf of Lion that allows deriving abundance index. The second activity, not independent from the first one, is focused on observing migrations of Bluefin tuna in relation to its physiology.

The annual aerial survey

This activity has been initiated in 2000 and provides an annual 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. Current work focus 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. A paper was published in 2020 that describes such an effect of the environment on the availability of tunas in the Gulf of Lions. The survey could also be used for marine mammals. Papers are presented every year at the SCRS.

POPSTAR + FishNchip + PROMPT projects

This activity 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, followed up by the FishNchip project and PROMPT). 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 and 2019, 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).

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, 5 tags were deployed on large tunas from a purse seiner and yielded interesting results as 3 out of the 5 tags remained attached more than 10 months, describing large migrations of Bluefin. 2020 deployments were cancelled due to COVID as were the 2021 deployments. Discussions with GBYP were initiated to develop a large scale tagging experiment. A publication from 2022 documents results obtained from the tagging operations, which display complete migratory loops over a year from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic and back again.

The PROMPT project has been funded by France Filière Pêche 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. Within this project, a modeling work has been undertaken to integrate environmental indices within the French aerial abundance index.

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 has been successfully tagging fish from this fattening farm since 2017.

Regarding the aerial surveys carried out over the Gulf of Lions, Ifremer is involved in two projects (SEMMACAPE and OWFSOMM), whose goal is to improve the performance of such surveys through automatic video image recognition using Artificial Intelligence approaches. Several research activities also aim at understanding the relationship between the environmental conditions and the abundance of Bluefin tuna in the Gulf of Lions (paper published in 2020), which should be included into the index through the PROMPT project.

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), 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 is 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. In 2019, 6 swordfish were tagged with pop-up satellite tags in eastern coast of Corsica. One tag failed at transmitting data, the non-reporting rate obtained in the present work is, so far, consistent with PSAT performance estimates (Musyl et al., 2011). Tracks of two juveniles swordfish were reconstructed using data recorded respectively during 64 and 68 days. 3 individuals died, death occurred within the first few days after tagging. The post-release mortality, caused by the low resilience of swordfish to the fishing gears used, is always a limitation for successful tagging experiments on this species (Abascal, Mejuto, Quintans, García-Cortés, & Ramos-Cartelle, 2015). Tagging and eDNA sampling campaigns for 2020 have been cancelled because of the pandemics. The activity has resumed in May 2022.

IRD Research on tropical tunas and associated pelagic species

IRD is conducting research related to different topics on tropical tuna and associated large pelagic species. In 2021, special attention has been put on:

- the improvement of the T3 methodology used to correct the catch by species per set reported in purse seiner logbooks from port sampling,
- to develop a robust methodology for standardizing the purse seiner CPUE by fishing mode and to provide accurate indices of abundance,
- to develop an alternate index of abundance from the acoustic signal emitted by echosounder buoys equipping the FADs,
- the analysis of potential areas at risk in terms of dFAD beaching events,
- the analysis of the efficiency of the dFAD moratorium from tagging data,

The improvement of the T3 methodology

It aims at correcting the catch by species per set and by fishing mode (free school, FOB school). reported in purse seiner logbooks from port sampling (Duparc et al, 2019), This process is fundamental to obtain reliable information on catch, effort and size composition by 1° square*month (task II) and on the annual catch (task I). To account for the change over time of the spatial distribution of the European purse seine fleet, as well as the potential bias due to the large historic spatio-temporal strata, the structure of the original T3 has been revised and should be available and operational before the end of 2022.

Development of a robust methodology for standardizing the purse seiner CPUE by fishing mode and to provide accurate indices of abundance

Assuming that abundance changes over time may be associated by (1) a change in the number of schools at-sea, (2) the size of the school, or (3) by both, the 3-components model developed for standardizing the CPUE of large yellowfins caught in free schools account for the number of schools detected by unit of time and space, the presence of the target species in the set and the size of the school (i.e., approximated by the catch per set). The 3-components model has been applied for the standardization of yellowfin free school CPUE of the European purse seiners and used as an input for the Atlantic yellowfin stock assessment (Guery et al, 2019).

Echosounders

The question of the increase in fishing efficiency, due to new technology introduced on board purse seiners, is one of the major concerns within tuna RFMOs. The gain due to the introduction of echosounder equipping dFAD has been estimated at about 10% per dFAD set for the French purse seine fleet operating in the Indian Ocean (Wain et al, 2021). This estimate can be extrapolated to the Atlantic Ocean. Based on the proportion of owned dFAD sets per year, this suggests a total effort creep between 2 and 4%.

Abundance

The main objective of the S. Akia's PhD was to analyse the relationship between the global and the local tuna resource (the concept of "Glocalization"). One chapter of the PhD thesis was devoted to the analysis of the seasonal and inter-annual variability in abundance of the tropical tunas in the EEZ of Cote d'Ivoire (Akia et al, 2021). The authors used the seasonal spatio-temporal model developed by Thorson and known as VAST.

Analysis of potential areas at risk in terms of dFAD beaching events

This was part of the T. Imzilen PhD' thesis. From the analysis of dFADs trajectories several areas with high probability of beaching events were identified in the Atlantic and the Indian Oceans. It was evidenced that 21% to 40% (depending on effort redistribution after closure) of beachings can be prevented by prohibiting deployments in areas most likely to lead to a beaching (Imzilen et al, 2021). In both oceans, the riskiest areas for beaching are not coincident with areas of high dFAD deployment activity, suggesting that these closures could be implemented with relatively minimal impact to fisheries.

FAD moratorium efficiency

In the framework of the AOTTP, IRD was member of the consortium CISEF, composed by scientific institutes from Cabo Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Senegal, Spain and France, that won the tender for analysing the AOTTP data. Part of the PhD' thesis of I. Perez was oriented on the analysis of the efficiency of the dFAD moratorium from tagging data (AOTTP). Results showed that the moratorium on dFAD was effective for yellowfin and skipjack, at least during the months of the closure. However due to the pre-processing of the tagging data, the lack of sufficient recoveries for bigeye did not allow to draw a conclusion for this species.

Estimating different parameters related to tagging operations is a fundamental task before their use in stock assessment models. From double tagging experiments we estimated the immediate (Type-I) and long-term (Type-II) tag-shedding rates of conventional "spaghetti" tags (Gaertner et al, 2022). Previous estimates found in the tagging tuna literature were used to elicit prior distributions. The percent of tag loss was estimated to reach 50% of the tags deployed after seven and a half years at sea for yellowfin and after eight years at sea for bigeye tuna. The loss rate of conventional tags is lower for skipjack. Results suggested that continuous Type-II shedding rate is size-dependant for yellowfin and bigeye (i.e., showing a three-fold increase between individuals less than 45 cm fork length (FL) at release and fishes larger than 65 cm FL).

Another important point in tagging analyses is the estimate of the reporting rate (i.e., tags recovered but not reported to the authorities) which can bias considerably the estimate of relevant population dynamic parameters. From seeding experiments (i.e., fish tagged secretly on board the vessel) and a Bayesian procedure using coincidental tagging data and catch data disaggregated by species, school-type, location and time, the reporting rate of 13 fishing fleets was estimated (Akia et al, 2022a). The tag-reporting rate was as large as 84.7% for the European purse seiners (France, Spain) but decreased significantly for the majority of the other surface fleets (e.g., 22.8% for the Ghanaian mixed purse seiner-baitboat fishery).

Still in frame of the AOTTP, we investigated the bias due to the potential miss-identification of the school type at release. In particular, it has been shown that seamounts can have a retention effect on tuna, suggesting that their migration patterns may differ significantly depending on the school type at release. However, many tuna releases near well-recognised mid-Atlantic seamounts have not been well coded in the ICCAT-AOTTP database. Consequently, this study explored different criteria for identifying seamounts in the tagging database with the aim to correct the questionable coding of certain school types (Akia et al, 2022b).

Results from the scientific activities described above were presented during the final AOTTP symposium held online in January 2021 and 4 of these studies have been published in the special issue of Fisheries Research devoted to the AOTTP symposium.

Other research programs of interest for ICCAT: IRD (UMR 248 MARBEC) scientists have been participated to the following specific studies/contracts:

- La pêche thonière tropicale entre productivisme et durabilité: un métier en mutation – METMUT, Fondation de France (appel d'offre « Littoral et Mer », 2018-2021);
- 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).

Students' research

Several PhD thesis and Master Science internships are developed on the Atlantic tropical tuna fisheries in IRD (UMR MARBEC). Among others:

- Akia S. (2018-2021) « Du global au local : étude des interactions entre les thons de la ZEE de la Cote d'Ivoire et le reste du stock de l'Atlantique Est à partir des données du programme de marquage AOTTP de l'ICCAT et de quelques indicateurs biologiques. » (PhD Université de Montpellier; ED GAIA)
- Imzilen T. (2018-2021) “Modelling and analysis of the drift trajectories of fish aggregating devices (FADs) and estimation of their potential impacts in the Indian and Atlantic Oceans” (PhD Université de Montpellier; ED GAIA)
- Stephan P. (2020-2021) Multi-species hotspots detection using self-organizing maps: simulations and application to purse seine tuna fisheries management. Master Sci 2eme année. Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH). Zurich.

Other French research activities relevant for ICCAT

The *MANFAD PROJECT*: Coordinator: IRD (laurent.dagorn@ird.fr) Other participants: Orthongel, ISSF, Université de Nantes, FIAC, CFR, MMRI and CRO. Funds: Funded by Period: 2021 – 2025 Summary: Managing FAD (MANFAD) is a French 4-years multidisciplinary research project, involving professional partners and scientific institutes from developing countries in the Indian and the Atlantic oceans. The main objective of MANFAD is to develop a tool to help manage dFADs (e.g. number of operational dFAD by purse seiner) in order to propose management scenarios

Sharks and rays in the Mediterranean Sea

Five projects on the bycatch of Bluefin tuna longline fishery in the Gulf of Lion are starting in 2022. Their aim is to increase knowledge of sharks - especially blue sharks (*Prionace glauca*) - and rays – especially stingray (*Pteroplatytrygon violacea*)- catches. The research project focuses on juvenile and adult female blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) in the Gulf of Lions. The study of parentage and genetic structure of the population is also included.

The POBLEU project

Funded by EMFF, whose aim is to increase the observer coverage for Bluefin tuna longline fishery in the Gulf of Lion. The data collected will be included into the Ifremer database and should be made available for further data calls.

The RAYVIVAL project

Funded by France Filière Pêche, aims at developing a tagging approach to the survival of the pelagic stingrays that form the bulk of the bycatch of the Bluefin tuna longliner fishery in the Gulf of Lion.

The SMARTSNAP1 project

Funded by EMFF, aims at developing an electronic device deployed on longlines, which will be able to detect which species has been caught. If that proves fruitful, then bycatch could be released automatically as soon as they are detected, hence reducing drastically the bycatch. A case study will be on the longliner fishery from the Gulf of Lion and another one on the tropical longliners from La Réunion Island in the Indian Ocean.

The SELPAL and RéPAST programmes

Funded by the fishing sector (France Filère Pêche - FFP) were designed to describe the activity of the domestic longline Bluefin tuna fishery, to assess the scale of fishery effects on the various taxa, to study ecology and explore spatial population genetic structure in the Western part of the Mediterranean Sea of the blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) and stingray (*Pteroplatytrygon violacea*) and finally to propose mitigation measures to reduce impacts on elasmobranchs, sea birds and sea turtles. Genetic analyses have shown global panmixia across regional blue shark populations, with minimal evidence of regional population structure (Bailleul et al, 2018).

In the frame of these programmes, handling/release guidelines dedicated to the skippers and crew were developed to promote good handling practices to avoid injuries to the crew when handling sharks and rays and to minimize physical trauma and stress of animals in order to improve their post-release survival (Poisson et al, 2016, 2019).

The blue shark is the most abundant large pelagic sharks in the Mediterranean Sea, however information on its biology, ecology, and migration behaviour are limited. Satellite telemetry and satellite imagery can enable the assessment of their movement pathways between ecoregions and habitat preferences in the western Mediterranean Basin. Satellite tracking data from 26 individuals tagged in four major and separated areas in the western basin (Alboran Sea, Gulf of Lions, Ligurian Sea and Corsica Island) was used to examine movements, home range by sex–size class and the overlap between these classes. The distribution and residency patterns of blue shark across seasons for each class were identified using a suite of available environmental data, bathymetry and reconstructed dynamic variables. A publication is in preparation, the results showed that the sharks tagged are seemingly capable of making long-range dispersals across a wide range of ecoregions. There was spatial segregation between sex–size classes particularly in the summer and fall months with juveniles' class found largely on the continental shelf and on the edge of the Gulf of Lions. The satellite tracks showed significant interchange between ecoregions. At the end of the winter, large juveniles travelled towards this particular area. For the first time in the Mediterranean, first insights were provided into seasonal migrations, exchanges between ecoregions and habitat preferences of blue sharks in the studied area. The Gulf of Lions was identified as parturition pupping and nursery ground. It was demonstrated that sharks could use major current to undergo large movements. These results support the current Mediterranean stock boundary based on conventional tagging programs.

The MOUVBLUE project

It is new project financed by OFB (Office Français de la Biodiversité), The MOUVBLUE project lead by Ifremer in collaboration with CRILOBE will start in 2022. This project is designed to improve the knowledge of the ecology and distribution of the blue shark. It therefore aims to study the functionality of the western Mediterranean, in particular the waters within the perimeter of the Gulf of Lion Natural Marine Park. It will consist of 3 axes:

- axis 1: Assess the horizontal movements and habitat use by tagging juveniles with conventional, pregnant females and adult males with archival satellite transmitting tags;
- axis 2: study of behavior on a fine scale by video camera and acoustic tagging;
- axis 3: genomic analysis to deepen the knowledge of the genetic structure of the population and the genetic structure of the population and the relationships of filiations.

Research projects on sea turtles

The HABITOM programme

Financed by the MNHN and lead by Ifremer has been designed to collect data to improve the understanding of spatial ecology, and to identify habitats (feeding, wintering, migration) of the loggerhead turtles (*Caretta caretta*) in the area under consideration, using the telemetric tool. The analysis of satellite telemetric monitoring data of marine turtles will lead to the identification and mapping of habitats and areas of interaction with anthropogenic activities. This 3 year project has been launched at the 2021.

The TELEPATH project

It is a new project financed by OFB (Office Français de la Biodiversité). It aims at identifying the habitats used by loggerhead turtles (*Caretta caretta*) in the French Mediterranean and the areas at high risk of interaction with human activities using the telemetric tracking tool. The trajectories of loggerhead turtles equipped satellite tags within the framework of the project will be analyzed to identify and characterize:

- i) the habitats of importance in the French Mediterranean
- ii) the areas at high risk of interaction with shipping activities (collisions). The results will then be used to formulate recommendations and contribute to
- iii) the evolution of the monitoring program (candidate collection device "telemetric monitoring of marine turtles" of SP3), as well as to the development of
- iv) the methods of evaluation of Good Environmental Status under the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (D1 marine turtles for D1C4 and D1C5), and
- v) the calculation of the environmental objective indicator D01-MT-OE03-ind2 and the indicators of the DHFF.

Recreational fisheries in the French Antilles

The RECREAFISH pilot study: In 2020, a new pilot study called RECREAFISH has been implemented to collect data about recreational fisheries for the first time in the 4 French Caribbean territories (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Saint-Martin and Saint-Barthélemy). It started in November 2020 and is spitted in two phases:

- Phase 1: framing to know the population of recreational fishermen. This phoning survey with the company BVA (pool institute) took place in November and December 2020 with a representative sample of 3,500 households. As a result, an average rate of 7% of recreational fishermen over 15 years old in French households has been established, with differences from one island to another (Baudrier et al., 2021).
- Phase 2: Recreational fishermen were recruited from January to June 2021 to describe their monthly catches based on logbook. This survey is currently ongoing and extrapolation of catches will be evaluated by species or groups of species (including ICCAT species) for each territory. First results of this second step will be available at the end of the year 2022.

Relevant Ifremer research presentations and publications

Baudrier J., Ropers S., Thouard E., 2021. Projet RECREAFISH. Etude relative à la pêche récréative aux Antilles françaises - Résultats de l'enquête de cadrage. Rapport Ifremer RBE/BIODIVENV, 46 p.

Rouyer Tristan, Bonhommeau Sylvain, Bal Guillaume, Derridj Olivier, Fromentin Jean-Marc. (2021) The environment drives Atlantic bluefin tuna availability in the Gulf of Lions . Fisheries Oceanography 30(5), 490-498. Publisher's official version : <https://doi.org/10.1111/fog.12532> , Open Access version : <https://archimer.ifremer.fr/doc/00683/79500/>

Rouyer Tristan, Bernard Serge, Kerzerho Vincent, Giordano Nicolas, Giordano François, Ellul Salvu, Ellul Giovanni, Derridj Olivier, Canet Remy, Deguara Simeon, Wendling Bertrand, Bonhommeau Sylvain Electronic tagging of Bluefin Tunas from the Maltese spawning ground suggests size-dependent migration dynamics . Environmental Biology of Fishes IN PRESS. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10641-022-01262-4>

Rouyer Tristan, Bal Guillaume, Derridj Olivier and Fromentin Jean-Marc. Update of the French aerial abundance index for 2020 and first attempt at accounting for the environmental effects on bluefin tuna availability in the gulf of lions. SCRS/2021/020.

Lauretta M., Kimoto A., Rouyer T., Ortiz M., and Walter J. West Atlantic bluefin tuna Virtual Population Analysis SCRS/2021/139.

Andonegi E., Arrizabalaga H., Rouyer T., Grodoa A., and Rodriguez-Marin E. "EA" CMPs - updated progress SCRS/P/2021/046.

Andonegi E., Arrizabalaga H., Rouyer T., Gordo A., and Rodriguez-Marín E. Mathematical definition and updated progress of the EA cMPs SCRS/2021/032.

Gillespie, K.; Coelho, R.; Farley, J.; Garibaldi, F.; Gioacchini, G.; Pappalardo, L.; Poisson, F.; Quelle, P.; Rosa, D.; Saber, S. Report of the 2019 ICCAT Workshop on Swordfish biology studies for growth, reproduction and genetics. ICCAT Recueil de Documents Scientifiques/Collective Volume of Scientific Paper. 76:320-329; 2020.

Poisson, F.; Budan, P.; Coudray, S.; Gilman, E.; Kojima, T.; Musyl, M.; Takagi, T. New technologies to improve bycatch mitigation in industrial tuna fisheries. <https://doi.org/10.1111/faf.12631>. Fish and Fisheries. 00:1-19; 2021.

Saber, S.; de Urbina, J.O.; Gillespie, K.; Poisson, F.; Coelho, R.; Rosa, D.; Puerto, M.; Macías, D. A Preliminary analysis of the maturity of ICCAT swordfish stocks. Collect Vol Sci Pap ICCAT. 77:537-551; 2020.

Relevant IRD publications:

Imzilen T, Lett C, Chassot E, Kaplan D. M. (2021). Spatial management can significantly reduce dFAD beachings in Indian and Atlantic Ocean tropical tuna purse seine fisheries. Biological Conservation 254.

Akia S., Amandé M., Pascual P., Gaertner D. (2021) Seasonal and interannual variability in abundance of the main tropical tuna in the EEZ of Côte d'Ivoire (2000-2019). Fish. Res. 243.

Duparc, A., J. M. Amande, P. Cauquil, L. Floch, P. Pascual Alayon, V. Rojo, and D. Yala. 2021. Methodology for the estimation of tuna's catch in local market for the EU purse seine fishery in Atlantic Ocean. Col.Vol.Sci.Pap. ICCAT 78:560–571.

Floch, L., P. Cauquil, M. Depetris, A. Duparc, D. M. Kaplan, J. Lebranchu, and D. Yala. 2021. Statistics of the French purse seine fishing fleet targeting tropical tunas in the Atlantic Ocean (1991-2020). Col.Vol.Sci.Pap. ICCAT 78:579–613.

Floch L. and Duparc A. 2021. Revision of the time serie of the individual count in size distribution from sampling for the tropical tuna fishery. Col.Vol.Sci.Pap. ICCAT 78:572–578.

EU Greece

Research activities included analysis of biological data for updating swordfish stock parameters. Specifically, biological samples (fin spines) were collected for subsequent analysis aiming to define age-length keys and update the growth parameters of the species. Additionally, samples for genetic analyses aiming to identify stock boundaries have been collected. The above actions have been carried out in the frame of the "ICCAT Swordfish Program".

EU Ireland

The responsibility for the support, development, collection of scientific information and fishery research activities in Ireland rests with the Marine Institute (MI). The MI provides technical and scientific expertise and advice on the development of the fishery and ensures the collection of technical and biological data, via observers, from the projects it supports. The MI also places observers on board vessels and conducts port sampling of landings in accordance with Commission regulation (EC) No 1639/2001.

Albacore tuna

The MI and the Irish Sea Fisheries Board (BIM) have conducted an annual, scientific monitoring program of the northern albacore tuna fishery since Irish vessels began to exploit this species. Initially, technical and scientific data were collected from drift nets. Subsequent to the ban on driftnetting mandated by Council Regulation (EC) No 894/97, mid-water pair trawling emerged as the principal alternative fishing gear and the main focus of MI data collection protocols.

ABFT Angling Catch, Tag and Release fishery

Skippers were provided with standardised equipment including measuring kits, lip hooks and double-barbed tags in 2021. These tags were considered to be a more robust tag compared to the spaghetti tags used in 2019. The double-barb tag was supplied by ICCAT. All skippers were required to permit onboard installation of a vessel monitoring system (VMS) for the duration of the open season. The VMS was provided by CLS, a provider of satellite systems which support monitoring and tracking of vessels at sea. Vessel positions were monitored by the Sea Fisheries Protection Authority (SFPA) and IFI.

Skippers submitted a digital report of their Bluefin angling trips on ruggedised tablets and were obliged to submit their surveys digitally within 24 hours of their angling trip. Paper copies of the trip and fish information were also recorded by skippers and collected at the end of the open season. Fields in the digital and paper forms were designed to correspond to fields in the ICCAT conventional tagging document.

Digital and paper records were reviewed and a summary of data was emailed back to each skipper for quality assurance throughout the season. A verbal update was obtained on the 30th of August 2021 from 20 of the 22 skippers participating in the Bluefin tuna scientific fishery and skippers were subsequently met in person over two weeks (from the 20th to the 26th of September and 27th of September to the 3rd of October) to discuss any issues encountered so far in the progressing season. Qualitative data on the fishery was also collected when meeting the licenced skippers on distribution, presence/absence of BFT as well as prey abundance and prey species availability. All 22 skippers were met once more, in the week following the end of the season (12th of November 2021) in order to collect data sheets as well as any observations, information and conclusions they had regarding the 2021 season. Data collected from the programme was subsequently cross-checked using both the physical report and digital report once the programme has finished for the season. The quality assured data was then collated and submitted to ICCAT in the form of the conventional tagging report (TG02-CnvTReRc). The tagging data forwarded to ICCAT is processed regularly and included in the tagging database according to the relevant Species Group needs (in this case the ABFT) and is updated every year. A summary of these data is then published and made available publicly at <https://www.iccat.int/en/accesingdb.html> under the “Tagging” toggle.

In addition, twenty-one observer days took place during the 2021 Tuna CHART programme and these were focussed on skippers new to the programme or who had not yet had an observer on-board in the previous 2020 season.

EU Italy

Italian scientists have participated in ICCAT related work. Some publications are listed below as examples.

SCRS/2021/169 Size conversion factors and length/weight relationships for Mediterranean Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius* L.) caught by Italian longline fleet operating in the Mediterranean sea. Pappalardo L., Coco O., Baiata P., Raffa A., Pignalosa P.

SCRS/2021/xxx Size conversion factors and length/weight relationships for Atlantic Bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus* L.) caught by Italian fishing fleets operating in the Mediterranean sea. Pappalardo L., Coco O., Baiata P., Raffa A., Pignalosa P.

EU Malta

As a European Member state, Malta continued to contribute to the Atlantic-Wide Programme for bluefin Tuna (GBYP) through its data collection programme and the understanding of key biological and ecological processes.

EU Portugal

EU Portugal continued to collect throughout 2021, fisheries and biological data that are used by IPMA I.P. Specifically, Portuguese scientists continued to conduct research activities regarding pelagic longline fisheries and the tuna trap fishery. These ongoing data and sample collection efforts allowed EU 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 2021 are presented 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 2021 there were no updates on those CPUEs, as the assessments scheduled by the SCRS and ICCAT for 2021 were not focused on those specific species groups.

Within the ICCAT Sharks Programme (SRDCP), 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. In 2021 it was published a paper on shortfin mako movement patterns.

IPMA I.P. scientists continue to be involved in the electronic satellite tagging of swordfish and sharks, aiming to improve the knowledge on migration, habitat use, stock delimitation and post-release mortality on those species. Several tags were deployed on those species during 2021.

Within the ICCAT GBYP Programme, IPMA, I.P. scientists continued to be involved in the bluefin tuna growth in farms project. Additionally, IPMA, I.P. continues to be involved in biological sampling of bluefin tuna, with samples that are 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 to collect and analysis biological samples of swordfish. Within this Project, IPMA is responsible for the age and growth task, and also collects regularly and provides samples for the reproduction and population genetics. The analysis work for the ageing continued throughout in 2021, Update of the work were presented to the Swordfish Species group on later 2021.

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.

EU-Spain

Voluntary funding for several studies and research activities was provided during 2021-2022. One of the most relevant ICCAT activities to which Spain is contributing during the last years is the Atlantic-Wide Programme for Bluefin tuna (GBYP). Its main objective is improving scientific knowledge on Atlantic 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, the understanding of key biological and ecological processes and the assessment models to provide better scientific advice. It includes data recovery and data mining, aerial surveys, biological studies, tagging activities and modelling. Several Spanish research laboratories are particularly active in the context of the GBYP Programme. Spain is also actively involved

in other ICCAT Research Programs like Small Tuna Year Program (SMTYP) and Swordfish Year Program (SWOYP). Research on other tuna species, billfish, swordfish and sharks were also carried out (see SCRS papers).

Spain is also actively participating in different activities of the Atlantic Ocean Tuna Tagging Project (AOTTP). During 2021, Spanish researchers have also contributed significantly to the development of the MSE framework for north Atlantic albacore and bluefin tuna.

Spain has also contributed to the Albacore Research Program of ICCAT through its participation in the electronic (pop-up satellite) tagging activities and the collection of gonad samples for reproductive biology studies in the North Atlantic Stock.

Several research activities were developed during the 2021-2022 period. These studies contribute to the provision of scientific advice by different ICCAT Working Groups and also serve as basis for the implementation of other complementary research activities. Research activities were carried out on several tunas, billfish, swordfish and sharks (see more detailed information in SCRS papers submitted). During 2021, 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 topics like the implementation of the "electronic Observer" in the purse seine fleet, 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).

Some examples of relevant initiatives are listed below:

ECOCARD project

Identifying and testing the effectiveness and role of ecoregions as tools to provide more integrated ecosystem advice Coordinator: AZTI (mjuaan@azti.es) Funds: Funded by Period: 2020 - 2022: The International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) and the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) have committed in principle to operationalize an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) in accordance with internationally agreed standards. Accordingly, the ecosystem working groups in ICCAT and IOTC are working to assess the feasibility of and developing several ecosystem advise products to provide more integrated advice and inform EAFM implementation in these regions

Biology and Spanish fisheries of bluefin tuna in the Atlantic Ocean (ARPA5 PROJECT)

Coordinator: CNIEO-CSIC (Enrique.rmarin@ieo.es) Other participants: AZTI, SABS (FOC), UCA, Other national and international research institutes, ICCAT Funds: Funded by CNIEO-CSIC (MCIN), DCF, ICCAT Period: 2017 - 2022 Summary: ARPA-5 - Project to improve the knowledge of population structure of Atlantic bluefin tuna (ABFT); biological parameters such as growth and feeding and the relationships between environmental variables and ABFT relative abundance.

Participation and contributions to SCRS Working Groups in 2021

EU Cyprus

Cypriot scientists participated at the following ICCAT meetings:

- Intersessional Meeting of the Albacore Species Group including The Mediterranean Albacore Stock Assessment (Online, 21- 30 June 2021)
- Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) (Online, 27 September to 2 October 2021)
- Meeting of the Working Group on Stock Assessment Methods (WGSAM) (Online, 5-10 May 2021)

EU France

French scientists participated in several SCRS WGs and contributed to scientific work relevant for ICCAT.

EU Greece

Greek fishery scientists from the Hellenic Centre for Marine Research (HCMR) have participated in various ICCAT working groups (species groups, assessment and intersessional meetings). They contributed in SCRS documents and report preparation. A Greek scientist (Dr. G. Tserpes) is coordinating the Mediterranean Swordfish Group.

EU Italy

- GBYP Close-Kin Workshop - Online 08/09 February 2021 - (Dr. Luigi Pappalardo / Capt. Paolo Pignalosa)
- Intersessional Meeting of Panel 2 – Online 2/5 March 2021
- Meeting of the Working Group on Stock Assessment Methods (WGSAM) – Online 05/10 May 2021 (Dr. Luigi Pappalardo/Capt Paolo Pignalosa)
- ICCAT Swordfish Biology Workshop – Online 22/26 March 2021 - (Dr. Luigi Pappalardo / Capt. Paolo Pignalosa)
- Intersessional Meeting of the Bluefin tuna Species Group (including W-BFT Data Preparatory) – Online 05/13 April 2021 - (Dr. Luigi Pappalardo / Capt. Paolo Pignalosa)
- Intersessional Meeting of the Swordfish Species Group (including MSE) – Online 31 May /07 June 2021 - (Dr. Luigi Pappalardo / Capt. Paolo Pignalosa)
- Meeting of the eBCD Technical Working Group – Online 08/09 June 2021
- 14th Meeting of the Working Group on Integrated Monitoring Measures (IMM) – Online 14/17 June 2021
- Regional Coordination Group Large Pelagics (RCG.LP) 2021 - Online 28/30 June 2021 (Dr. Luigi Pappalardo)
- Intersessional Meeting of Panel 4 – Online 06/08 July 2021
- 2nd Intersessional Meeting of the Bluefin tuna Species Group – Online 02/09 September 2021 - (Dr. Luigi Pappalardo / Capt. Paolo Pignalosa)
- 2nd Intersessional Meeting of Panel 2 – Online 13/15 September 2021
- SCRS – Species Group Bluefin tuna – Online 20/25 September 2021 - (Dr. Luigi Pappalardo / Capt. Paolo Pignalosa)
- SCRS – Species Group SC-Stats – Online 20/25 September 2021 - (Dr. Luigi Pappalardo / Capt. Paolo Pignalosa)
- Meeting of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) – Online 27 Sept. / 02 Oct. 2021 - (Dr. Luigi Pappalardo / Capt. Paolo Pignalosa)
- 2nd Intersessional Meeting of Panel 4 – Online 27 October 2021
- Panel 2 Meeting on Atlantic Bluefin tuna (BFT) Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) – Online 12 November 2021

EU Portugal

During 2020, IPMA scientists (EU-Portugal) contributed to the work in the following groups:

One IPMA, I.P. scientist has been the Swordfish Species Group Rapporteur since 2015, and the Vice-chair of the SCRS since 2018 and until the end of the 2021 Commission meeting.

One IPMA, I.P. scientist has nominated Chair of the (SC-STATS – Sub-Committee on Statistics) in 2021.

During 2021, IPMA scientists (EU-Portugal) participated in the following SCRS meetings and workshops:

- ICCAT AOTTP Symposium (online, 12-14 January)
- BFT Close-Kin workshop (online, 8-9 February)
- ICCAT Panel 2 intersessional (online, 2-5 March)
- Intersessional meeting of the Billfishes Species Group (online, 8-12 March)
- Swordfish Biology Workshop (online, 22-26 March)
- BFT Intersessional meeting (online, 5-13 April)
- Intersessional meeting of the Sub-Committee on Ecosystems (online, 5-10 May)
- Intersessional meeting of the Working Group on Stock Assessment Methods (online, 5-10 May)
- Small tunas intersessional meeting (online, 17-21 May)
- Swordfish species group intersessional meeting (online, 31 May – 7 Jun)
- ICCAT IMM Meeting (online, 14-17 June)
- ICCAT Panel 4 intersessional meeting (online, 6-8 July)
- W-BFT assessment meeting (online, 30 August – 1 September)
- SCRS Species Groups Meetings (online, 20-25 September)
- SCRS Plenary (online, 27 September – 2 October)
- Billfishes ageing workshop (online, 25-29 October)
- ICCAT Panel 4 intersessional meeting (online, 27 October)
- ICCAT Annual Commission meeting (online, 15-21 November)
- ICCAT/ICES joint meeting on Porbeagle data preparation (online, 29 Nov – 3 December)

During 2021, IPMA scientists participated and presented to the SCRS a total of 10 working documents and presentations. The following list shows the full SCRS references to those documents:

Gillespie, K., Hanke, A., Coelho, R., Rosa, D., Carnevali, O., Gioacchini, G., Macias, D., 2021. Final report for phase three of the ICCAT short term contract: swordfish biological samples collection for growth, reproduction and genetic studies. ICCAT species groups meetings (Swordfish), 24 September 2021, Online Meeting. ICCAT-SCRS Document, SCRS/2021/119. 52pp.

Takeshima, H., Nanba, R., Ooka, S., Ando, D., Hayakawa, A., Kokubun, S., Noda, S., Takano, Y., Yanada, R., Coelho, R., Santos, M.N., Cortés, E., Domingo, A., Urbina, J.O., Sakuma, K., Nohara, K., Semba, Y., 2021. Polymorphism genotyping can resolve the complex genetic population structure of shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) in the Atlantic Ocean. ICCAT species groups meetings (Sharks), 22 September 2021, Online Meeting. ICCAT-SCRS Document, SCRS/2021/163. 16pp.

Taylor, N.G., Gillespie, K., Miller, S., Kimoto, A., Coelho, R., 2021. From objectives to candidate performance indicators for NSW MSE. ICCAT intersessional meeting of the swordfish species group, 31 May to 7 June, Online Meeting, ICCAT-SCRS Document, SCRS/2021/094.

Santos, C.C., Rosa, D., Coelho, R. 2021. Effects of fishing gear configurations on target, desirable bycatch and unwanted bycatch species. ICCAT intersessional meeting of the Sub-Committee on Ecosystems, 5-10 May, Online Meeting, ICCAT-SCRS Document., SCRS/2021/066.

Santos, C.C., Domingo, A., Carlson, J., Natanson, L.J., Travassos, P., Macías, D., Cortés, E., Miller, P., Hazin, F., Mas, F., Ortiz de Urbina, J., Lino, P.G., Coelho, R. 2021. Movements, habitat use and diving behavior of shortfin mako in the Atlantic Ocean. ICCAT intersessional meeting of the Sub-Committee on Ecosystems, 5-10 May, Online Meeting, ICCAT-SCRS Presentation, SCRS/P/2021/018.

- Jordá, M.J.J., Nieblas, A.E., Murua, H., Endonegi, E., Hanke, A., Diaz, G.A., Coelho, R. 2021. Concept note for ICCAT Eco regions workshop: "Identification of regions in the ICCAT convention area to inform the implementation of ecosystem-based fisheries management". ICCAT intersessional meeting of the Sub-Committee on Ecosystems, 5-10 May, Online Meeting, ICCAT-SCRS Document, SCRS/2021/070.
- Jordá, M.J.J., Andonegi, E., Alavarez, D., Murua, H., Coelho, R., Kell, L., Báez, J.C., Hanke, A., 2021. Terms of reference for ecocard intersessional work. ICCAT intersessional meeting of the Sub-Committee on Ecosystems, 5-10 May, Online Meeting, ICCAT-SCRS Document, SCRS/2021/069.
- Muñoz-Lechuga, R. and P.G. Lino. 2021. Protocol for sampling, preparing and storing of first dorsal fin spine for small tuna species: a first step for ageing analysis. *Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT*, 78(6): 86-92.
- Frédou, F.L., F. Hazin, J. Viñas, J. Ollé, G. Hajjej, D. Macias, S. Saber, P.J. Pascual-Alayón, P.G. Lino, R. Muñoz-Lechuga, S. Ahmed Baibbat, F. Ngom Sow, N'G. Constance Diaha, D. Angueko, G. Silva, A. Massa-Gallucci. 2021. Final report of the short-term contract for ICCAT SMTYP for the biological samples collection for growth, maturity and genetics studies – Year #3. *Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT*, 78(6): 103-131 (2021).
- Lino, P.G., Mauricio Ortiz, Morikawa Hirofumi and Miguel Santos. 2021. Review of the size and weight data of eastern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) from Portugal trap/farm. *Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT*, 78(3): 1024-1035 (2021).

EU 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...). EU-Spain scientists have participated in most of SCRS working groups.

Scientific Observers Programmes

EU Cyprus

The Cyprus Work Plan on Data Collection, prepared in accordance with EU Data Collection Framework, includes a scientific programme covering the Cyprus fleet fishing for large pelagic with surface longlines; the programme includes sampling both at landing sites and on-board. During 2021, due to COVID-19 pandemic, scientific observer on-board program for SWO and ALB deviated from planned operations. As a result, only one trip was sampled on-board. To adjust the loss of biological measurements, extra effort was given on landings sites to sample the landings based on a full probabilistic scheme.

Cyprus National Legislation has been protecting sea turtles by banning capturing or harming sea turtles in any way (since 1978) and by setting closed fishing areas, especially sensitive nesting areas (since 1990). In addition, the National Legislation has been harmonized with the provisions of the Habitat Directive where sea turtles are a priority species, as well as the Biodiversity Protocol of the Barcelona Convention.

Accidental catches by the pelagic longline fleet are recorded by observers through on-board sampling of the catches, which is part of the National Data Collection Program of Cyprus under the EU Data Collection Framework (DCF). During the 2021 on-board observer programme there were no records of turtle, seabird or cetaceans by-catches on surface longlines. There was a record of one individual of the elasmobranch species *Pteroplatytrygon violacea*, which was released alive.

EU Croatia

National sampling program of BFT harvested from aquaculture facilities has been carried out (PUT) as well as the sampling programme within the Data Collection Framework (DCF). In addition to Croatian domestic observer programme involving control observers deployed on-board BFT towing vessels in PS fishery, Croatia has a scientific monitoring programme for BFT/SWO LL/HL vessels developed under the national data collection programme (DCF). In 2021, scientific observers covered 20% of fishing effort of BFT HL fleet and 21% MED SWO fleet. Apart from the observer program on national level, no other scientific research activities were implemented during the course of 2021.

EU France and EU Spain

A framework for the collection of fisheries data is in place in Spain since the early 2000s under the DCF Framework, co-financed between the EU (European Commission) and the Member State and implemented by relevant research institutes and ministerial departments of the Member State.

Spain is continuing observer programs in different fleets operating in the ICCAT Convention Area. The Spanish scientific observers cover the main fisheries in combination with other sources of information. These observers follow appropriate training courses and the data are consolidated into the national databases after a data validation process. The information collected concerns all target and not-target species and, where possible, the collection of data is extended to cover marine 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.

A complete set of information pertaining to the fleets (i.e. catch, effort, size and economic indicators) is compiled. In the ICCAT Convention Area, this information focuses on the most important large pelagic species (i.e. Atlantic Bluefin tuna, yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna, skipjack, albacore, swordfish, small tuna species and large pelagic sharks). Spanish scientists usually participate in the most important working groups and sessions of the SCRS. This is partially supported by the European Commission via the DCF funds or at an ad hoc basis. In 2021, the Spanish sampling program was used for the provision of ICCAT task II data.

Observers on board French vessels are equipped with the species identification cards developed by ICCAT or others tuna regional fisheries management organizations (tRFMOs). They have instruction in their sampling protocol to produce an exhaustive list of species caught per fishing operation at the better specific resolution possible. All are equipped with a digital camera for rare specimens for identification purposes at the end of the trip. All pictures have a code to reassign the individual to its fishing operation. During the training course observer is trained on sampling methods allowing to estimate the total amount of bycatch and discards at the level of the fishing operation. Methods are explained in the observer manual given during the training course.

The sampling design set for French purse seiners fishing tropical tuna follows the recommendations developed in the regional observer scheme of ICCAT. This sampling design is documented in the observer manual updated every year at the EU level. Data quality is taken into account. After each observer trip, a debriefing of the cruise is organized between the observer and two scientists involved in the coordination of the observer program. This debriefing will permit to attribute a score to the quality of data collected.

In the case of Spain and France observer data are stored in the Observe database shared between France and Spain for the purse seine fishery. The development of the software achieved by IRD is discussed every year during the Observer meeting organized between Spain, France and some partner institutes from coastal countries. Currently the quality of data stored in the Observe database is controlled for the position of fishing operation deployed (and for the deployment of FADs for the Purse seine fishery) by crosschecking latitude and longitude data in the database with VMS data. The development of a tool aiming to enlarge the number of variables controlled is ongoing.

French Purse seine observer program coverage in 2021

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 15% of the days at sea and 19% of the fishing sets (**Table 1**). If we consider the observations implemented in the frame of the ICCAT moratoria, and the scientific observer program supported by the industry (OCUP project supported by ORTHONGEL) the total coverage of scientific observer programs reached 100% of the fishing sets (**Table 1**).

Table 1. Observer coverage of the fishing activity for the French purse seine fleet for the three ongoing observer programs: EU DCF, ICCAT Moratoria and ORTHONGEL OCUP.

	<i>Obs DCF</i>	<i>Obs Moratoria</i>	<i>Obs ORTHONGEL</i>	<i>Total Obs</i>
Days at sea in 2021	437	824	1576	2837
% coverage days at sea	15,40	29,05	55,55	100
Fishing sets in 2021	307	315	1033	1655
% coverage fishing sets	18,54	19,03	62,41	100

Data collection by the French purse seine observer program (EU program and ICCAT moratoria and OCUP ORTHONGEL)

Scientific observers monitor discards of both target species (tunas) as priority and second bycatch. Observations consist in counting, species composition, length measurements (and weighting when possible). The observer handles all the discards, and when not possible, a fraction of it that is raised at the level of the fishing set. In such case, discarded fish are randomly sampled to be counted and measured. When possible, the condition (dead or alive) of discarded fish is monitored.

In 2021, a total of about 223 146 of individuals in the Atlantic Ocean were recorded as incidental catch for the purse seine fisheries (**Table 2**). Some of them were kept on board representing a volume of about 403 tonnes for 218 047. It must be noticed that for sensitive species like whale shark (4 individuals), sea turtles (181 individuals) and cetaceans (23 individuals), the percentage of individuals discarded alive reached 100% while for the group of Mobulids and Manta rays this percentage of survival at release reached 79 % (**Table 2**).

Table 2. Inventory of species recovered as incidental catch for the French purse seine fishery in the Atlantic kept on board or discarded with the % of survival individuals discarded.

Species group	RETAINED		DISCARDS	
	Catch (kg)	N	N discarded	% alive
Billfishes	31.901	405	53	1,80%
Cetaceans	0	0	w23	100,00%
Other bony fishes	371.046	222.728	174.391	18,73%
Rays	0	1	62	79,63%
Sharks	307	12	3403	72,65%
Tunas nei	0	0	71.842	0,00%
Turtles	0	0	181	100,00%
Whale shark	0	0	4	100,00%
Total	403.257	223.146	249.959	

Length frequency data were regularly collected for several species of sharks and billfishes (**Table 3**) either kept on board (some billfish) or discarded (mainly sharks). The silky shark (*Carcharhinus falciformis*, FAL) is well represented in the sample for sharks, while the Atlantic sailfish (*Istiophorus albicans*, SAI) is well represented in the sample for billfish.

Table 3. Length data collected by scientific observers embarked on French purse seiners for shark species and billfish species.

Sharks & Rays		Billfish	
Species	Length Collected	Species	Length Collected
<i>Rays</i>	59	BUM	271
PLS	26	SAI	46
RMM	5	BIL	1
RMO	5		
RMT	21		
RMB	2		
<i>Sharks</i>	2.461		
BSH	4		
FAL	2.278		
OCS	10		
SMA	4		
SPL	105		
SPZ	52		
CCL	5		
CCP	2		
SPK	1		
Total	2520	Total	318

EU Malta

As a European Member state, Malta is committed to respect the ICCAT obligations in terms of scientific observer's coverage of the different fleets operating in the ICCAT Convention Area. Maltese scientific observers cover the main fisheries with respect to E-BFT (long-liners) in line with ICCAT Recommendations. In addition, Maltese scientific observers also cover SWO long-line fishing trips through the EU-wide framework for the collection of fisheries data. These observers follow appropriate training courses including data validation training. The information collected concerns all target and not-target species together with discard information. Collection of data is also extended to cover accidental catches of 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.

In 2021, EU Malta's sampling activities as part of the EU-wide framework for the collection of fisheries data concerning species under the competence of ICCAT targeted the main species and fleets. The **Table 4** shows the number of individuals of each species sampled.

Table 4. Sampling intensity (No. of individuals measured in length per species) in EU Malta in 2021.

	<i>BFT</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>BLT</i>	<i>DOL</i>	<i>LTA</i>	<i>MSP</i>
No. of Individuals	1065 (BFT Target Vessels and By-Catch 24 (BFT Recreational Vessels))	266	83	614	146	11

EU Portugal

The Portuguese Institute for the Ocean and Atmosphere, I. P. (IPMA, IP) implements the EU. Portugal pelagic longline scientific observer program for vessels based on mainland Portugal. IPMA is a Public Institution, part of the indirect administration of the State and under the responsibility of the Ministry of the Sea. IPMA has ample experience with scientific observer programs and has implemented the pelagic longline in ICCAT since 2010. The program is part of the Portuguese Administration (DGRM) Biological Data Collection Program (PNAB), established within the framework of the EU Data Collection Framework (DCF).

The scientific observers that carry out those duties are permanent employees (technicians) of the IPMA staff. All have ample knowledge and years of experience to identify ICCAT species and fishing gear configurations, and are trained and very experienced to observe and record accurately the information to be collected under the Program. They are also trained and highly experienced to carry out additional duties, such as collection of scientific samples and deploying conventional and electronic tags.

Until now the program is designed to achieve at least 5% minimum coverage. This is calculated from the previous year total effort and is measured in number of fishing sets. While onboard, the scientific observers record and collect data on 100% of the operations during each trip and on 100% of the catches on each set. Bearing in mind the increase of the minimum observer coverage recently adopted for tropical tunas (Rec. 19-02), for the surface longline vessels, the PT observer program is under reevaluation in order to determine feasibility to meet the current requirements of ICCAT provisions. There may be the need for introducing EMS (Electronic Monitoring Systems) in the future for achieving part of this required percentage. The vessel/trip selection is a mix of random and opportunistic. The reason is that the implementation of the program is voluntary for the vessels, so not all vessels of the fleet collaborate and are willing to take observers onboard.

In 2021 it was possible to conduct 7 fishing trips, and the coverage achieved was 2.5%, measured in number of sets of the total fleet effort. The data was fully submitted to the ICCAT secretariat, using the ST-09 forms.

The data fields that are observed, collected and recorded in the IPMA observer Program exceed what is currently requested under paragraph 7 of ICCAT Rec. 16-14. Specifically, IPMA scientific observers currently record and collect information on:

- For each fishing trip: Details of the observer, vessel and license, boarding port and date, date of departure to sea, port and date of disembarking, notes from the catch landing;
- For each fishing set: Trip unique ID, fishing set unique ID, date of the set, time and coordinates while deploying (initial and final), time and coordinates while hauling (initial and final), upper and lower depth of the hooks, total number of hooks used, hook type and size, number of floats, leader material, bait used, length of the set, moon state, cloud coverage, wind speed and direction, water temperature, sighting of cetaceans, birds or turtles, use of tori lines, use of line weights, any additional notes;
- For each captured specimen: Fishing set unique ID, specimen unique ID, species ID, hooking mode, condition at hauling, size (FL, LJFL, TL or CCL, depending on the species), condition if discarded, sex, maturity stage (currently recorded for SWO and sharks), claspers size (elasmobranchs), notes if depredated, color of lightstick/lantern if used, specific bait used, specific leader material, specific hook type and size, samples collected (e.g., otoliths, vertebrae, spines, tissue for genetics, others), if photo was taken, any additional notes.

All captured specimens (from all taxa and species) are fully recorded in the program. This includes target species, bycatch, discards, and all interactions with vulnerable fauna such as marine-turtles, sea-birds and marine-mammals. We also note that many biological samples that have been collected over the years have been used in multiple ICCAT/SCRS projects and for providing scientific advice, including the latest growth equations used for shortfin mako, genetic samples for ongoing swordfish, marlins and sharks stock delimitation projects, data and samples for the small tunas projects, etc. We also regularly deploy satellite tags on sharks and swordfish from the pelagic longliners, also as part of ICCT/SCRS projects, as well as conduct biology and tagging studies on bluefin tuna.

All observer data is fully transmitted in due time and in full detail (high resolution) to ICCAT using the ST-09 form.

Regarding sharks, IPMA is currently responsible for the age, growth and tagging studies and participates in other works such as genetics (lead by the Japanese Fisheries Research Institute). All collected samples continue to be processed and analysed for the ongoing work. Additionally, IPMA also contributes regularly with data and analysis for ongoing analysis prioritized by the Shark Species Group.

IPMA continues to participate in the Small Tunas SMTYP and is responsible for the age and growth component. Additionally, under this program also collects gonads and genetic tissues for the remaining project tasks. Age and growth samples are processed in the IPMA laboratory, while the remaining reproductive and genetic samples and data have been provided to the respective tasks coordinators.

IPMA continues to participate in the SWO biological sampling collection programme, and is responsible for the age and growth component, using both spines and otoliths. Besides the ageing, IPMA also collects and provides samples of genetic tissues for the population genetics component and reproductive organs for the reproduction task of the project. Additionally, IPMA scientists are involved in the Swordfish satellite tagging work and in the North Atlantic Swordfish MSE.

IPMA has also been collecting spines, otoliths and genetics samples of marlins and sailfish under the ICCAT Enhanced Program for Billfish Research - EPBR. Samples for this program are collected mainly from the tropical and equatorial eastern Atlantic. Within this program, IPMA coordinates the ageing component and provides samples from genetics. All data have been sent to the billfishes Working Group coordinator to contribute to the ongoing studies.

EU 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 tuna and bonito).

Furthermore, during 2021, 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, this program has been implemented by Oceanis srl (Ercolano/Italy) within the framework of the EMFF fund 2014/2022 – Mis. 77. The company has been involved as part of the Working Group led by CNR-IRBIM under the DCF, and also in supporting the National Wide Scientific Research Program on the most relevant Pelagic Species (Bluefin tuna, swordfish, albacore tuna).

Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements

<i>Country</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>Number of vessels</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Senegal	Purse seiners	28	
“	Pole-and-liners	8	
Côte d’Ivoire	Longlines	8	
“	Purse seiners	28	
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	Dormant since June 2001
Gabon	Purse seiners	27	New protocol renegotiated in 2021/
“	Pole-and-liners	6	
“	Support vessels	Shall comply with ICCAT provisions	
Gambia	Purse seiners	28	
“	Pole-and-liners	10	
Guinea Bissau	Purse seiners & longlines	28	
“	Pole-and-liners	13	
Liberia	-	-	Dormant since December 2020 when last protocol expired
“	-	-	“
Mauritania	Pole-and-line & longlines	15	New protocol and Agreement renegotiated in July 2021.
“	Purse seiners	29	“
Morocco	Pole-and-liners	27	
Cape Verde	Purse seiners	28	
	Pole-and-liners	14	
	longliners	27	
Sao Tome and Principe	Purse seiners	16	
“	Longlines	5	

Appendix 2

1. M:GEN 0023: Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries**1.1 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.*) Marlín del Mediterráneo-Aguja blanca del Atlántico Aguja Picuda-Marlín peto MSP – WHM SPF – RSP, Pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) SAI.

Por otra parte, en cumplimiento del Reglamento TAC y cuotas anual, el Real Decreto 46/2019, de 8 de febrero, por el que se regula la pesquería de atún rojo en el Atlántico Oriental y Mediterráneo, reserva un 0,5577 % de la cuota asignada al Reino de España para la retención de eventuales de eventuales ejemplares muertos en la actividad recreativa.

Por su parte, Resolución de 1 de junio de 2021, de la Secretaría General de Pesca, por la que se establecen las disposiciones de aplicación del Plan de recuperación del atún rojo en el Océano Atlántico Oriental y el Mar Mediterráneo para 2021, 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.

Existe actualmente un proyecto legislativo que renueva la legislación en materia de pesca recreativa a fin de mejorar el control.

1.2 France

L’arrêté du 3 février précisant les conditions d’exercice de la pêche de loisir réalisant des captures de ton rouge (*Thunnus thynnus*) dans le cadre du plan pluriannuel de gestion du thon rouge dans l’Atlantique Est et la Méditerranée pour l’année 2022, prévoit les modalités de mise en oeuvre du régime d’encadrement de la pêche de loisir de ton rouge. L’ensemble des dispositions de ce texte font l’objet de contrôles, dans le cadre du plan national de contrôle des pêches adopté par la France.

1.3 Croatia

In 2021 and in 2022 Croatia allocated a total of 12.5t for big game recreational fishing and 5t for sport fishing in each year.

In general, quota in recreational fishing is distributed equally among subjects who met the conditions and criteria for utilisation of this quota following a public tender. A set of strict rules apply 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. In sport fishery, however, quota is usually utilised within the authorised competitions 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).

1.4 Malta

In 2021, 0.64% of the maltese national quota was allocated to recreational fishing vessels and vessels were limited to catch one fish per day. Inspections were carried out by the Department for Fisheries and Aquaculture at designated and non-designated ports to ensure that no landing of illegal Bluefin tuna takes place. Any relevant infringements were reported to the EU through Malta's interim and final reports on the implementation of the national control action programme. Bluefin tuna recreational data concerning catches were reported in the ICCAT forms for Task 1 and Task 2 data.

No recreational vessels were licensed to participate in the Mediterranean swordfish sport and recreational fisheries in 2021.

1.5 Portugal

Recreational and Sportive fishery is regulated by the Decree-Law 101/2013, of 25th July, and for mainland Portugal by the Ordinance 14/2014, of 23rd January. As for the Autonomous Region of Madeira the current legal framework for recreational and sports fisheries is guided by Decreto Legislativo Regional 19/2016, of 20th April and Portaria 484/2016, of 14th November. A package of measures is in place in order to collect as much information as possible during fishing tournaments that occur in this Region, including a set of rules to mitigate the negative impacts of this activity in relevant stocks. Amongst these provisions, we highlight the promotion of the use of best practices such as catch and release in every fisheries targeting migratory species as well as the use of gears that facilitate release and increase survival rates of migratory species, in line with ICCAT Recommendations.

A licence issued by Madeira's responsible authorities (Direção Regional de Pescas da Madeira) is required to the exercise of this activity and every fishing tournament needs to be previously authorized by DRP. In case of no compliance with this rule, domestic legislation foresees the application of sanctions against the infracts. Regional authorities have been consistently promoting on field actions to engage the relevant sector, including visits to the marinas with the objective of drawing the attention of vessel's operators to the applicable legislation. During these actions flyers with relevant information is given to the sector. With the view to collect as much information as possible of this activity, on a regular basis documentation and enquiries are sent by the Regional Authorities to the operators, thereby acting as a reminder of the applicable framework. Catches of migratory species that may occur during recreational fisheries cannot be sold and shall be reported to the Regional relevant authorities so that these can be counted against the national quota. Portaria 484/2106 of 14th September promotes the use of best practices for catch and release, avoiding the use of wire traces. Operators are required to answer to monitoring inquiries of this activity.

For bluefin tuna, catches of BFT are only admitted by vessels duly registered for this purpose. To this effect, an annual permit is required and the operator is required to provide mandatory information on the number, weight and length. All Bluefin tuna caught alive shall be promptly released or, if maintained on board and landed, shall be presented whole and eviscerated.

For Blue Marlin, Portugal has established minimum sizes and other regulatory provisions, including a catch limit per day/vessel in its domestic legislation (Portaria 14/2014). In Madeira, according with the current domestic legislation (DLR n.º 19/2016), catches of Blue Marlin by recreational fisheries shall be released into the sea.

As part of the Portuguese Data collection program since 2016 a pilot project is in place in the Autonomous Region of Madeira aiming an insight of the so called "Pesca Grossa". It is also planned the development of an IT platform for the continuous collection of information by sportive fisheries operators.]

2. M:BFT 1025 - Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm

2.1 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.

2.2 France

France precisely defines, allocates and accounts for the dedicated quota on all fish less than 30 kg / 115 cm arising from paragraph 27 of Rec. 17-07.

This distribution is included in the National order of 3 February 2021 establishing the modalities for allocating the quota of Bluefin tuna granted to France for the year 2021.M:BFT 1031 - BCD tagging summary, sample tag.

3. M:TRO 3017 Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas

3.1 Spain

Durante 2021 no se estableció límite de captura para buques no autorizados a la pesca de túnidos tropicales. Todos los buques de 20m de eslora o mayores que pesquen túnidos tropicales deben estar autorizados.

4. M:TRO 3018 measures taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO 3017

4.1 Spain

Los buques de apoyo a los atuneros cerqueros deben llevar una autorización emitida por la Autoridad Nacional (Permiso Temporal de Pesca) y comunicar a qué atunero cerquero facilitan apoyo.

5. M:SWO 3007: Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish

5.1 Spain

Los datos de capacidad en 2021 eran 102 palangreros y la capacidad total de captura 6.535,59 t y para 2022: 100 palangreros y 6.392,46 t.

6. M:SWO 3017. Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO

6.1 Spain

España no permite capturas accesorias de pez espada a su flota.

6.2 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.

7. M:ALB 4006. Maximum onboard by-catch limit of northern albacore

7.1 Spain

España no permite capturas accesorias de pez espada a su flota.

7.2 France

France has not put in place a dedicated bycatch limit on S. SWO.

8. M:ALB 06. Maximum onboard by-catch limit of Northern Albacore

8.1 Spain

España no permite capturas accesorias de atún blanco a su flota en el Atlántico Norte.

8.2 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.

9. M:ALB 07. Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB

9.1 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.

10. M:BIL01. Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11

10.1 Spain

Se dispone como una obligación de los palangreros faenando en el Atlántico que liberen los ejemplares que lleguen vivos al buque y únicamente retengan los ejemplares muertos (Anexo I PTP Palangrero Atlántico 2021). De manera obligatoria los buques deben remitir fichas de medidas de mitigación en la interacción con aves y tortugas, según se indica en los Permisos Temporales de Pesca. Estas fichas contienen información sobre los mecanismos de liberación de especies, como desanzuelador, elevador, cortador pernos. España no se acoge a exención del cumplimiento del punto 4 de la Rec. 19-05.

En el Anexo II del Real Decreto se incluyen las especies Blue y White Marlins como especies con medidas de protección diferenciadas, para las que se exige disponer de una autorización específica. EEn 2021, 9 embarcaciones de recreo registraron capturas de estas especies.

Las pesquerías que pueden interactuar con estas especies son las de pez espada y tiburones. Actualmente España autoriza en exclusiva la captura de estos grandes pelágicos a la flota industrial de palangre de superficie. España no tiene pesquerías dirigidas a White Marlin.

Los datos contemplados en el Programa Nacional de Datos Básicos, así como los datos del Programa Nacional de Observadores de la SGP, sirven para la elaboración de tarea I y tarea II.

10.2 Portugal

This species is not a targeted species and is only caught as by-catch.

The Portuguese Institute for the Ocean and Atmosphere (IPMA), together with the industry, developed in the past 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 have been fully reported to the SCRS and have been published in the peer-review scientific literature.

The mandatory use of the ERS (EU Electronic Reporting System) has enabled the Portuguese fishing authorities to streamline their monitoring, inspection and surveillance capacities. All vessel over 12m overall are obliged to have installed and dully operational an ERS. In terms of control procedures, inspections are performed by the national authorities on a regular basis, both at sea and in port. Due to the fact of being a by-catch species, further consideration should be given to the impact of the use of circle hooks on the dynamic of the targeted fishery. There is work in progress in ICCAT's SCRS. We therefore await for the outcome of this work in order to take an informed and science based position on this matter.

In 2021, Portugal had no White Marlin quota, and its quota for Blue Marlin amounted to 46,21t (Regulation (EU) 2021/92), from which 1t is reserved for recreational fishery. In Madeira Catch & Release in recreational fisheries is foreseen in DLR 19/2016. Portaria 484/2106 of 14th September promotes the use of best practices for catch and release, avoiding the use of wire traces. Operators are required to answer to monitoring inquiries of this activity. Annex II of this legislation defines minimum sizes applicable to Blue and White Marlins.

The Portuguese Institute for the Ocean and Atmosphere (IPMA), together with the industry, developed in the past 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 have been fully reported to the SCRS and have been published in the peer-review scientific literature.

11. M :SHK 7005: Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures

11.1 Spain

El Seguimiento de las capturas de tiburones se hace mediante el sistema de control del DEA (diario electrónico de abordaje) capturas y desembarques, así como el seguimiento científico mediante los programas de observadores implementados.

De forma general, los ejemplares de tiburón se han de desembarcar íntegros. No está permitido cercenar, mantener a bordo, transbordar o almacenar aletas de tiburón. Solo en un supuesto excepcional sometido a Permiso Especial de Pesca está permitido un máximo 5% de las aletas, bajo las medidas previstas en el párrafo 3 de la Recomendación 10-04. Para la concesión de este permiso es obligatorio que los capitanes efectúen anotaciones del peso de las aletas y de las partes restantes en el DEA (diario de a bordo) y guarden la documentación de los desembarques, transbordos o venta de aletas o partes restantes de tiburones. Es obligatorio notificar el desembarque 72 h antes de la hora prevista de llegada a puerto de las aletas o partes restantes.

El control de capturas de Marrajo dientuso se hace mediante observadores del Plan Nacional de Datos Básicos y el Programa Nacional de Observadores de la SGP (Secretaría General de Pesca). Solo se permiten en aguas ZEE de la UE conservar dos marrajos por marea y buque, siempre que arriben muertos al costado del buque.

Mediante la Orden ARM/2689/2009, de 28 de septiembre, se prohíbe la captura de tiburones zorro (familia Alopiidae) y tiburones martillo o cornudas (familia Sphyrnidae). Se prohíbe a los buques pesqueros españoles la captura, transbordo, desembarque y comercialización de los tiburones de la Familia Sphyrnidae (géneros Sphyrna y Eusphyrna), y Familia Alopiidae (género único Alopias) en todos los caladeros en los que realicen su actividad, incluyendo las aguas jurisdiccionales de terceros países con los que existe un acuerdo de pesca firmado por la Unión Europea, y aquéllas a las que se pueda acceder mediante un acuerdo privado o un contrato de arrendamiento de buques pesqueros.

La Orden AAA/658/2014, de 22 de abril, regula la pesca con el arte de palangre de superficie para la captura de especies altamente migratorias mediante control de estas capturas con observación a bordo, que en el caso del cerco es del 100% de cobertura.

Los programas de recopilación de datos de captura, esfuerzo, talla y descartes de tintorera del Atlántico norte se implementan por medio de observadores del Plan Nacional de Datos Básicos del IEO y, el Programa Nacional de Observadores de la SGP que se implementa desde 2017.

Solo pueden retenerse un número limitado de marrajo (siempre que arribe muerto al costado del buque) por buque y marea. Se han establecido medidas de control y medidas de observación, incrementando la cobertura mínima de observación en palangre.

Los observadores del Plan Nacional de Datos Básicos y el Programa Nacional de Observadores de la SGP consignan el número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburones oceánicos, con una indicación de su estado (vivos o muertos).

Más detalles en **Annex 3**.

11.2 Portugal

Portugal provided all relevant information under Task 1 and 2 regarding sharks. IPMA has also provided biological information collected by the observers on board Portuguese longliners.

The Portuguese 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. Portugal considers that a manual of best practices on the safe releasing of sharks produced by ICCAT would be useful for dissemination to the relevant fleets.

The Portuguese Institute for the Ocean and Atmosphere (IPMA) implements the Portuguese scientific observer programme for the mainland. Personnel from this Scientific Institute embarks in longliners operating in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans assuring compliance with the relevant ICCAT provisions related with observer coverage/data collection. Under this observer programme, biological information and data related with the fishery are collected for species managed by ICCAT, including incidental catches retained or rejected (species/non retained size data) covering the 4 major areas of activity (North eastern, northeast tropical, Equatorial and Southern hemisphere). Scientific observers record a substantial amount of fisheries data, including species-specific incidental shark catches.

The data collection encompasses the collection of:

- gear characteristics;
- fishing regime (hook style and gangion type);
- effort (number of hooks);
- catch composition (retained and discarded) and fate at species level;
- Size data for mandatory and major by-catch species (retained and discarded);
- Sex data for major species (including sharks);
- Additionally, a voluntary self-sampling scheme by skippers has been put in place for a number of years, as well as, the recovery of historical data from skipper's personal logbooks.

Information on vulnerable species that may be incidentally caught by longliners such as marine turtles, seabirds and marine mammals is also collected and reported.

Control is made on a daily basis by the ERS and also throughout inspections at sea and in port, during landing operations. Control measures in place include the crosschecking of different elements such as ERS/VMS/landing declarations/sale documents, risk analysis, etc.

IPMA scientific work is planned and scheduled to closely follow the SCRS schedule, in order to provide useful information for the species most relevant for the SCRS in each specific year, usually species that are under assessment. In the past few years most shark related work was therefore focused on the shortfin mako, as the species with the most recent stock assessment and projections. The next blue shark stock assessments is tentatively planned for 2023 and IPMA will prepare CPUE indices. It is also noted that in the past few years, including in 2020 and 2021, IPMA has been developing and presenting meta-analysis work on technical gear changes (circle hooks, bait type and leader materials) to the Sub-Committee on Ecosystems. When the next blue shark stock assessment or any other specific work is requested by the SCRS, IPMA will provide and contribute to such work. Additionally, we emphasize that IPMA continues to fully provide all observer data (including from all sharks species) in full detail under the ST-09 form.

Mako shark is not a targeted species, although incidentally catches do occur. In the last decade the Portuguese fleet has reduced severely its catches of shortfin mako. In order to operationalize paragraph 3 of Rec. 19-06 the Portuguese Administration has requested an analysis to IPMA to establish the catch threshold per vessel, while considering different elements, such as time and area of activity and the different sizes of the fishing vessels.

IPMA is currently responsible for the age and growth ICCAT studies. All collected samples continue to be processed and analyzed for the ongoing work. 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. All this work is carried out under the ICCAT Shark Research and Data Collection Programme, established by the ICCAT Sharks Species Groups and endorsed by the SCRS.

12. M:BYC 8001, 8002 & 8003: 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; implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds and steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field

12.1 BYC 8001: Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrafos 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO.

12.1.1 Spain

En cuanto a la implementación de la Recomendación ICCAT 10-09, durante el año 2021, 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.

12.1.2 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 1/2.

12.1.3 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, authorities continuously inform fishermen for the need of protection of protected species and the importance of preserving their populations.

12.1.4 Malta

Any potential by-catches of sea turtle are returned to the sea unharmed to the extent possible. Information on By-catches of sea turtles are reported in ST09 annually, "Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type"

Various sea turtle species are recognised for their conservation importance and subject to management measures under national law by Legal Notice 311 of 2006 under Schedule VI and VIII. Among others, these include the following species: *Caretta caretta* and *Chelonia mydas*.

The national legislative framework governing fisheries management is established under Chapter 425 of the Laws of Malta.

13. BYC 8002. REC 11-10 Para dar cumplimiento a lo establecido en la Recomendación ICCAT 11-10, la Administración española cuenta con normativa específica donde se contemplan medidas de mitigación para evitar la captura de aves y tortugas marinas

13.1 Croatia

No incidental catches of sea birds in association with fisheries managed by ICCAT in 2021.

13.2 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.

13.3 Malta

Information provided within ICCAT **CP44-BirdMit** form.

14. BYC 8003. REC 11-10 Para dar cumplimiento a lo establecido en la Recomendación ICCAT 11-10, la Administración española cuenta con normativa específica donde se contemplan medidas de mitigación para evitar la captura de aves y tortugas marinas

14.1 Spain

Para dar cumplimiento a lo establecido en la Recomendación ICCAT 11-10, 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.

14.2 Malta

The measures employed by Maltese fisheries for the reduction of discards and by-catches include provisions foreseen under ICCAT Recommendations 17-07, 18-02, 19-04 and 16-05, with regards to limitations on quotas, fishing seasons, minimum sizes and type of gear utilized for BFT and SWO longline fisheries.

Sección 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

1. Spain

1.1 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 2021.

1.1.1 Túnidos tropicales (PANEL I)

Durante 2021 un total de 11 buques cerqueros congeladores y 4 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 por parte de la flota artesanal de las Islas Canarias con artes de cañas y cebo vivo y capturas accesorias de los buques dirigidos a la captura de atún blanco.

1.1.2 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 2021:

Antes del inicio de la campaña de pesca de 2021, 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 2021, 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 2021, 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.

1.1.3 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 700.

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 Ordenación Pesquera y Acuicultura, 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 2021, se concedió autorización a 537 buques.

1.1.4 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.

1.1.5 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 cuatro zonas diferenciadas para la gestión de la pesca. Así, esta Orden establece siete 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 2021 para el Atlántico, excluyendo el Mediterráneo, fue de 81 palangreros.

1.1.5.1 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 2021 para la zona Mediterráneo fue de: 52 buques.

1.1.5.2 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 accesorias 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 29.902.451 t de la especie *Prionace Glauca* (Tiburón azul) y 649,6 t de *Isurus Oxyrinchus* (marrajo dientuso).

1.1.6 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 aquellas 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 Ordenación Pesquera y Acuicultura 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 2021 la cuota consumida por muerte accidental de ejemplares de atún rojo capturados por parte de la flota deportiva y recreativa ascendió a 52.800 kg

1.1.7 Aplicación del programa de documento estadístico ICCAT para Pez espada y Patudo 202.

Las importaciones en territorio nacional de las especies de Patudo y Pez Espada durante el año 2021, se han registrado las siguientes cantidades:

Importaciones de Pez Espada: 1.061,45 t. Siendo Marruecos el principal origen de estas importaciones.

Importaciones de Patudo: 7.531,27 t de patudo congelado. Siendo Guatemala el principal origen de las importaciones.

1.2 Actividades y Esquemas de Inspección

1.2.1 Medios de inspección utilizados

1.2.1.1 Campaña del atún rojo 2020 en el Mediterráneo y el Cantábrico-NW. Control de la veda de SWO y ALB en el Mediterráneo

En el desarrollo de las Campañas de este apartado durante el 2021, se han contado con los siguientes medios materiales y humanos para las labores de inspección, control y vigilancia:

a) Medios marítimos:

a.1- 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 la Zona Económica Exclusiva Española del Mediterráneo.
- Control de la pesquería de túnidos y especies afines, principalmente atún rojo, 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” desde el inicio de la campaña de cerco hasta principios de junio con embarque de inspectores españoles a bordo. Debido a la crisis sanitaria producida por el COVID-19, durante el 2021 no se produjo el embarque de inspectores franceses durante la campaña de cerco.

Durante el periodo de entrada en puerto por parte del buque ALBORAN y parte de la campaña, ejercen labores de apoyo e inspección en el área de actuación los patrulleros ligeros “RIO CABALEIRO” y “RIO GUADIARO” mediante embarque de dos inspectores españoles.

a.2- Se realizaron colaboraciones con la Guardia Civil, englobadas dentro del “Programa PACIAP” con participación habitual de distintas patrulleras, entre otras, destaca la participación de la patrullera RIO GUADALETE, durante la campaña de almadra y las actuaciones en el Estrecho de Gibraltar.

Relativo a la veda del pez espada (SWO) y del atún blanco en el Mediterráneo (ALB), se llevaron a cabo misiones marítimas tanto en el área de las Islas Baleares como en el área de Levante de forma rutinaria.

No se detectó ninguna presunta infracción relacionada con la captura de SWO y ALB en la época de veda durante el desarrollo de las misiones marítimas.

b) Medios aéreos:

Los medios aéreos empleados trabajaron de forma coordinada con los demás medios de vigilancia empleados en las distintas campañas, para explorar áreas en las que se hubiera detectado o pudiera esperarse la presencia de actividad pesquera, ampliando así el radio de inspecciones.

Durante el 2021, el principal medio de inspección aérea han sido los helicópteros “CUCO” de la Guardia Civil, complementados con el uso de aviones pilotados por el mismo cuerpo de seguridad y bajo el mismo nombre.

Los Servicios de Inspección han llevado a cabo múltiples misiones aéreas relacionadas con el control de la veda de SWO, en las cuales, se estableció como objetivo dentro de las mismas el avistamiento de buques palangreros de superficie así como buques arrastreros y de cerco de pequeños pelágicos. En la mayoría de las misiones relacionadas no se detectó actividad pesquera relacionada con la flota de palangre y, cuando se detectó, no se determinó ninguna presunta infracción.

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 Subdirección General de Vigilancia Pesquera y Lucha contra la Pesca Ilegal 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 las campañas.
- Participación en las misiones asignadas en tierra, tanto en España como en otros Estados Miembros, en caso de activación de los equipos mixtos previstos en el JDP del Mediterráneo.

En el desarrollo de las misiones de inspección terrestres se detectan infracciones relativas al desembarque de pez espada en época de veda en 3 inspecciones.

1.2.1.2 Campaña de la costera del bonito 2020:

En el desarrollo de la Campaña del 2021 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, desarrollo de misión con la Armada y trabajo coordinado de los inspectores de periferia y de Servicios Centrales.

Medios marítimos:

Se realizaron tres embarques en el patrullero de altura ARNOMENDI, con un inspector de pesca español durante 20 días en el mes de junio y 15 días en el mes de julio y un embarque en el patrullero de altura TARIFA con un inspector de pesca español durante 16 días en el mes de agosto.

En este embarque, se realizaron labores de inspección durante la campaña del bonito y, dentro de los objetivos se incluye 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.

Observations

En marzo de 2020 se declaró el estado de alarma en España debido a la crisis sanitaria acontecida a nivel global por el COVID-19.

Por parte de los Servicios de Inspección se realizó una rápida adaptación para trabajar máximas condiciones de seguridad laboral.

Además del control detallado en las campañas descritas previamente, se realiza apoyo en comisión de servicio de Inspectores de Pesca de los Servicios Centrales durante el primer trimestre del año al caladero canario para el control de las capturas de atún rojo en dicho caladero y durante el resto del año, en el área del Golfo de Cádiz para el control de la flota que captura atún rojo en el Estrecho.

Según los datos analizados, se obtienen las siguientes conclusiones:

Durante el año 2021 el número de inspecciones y controles de captura enmarcadas en el ámbito de ICCAT, asciende a 1530 inspecciones entre misiones terrestres y marítimas, complementadas con 506 avistamientos realizados en misiones aéreas, marítimas y terrestres.

Se registran en torno a 150 inspecciones con infracciones, detectándose en un tercio de dichas actuaciones más de una infracción.

Además, de las inspecciones físicas se realiza verificación y cruce de datos a nivel documental. Como resultado, se levantan 80 actas documentales, de las cuales 76 resultan con presunta infracción.

Cabe señalar que no todas las infracciones detectadas son relativas a especies reguladas por ICCAT como pueden ser: infracciones relativas a especies no reguladas por ICCAT, al Sistema de Localización de Buques, al Sistema de Identificación Automático o al rol de despacho.

A lo largo del 2021, siguiendo la estrategia de años anteriores, se desarrollan misiones cuyo objetivo era la vigilancia de las actividades pesqueras para poder estudiar e investigar las estrategias infractoras en determinadas áreas. Dado que estas misiones se desarrollan sin que se detecte la presencia inspectora, no se levantan actas durante el desarrollo de dichas misiones.

2. Italy

The actions taken in 2021 by the Italian Administration in order to implement the BFT ICCAT measures are listed below:

- D.D. n. 168451 del 13 aprile 2021 - Campagna di pesca del tonno rosso - Anno 2021

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.

2.1 Inspection schemes and activities in Italy

In accordance with the current EU And ICCAT legal framework, during 2021, 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 2021, 125 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.

3. The 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.

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.

4. Malta

4.1 Bluefin tuna fishery

4.1.1 Quota management

During 2021, the Maltese bluefin tuna fishery was authorised in accordance with provisions as set through ICCAT Rec.19-04. Malta managed its catching quota through individual allowable catches assigned to each vessel per fleet segment. Purse seine and surface longline gears were used in commercial fishing during 2021. No traps, baitboats or pelagic trawlers are employed in the bluefin tuna fishery by the Maltese fishing fleet.

One purse seine vessel was authorized to fish for bluefin tuna between 26 May and 1 July 2021. This purse seine vessel used up its allocated quota on 4th July 2021 following an extension to the Purse Seine fishing season authorised by ICCAT according to the relevant ICCAT Recommendations. For long line vessels, the established fishing season for 2021 was set from 15 April to 31 December 2021 or until quota exhaustion. In the case of the long line fishery, the fishing season for operational artisanal vessels below 12m was set from 6 May to 27 June 2021 or until quota was exhausted. In 2021, vessels authorised for recreational bluefin tuna fishing were limited by a daily quota of an individual fish per vessel up to a maximum fleet quota established in Malta's management plan. A portion of the national quota was reserved as a contingency measure in case of accidental catches of bluefin tuna within the swordfish fishery.

4.1.2 Control and enforcement

4.1.2.1 2021 Inspection Plan for the Fishing Season

The Fisheries Control Unit of the Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture (DFA), has a complement of staff that covers a 24/7 roster. This will ensure that inspectors are available to monitor and control all catches at all times during the BFT fishing season.

The officers on duty for the day and night shift, amongst other duties, were responsible for:

- 100% monitoring of the authorised vessels through the VMS or GPRS;
- 100% control of landings at designated ports to landings based, and spot checks at non-designated ports to ensure that BFT is not landed outside a designated port;
- 100% of caging with the stereoscopic camera;
- 100% control of harvesting activities.
- Daily carrying out of inspections at the Central fish market.

4.1.2.2 2021 Level of Inspections in Ports

Landings were inspected by Fisheries Protection Officers and Landing Officers. Random checks were also carried out by the Fisheries Protection Officers at designated and non-designated ports with at least 2 non-designated places visited every week and 2 designated ports visited every week outside landing calls.

Landings of bluefin tuna were only authorised in one of the 5 designated ports: Mgarr (Gozo), Marsalforn (Gozo) Marfa, Valletta and Marsaxlokk. The real time monitoring of the landings of these vessels were done through the officers present at each designated port and through the verification and validation of the Bluefin tuna Catch Documents (BCDs). The designated transshipment port was Valletta port, and all transshipments were subject to full inspection and authorization by the DFA.

4.1.2.3 2021 Level of Inspection on Gears

Fisheries Protection Officers inspected all changes of fishing gear throughout the bluefin tuna fishing season once the individual quota of each vessel had been exhausted.

A minimum of 2 port inspections per week were also conducted to confirm that fishing gear on-board is compliant with regulations and in line with the authorisation of the respective vessel.

4.1.2.4 Inspections by the Armed Forces of Malta

A set of patrols and inspections requested by the Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture from the Armed Forces of Malta were carried out during the period of the plan.

4.1.2.5 Prohibition of aircraft

In 2011, Subsidiary Legislation 499.21 Civil Aviation (Restriction of Flying Regulation) was amended by Legal Notices 411 of 2007 and 160 of 2011 to ensure the prohibition of aircrafts related to fishing throughout the months of May, June and July. This legislation has been implemented in collaboration with the AFM and Civil Aviation in 2019.

4.2 *Mediterranean swordfish fishery*

In 2021, implementation of the ICCAT Recommendation 16-05 for Management Measures for Mediterranean Swordfish in the Framework of ICCAT was carried out. Monitoring and control of minimum sizes, by-catch limitations and closed seasons were carried out accordingly.

**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 2021. The fishing opportunities allocated to France (in respect of St Pierre et Miquelon) allow a single local vessel owner to operate 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 has had difficulty in structuring its activities in recent years which has prevented the owner from engaging in fishing activity. 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 may be subject to control. France (in respect of St Pierre et Miquelon) can perform controls through several administrations (maritime affairs, national gendarmerie, national navy). Fisheries control campaigns, both at sea and on land, are carried out regularly. There has been no report of any infringement in 2021 in the context of these fisheries.

RÉSUMÉ

Le niveau total des captures réalisées sur les quotas de la CICTA 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 2021. Les possibilités de pêche attribuées à la France (au titre de SPM) permettent à un seul armement local d'exploiter 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 connaît depuis quelques années des difficultés à structurer son activité qui l'empêchent d'exercer une activité de pêche. 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 peuvent faire 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 nationale, marine nationale). Des campagnes de contrôle des pêches, tant en mer qu'à terre, sont régulièrement effectuées. Aucune infraction n'a été relevée en 2021 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) se sitúa en 0 t de túnidos y especies afines para el año 2021. Las posibilidades de pesca asignadas a Francia (en el marco del SPM) sólo permiten que una empresa local explote una unidad. Las capturas francesas de túnidos y especies afines se realizan con un palangrero de 28 metros. 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 está experimentando desde hace años dificultades para estructurar su actividad que le impiden ejercer una actividad de pesca. La pesca está reglamentada mediante la atribución de autorización de pesca por el 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 pueden ser 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 nacional, marina nacional). De forma regular se realizan, tanto en mar como en tierra, campañas de control de la pesca. En el marco de estas pesquerías, no se ha detectado ninguna infracción en 2021.

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

L'année 2021, comme l'année précédente, n'a pas permis à l'armement local de pouvoir engager une campagne de pêche aux thonidés et espèces apparentées ; ainsi les captures de ces espèces pour l'année 2021 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 nulles en 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016 et 2012. Des captures de thonidés ou d'espèces apparentées avait été réalisées en 2015 (9,34t), en 2014 (3,41t), en 2013 (9,34t), en 2011 (100,5t).

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 une partie des quotas détenus par la France (au titre de SPM), dans le cadre de la CICTA. Une autre partie est attribuée à un armement de pêche, spécialisé dans la transformation de poissons, le groupe *Pêcheurs du Nord* ; une partie des quotas est réservée aux prises accessoires de la flottille de pêche artisanale. En 2021, les quotas attribués à la France (au titre de SPM) étaient de les suivants :

- thon rouge de l'Ouest: 5,31 t,
- espadon du Nord : 92,75 t,
- germon du Nord : 215 t.

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 2021, comme durant les années précédentes, les navires artisanaux de moins de 12 mètres n'ont pas pêché de 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 d'istiophoridés, de requins, d'oiseaux de mer, de tortues marines et de mammifères marins et de réduire les rejets.

Thon rouge de l'Océan Atlantique Ouest

Le quota initial octroyé à la France (au titre de SPM) était de 5,31 tonnes en 2021, dont une partie fait l'objet d'un transfert entre le groupe Pêcheurs du nord à la société Atlantic Groundfish Council (AGC) of Canada.

Germon de l'Océan Atlantique Nord

La limite de captures applicable à la France (au titre de SPM) était de 215 tonnes en 2021. Cette limite de captures permet au navire de réaliser des captures accessoires, généralement faibles : elles ont été nulles en 2021 (pour mémoire : nulles en 2020, 2019, 2018, 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 2021 (pour mémoire : nulles en 2020, 2019, 2018, 2017, 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 2020 (pour mémoire : nulles en 2019, 2018, 2017, 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 France métropolitaine.

RÉSUMÉ DE DÉCLARATION EXIGENCES SCIENTIFIQUES

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
S:GEN01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Non	2022-08-01	2022-08-01
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	Non	2022-07-07	
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Non	2022-07-07	
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Non	2022-07-07	
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 ; T2SZ	Non	2022-07-07	
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Non	2022-07-07	
S:GEN07	Campagnes de marquage scientifique (inventaires)	Oui	2022-07-07	Non applicable - FR SPM n'a pas eu de campagne de marquage scientifique.
S:GEN08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Oui	2022-07-07	Pas d'activité de marquage pour FR SPM.
S:GEN09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Non	2022-07-07	Pas de déclaration de marquage électronique pour FR SPM.
S:GEN10	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux	Oui		Non applicable. FR SPM n'a pas eu de campagne d'observation ICCAT à bord de ses navires en 2021.
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Oui		Non applicable- FR SPM n'a pas eu de campagne d'observation ICCAT à bord de ses navires en 2021.
S:GEN12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Oui		Non applicable - absence d'opération de pêche en 2021 et FR SPM n'est pas concerné par le Sargassum pélagique.
S:GEN13	Informations spécifiques sur les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangrières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Oui		FRSPM opère en atlantique nord.
S:BFT01	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille de spécimens mis à mort dans les fermes (BFT)	Oui		FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme.
S:BFT02	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille provenant de caméras stéréoscopiques (résultats de données brutes BFT) OU méthodologie alternative pour l'estimation de la taille du thon rouge	Oui		FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.
S:BFT03	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille provenant de caméras stéréoscopiques (rapports récapitulatifs sur le thon rouge au moment de la mise en cage)	Oui		FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
S:BFT04	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Oui		FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.
S:BFT05	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Oui		FRSPM ne participe pas à des travaux de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest.
S:BFT06	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Oui		FRSPM ne participe pas à des travaux de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest.
S:BFT07	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Oui		FRSPM ne dispose pas d'informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP.
S:BFT09	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	Oui		Non applicable : de telles activités scientifiques n'ont pas eu lieu en 2020.
S:TRO02	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	Oui		FRSPM n'est pas concernée par cette pêcherie.
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 : Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Oui		FRSPM n'est pas concernée par cette pêcherie.
S:TRO04	Tâche 3 : Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Oui		FRSPM n'est pas concernée par cette pêcherie.
S:TRO05	Tâche 3 : Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Oui		FRSPM n'est pas concernée par cette pêcherie.
S:TRO10	Information sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui		FRSPM n'est pas concernée par cette pêcherie.
S:TRO06	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Oui		FRSPM n'est pas concernée par cette pêcherie.
S:TRO07	Données historiques d'opérations sous DCP	Oui		FRSPM n'est pas concernée par cette pêcherie.
S:ALB01	Âge à la maturité	Oui		FR SPM non concerné par cette pêcherie.
S:ALB02	Habitat	Oui		FR SPM n'ont concerné par cette pêcherie.
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition des captures	Oui		FR SPM non concerné par cette pêcherie.
S:ALB04	Séries de CPUE	Oui		FR SPM non concerné par cette pêcherie.
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion des reproducteurs et des recrues dans les prises	Oui		FR SPM non concerné par cette pêcherie.

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
S:BIL03	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/de makaires épée	Non		Malgré la fait qu'il n'y a pas de pêche ou de rejet de makaires / makaires épée, la méthodologie statistique repose sur les déclarations effectuées par les pêcheurs sur les fiches de pêche. Ces dernières sont analysées et compilées par le service en charge de la partie recueil et traitement des statistiques de pêche de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon.
S:BIL04	Informations sur les programmes de collecte de données de la pêche artisanale et/ou de petits métiers	Oui		Absence d'opérations de pêche en 2021.
S:BIL05	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique concernant BIL	Oui		Absence d'opérations de pêche en 2021.
S:SHK01	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas pêché de requins en 2021. Les armateurs ont été informés et sensibilisés.
S:SHK02	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taube bleu et de l'échantillonnage biologique de cette espèce	Oui		FRSPM ne réalise pas de recherche sur le requin-taube bleu.
S:SHK03	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	Oui		FRSPM ne réalise pas de recherche sur le requin peau bleue.
S:SHK04	La quantité de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Nord capturé et retenu à bord, ainsi que rejets morts et les remises à l'eau de spécimens vivants	Oui		Pas de navire ayant pêché des thonidés au titre de l'ICCAT en 2021. Pas de capture ou de rejet de requin taube bleu.
S:BYC01	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	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas réalisé de guides d'identification mais les informations ont été diffusées à l'aide des plaquettes ICCAT (requin) et les armateurs ont été informés et sensibilisés à la présence d'autres prises accessoires, n'a pas réalisé de guides d'identification.
S:BYC02	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Oui		les armateurs FR SPM ont été informés et sensibilisés aux interactions de la flottille avec les tortues marines (changement d'hameçon).
S:BYC03	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	Oui		Il n'y a pas eu de prises accessoires d'oiseaux par FR SPM mais une campagne d'information et de sensibilisation a eu lieu auprès des armateurs

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
S:BYC04	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	2022-08-01	Rapport annuel 2022.
S:BYC05	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		Rapport annuel 2022

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

RÉSUMÉ DE DÉCLARATION EXIGENCES D'APPLICATION

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
GENERALITE	M:GEN01	Rapports annuels	Non	2022-08-01	2022-08-01
	M:GEN02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Non	2022-08-05	Le livre IX du Code rural et de la pêche maritime applicable à FR SPM dispose que toutes les captures, rejets et débarquements doivent être déclarés au journal de pêche. La feuille de contrôle des mesures s'appliquant au requins a été transmise le 5 août 2022 (SHK05).
	M:GEN03	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Non	2022-07-22	2022-07-22
	M:GEN04	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Oui		Cette CPC n'a pas conclu d'accord d'affrètement avec d'autres CPC.
	M:GEN05	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalization	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas participé à des accords d'affrètement en 2021.
	M:GEN06a	Rapports de transbordement - en mer	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas réalisé de transbordement en 2021.
	M:GEN06b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas réalisé de transbordement en 2021.
	M:GEN07	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas réalisé de transbordement en 2021.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:GEN08	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas autorisé ses navires à recevoir des transbordements en 2021.
	M:GEN09	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures)	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas autorisé ses navires à transborder en 2021.
	M:GEN10a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Oui		Capitainerie du port : (508) 410974 ou (508) 551321 et capitainerie.samp.dtam-975@equipement-agriculture.gouv.fr
	M:GEN10b	Points de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection portuaire	Oui		uam.samp.dtam.-975@equipement-agriculture.gouv.fr
	M:GEN11	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Oui		Port de Saint-Pierre.
	M:GEN12	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Oui		48 h.
	M:GEN13	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Oui		0 rapport en 2021.
	M:GEN14	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Oui		0 rapport d'inspection en 2021.
	M:GEN15	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas d'informations actualisées à déclarer pour 2021.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:GEN16	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas réalisé d'inspection au port en 2021.
	M:GEN17	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas conclu d'accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port en 2021.
	M:GEN18	Accords d'accès et modification	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas conclu d'accords d'accès en 2021.
	M:GEN19	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas participé à des accords d'accès en 2021.
	M:GEN20	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui	2018-07-20	2018-07-20
	M:GEN21	Rapport sur l'examen des mesures internes	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas d'informations actualisées à déclarer pour 2021.
	M:GEN23	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Oui		FRSPM ne réalise pas de captures sportives et récréatives d'espèces relevant de l'ICCAT.
	M:GEN24	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas d'informations sur des cas présumés d'activités de pêche IUU et n'a pas observé de pêche IUU en 2021.
	M:GEN25	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas de navires ayant fait l'objet d'allégations d'activités IUU.
	M:GEN26	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer en la matière.
	M:GEN27	Données sur la non-application	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer en la matière.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:GEN28	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer en la matière.
	M:GEN29	Observations de navires	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer en la matière.
	M:GEN30	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas eu de navire observé en 2021.
	M:GEN31	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, le cas échéant, et/ou Autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage du thon rouge	Oui		affaires maritimes, gendarmerie nationale, marine nationale.
	M:GEN32	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	Oui		Unité des affaires maritimes : uam.samp.dtam-975@equipement-agriculture.gouv.fr
	M:GEN33	Déclaration de toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Oui		0 rapport en 2021.
	M:GEN34	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Oui		0 demande
	M:GEN35	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour la récupération des observateurs	Oui		Plan de sauvetage en mer applicable à FR SPM ou via JRCC Halifax.
	M:GEN36	Rapports sur des incidents impliquant des observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Oui		0 rapport.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:GEN37	Signalisation de la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Pas de récupération d'engins perdus en 2021 ; 0 rapport.
	M:GEN38	Signalisation de la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		0 rapport.
	M:GEN39	Points de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires (facultatif)	Oui		uam.samp.dtam-975@equipement-agriculture.gouv.fr
	M:GEN40	Déclarations d'approvisionnement	Oui		Pas de déclaration d'approvisionnement en 2021.
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	Fermes de thon rouge	Oui		FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.
	M:BFT02	Rapports sur l'élevage du thon rouge	Oui		FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.
	M:BFT03	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Oui		FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.
	M:BFT04	Déclaration/Rapport de mise en cages du thon rouge	Oui		FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.
	M:BFT05	Madragues de thon rouge	Oui		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
	M:BFT07	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas de permis de pêche de thon rouge de l'Est.
	M:BFT08	Plan de la capacité d'élevage (et révisions, le cas échéant)	Oui		FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:BFT09	Modifications des plans de pêche	Oui		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
	M:BFT10	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 21-08	Oui		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
	M:BFT11	Prises de thon rouge de 2021	Oui		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
	M:BFT12	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Oui		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
	M:BFT13	Autres navires de thon rouge	Oui		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.
	M:BFT14	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas participé à des opérations de pêche conjointes en 2021.
	M:BFT15	Messages VMS	Oui		Données disponibles en France auprès du centre national de surveillance des pêches (CNNSP).
	M:BFT16	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Oui		FRSPM ne ICCAT d'inspection internationale participe pas au programme conjointe.
	M:BFT17	Liste des navires d'inspection	Oui		FRSPM ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe.
	M:BFT18	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Oui		FRSPM ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe.
	M:BFT19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Oui		FRSPM ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe.
	M:BFT20	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Oui		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:BFT21	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Oui		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
	M:BFT22	Rapports bi-mensuels de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Oui		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
	M:BFT23	Rapports de capture mensuels sur le thon rouge	Oui		12
	M:BFT24	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Oui		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
	M:BFT25	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.	Oui		Il n'y a pas eu de prise de poisson de moins de 30kg/115cm par FR SPM en 2021 ; une campagne de sensibilisation a eu lieu auprès des pêcheurs concernant le marquage et la remise à l'eau.
	M:BFT27	Rapport annuel du BCD	Non	2020-09-23	2020/09/23
	M:BFT28	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Non		2020/09/23
	M:BFT29	Points de contact pour les BCD	Non	2020-09-23	2020/09/23
	M:BFT30	Législation relative au BCD	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas de changement à sa législation relative au BCD.
	M:BFT31	Résumé du marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas de changement concernant le programme d'apposition de marques sur la queue.
	M:BFT32	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT	Oui		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.
	M:BFT33	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Non	2020-07-21	Par le Secrétariat : 2020/07/21
	M:BFT34	Contrôles aléatoires	Oui		Pas de contrôle effectué : non concerné.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:BFT35	Autorité nationale et points de contact responsables du navire de transformation participant au projet pilote REM	Oui		Pas de point de contact - pas de navire de transformation.
ESPECES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Non	2021-07-20	2021-07-20
	M:TRO02	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas pêché de thon obèse, d'albacore ou de listao en 2020.
	M:TRO03	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas de navire ayant prétendument réalisé des activités IUU en 2020.
	M:TRO06	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas importé de thon obèse congelé en 2021.
	M:TRO07	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas exporté de thon obèse congelé ni d'espadon en 2021.
	M:TRO09	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Oui		0
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S25)	Oui		FRSPM n'utilise pas de Dispositif de Concentration de Poissons mais des palangres.
	M:TRO11	Déclarations/plans de capacité/de pêche des thonidés tropicaux	Oui		Redondant ; 0 déclaration ; néant ; néant ; néant.
	M:TRO13	Captures mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET ; SKJ ; YFT)	Oui		Cette CPC ne capture pas de thons tropicaux (BET/YFT/SKJ).
	M:TRO14	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Oui		Cette CPC n'a pas atteint ses 80% de sa limite de capture.
	M:TRO15	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Oui		Cette CPC n'a pas atteint sa limite de capture.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:TRO17	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	Oui		La limite max est de 0.
	M:TRO18	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application du TRO 2017	Oui		Non concerné à FR SPM ces espèces ne sont pas observées.
	M:TRO20	Résultats des essais sur la surveillance électronique	Non		Non requis avant 2021.
ESPADON	M:SWO01	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas importé d'espadon en 2021.
	M:SWO02	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas exporté de thon obèse congelé ni d'espadon en 2021.
	M:SWO03	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
	M:SWO04	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui		FRSPM ne réalise pas de captures sportives et récréatives d'espèces relevant de l'ICCAT.
	M:SWO05	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	Oui		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
	M:SWO06	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
	M:SWO07	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non	2021-07-20	2021-07-20
	M:SWO10	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Oui		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
	M:SWO11	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO	Non	2021-07-20	2021-07-20

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:SWO12	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Oui		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
	M:SWO13	Liste des navires d'inspection	Oui		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée.
	M:SWO14	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Oui		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
	M:SWO15	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Pas de changement à la liste actuelle.
	M:SWO16	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		FRSPM n'autorise pas ses navires à pêcher l'espadon en Atlantique Sud mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
	M:SWO17	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui		Voir rapport annuel 2022.
	M:SWO18	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Oui		FRSPM n'autorise pas ses navires à pêcher l'espadon en Atlantique Sud mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
	M:SWO19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Oui		FRSPM ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe
	M:SWO20	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
GERMON	M:ALB03	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Oui		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries du germon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
	M:ALB04	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non	2021-07-20	2021-07-20

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:ALB05	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries du germon en Atlantique Sud mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
	M:ALB06	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non	2022-08-01	Voir rapport annuel 2021.
	M:ALB07	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Oui		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries du germon en Atlantique Sud mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
	M:ALB08	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer du germon de la Méditerranée	Oui		Non applicable : pas de navire en Méditerranée.
ISTOPHORID	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Non	2022-08-05	2022-08-05
	M:BIL04	Demande de dérogation à la remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	Non	2022-08-01	Il n'y a pas eu de demande de dérogation en 2021.
	M:BIL05	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique pour les BIL	Oui		Pas d'essais.
REQUINS	M:SHK05	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Non	2022-08-05	Pas mis en oeuvre à FR SPM mais rapport transmis le 2022-08-05.
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		0

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
AUTRES ESPS / PRISE ACCESSOIRE	M:BYC01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7, telle que modifiée par la Rec. 13-11 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO	Non	2022-08-01	Il n'y a pas eu de capture accidentelle de tortues marines par FE SPM en 2021 ; chaque année les armateurs sont sensibilisés aux interactions de la flottille avec les tortues marines (changement d'hameçon).
	M:BYC02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action nationaux s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Oui		Il n'y a pas eu de capture accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer en 2021 ; chaque année les armateurs sont sensibilisés aux interactions de la flottille avec les oiseaux de mer et ont modifié leur gréement.
	M:BYC03	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.	Oui		Il n'y a pas eu de prise accessoire ou de rejet en 2021 ; chaque année les armateurs sont sensibilisés et ont modifié leur gréement pour le rendre plus sélectif en augmentant la taille des hameçons.
DIVERS	M:SDP01	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas mis en œuvre de programme pilote de document statistique électronique (autre que le BCD de l'ICCAT).
	M:MIX01	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Oui		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 un seul navire. L'armement de ce navire a eu énormément de difficultés à structurer son activité dans le temps et donc à assurer son suivi administratif. Le navire connaît des problèmes techniques qui ne lui a pas permis en 2021 de reprendre une activité de pêche. L'armateur a toutefois fait savoir en 2021, qu'il souhaitait reprendre une activité de pêche en 2022.

En conséquence, 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 ce navire 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 et portuaires) de SPM veillent à la mise en œuvre des dispositions de la CICTA 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 Saint-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 / observateur peut également être embarqué sur un navire, de façon ponctuelle.

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, les paragraphes 2 et 2 de la recommandation 15-06, 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 et les paragraphes 2 et 7 de la Recommandation 21-09 :* le service des affaires maritimes et portuaires 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 makaire ou requin n'a été capturé en 2021 ; chaque année, les pêcheurs sont sensibilisés aux mesures de gestion et de conservation de ces espèces.
- *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, les navires utilisant la palangre sont sensibilisés à la taille des hameçons.
- *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 :* aucun navire ne capture de l'espadon ou du germon de l'Atlantique Nord comme prises accessoires.

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 la CICTA pour Saint-Pierre et Miquelon en 2021.

Il n'y a eu aucun débarquement de thonidés à SPM en 2021.

Aucune infraction à la réglementation n'a été constatée en 2021.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF GABON
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU GABON
INFORME ANUAL DE GABÓN**

SUMMARY

Gabon does not have a tuna fleet. The existing fisheries interact incidentally with the tuna stocks. Moreover, for 2021, the fisheries administration issued licenses to foreign purse seiners for the tuna fishery. These purse seiners have mainly targeted yellowfin (Thunnus albacores), bigeye (Thunnus obesus) and skipjack (Katsuwonus pelamis). For its part, the national fleet has taken bycatch of small tunas the information of which has been transmitted to the ICCAT Secretariat.

RÉSUMÉ

Le Gabon n'a pas de flottille thonière. Les pêcheries existantes interagissent de façon accessoire avec les stocks de thonidés. Par ailleurs, pour le compte de l'année 2021, l'administration des pêches a octroyé des licences à des senneurs étrangers dans le cadre de la pêche thonière. Ces senneurs ont ciblé essentiellement l'albacore (Thunnus albacores), le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus) et le listao (Katsuwonus pelamis). La flottille nationale a pour sa part réalisé des captures accessoires de petits thonidés dont les informations ont été transmises au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT.

RESUMEN

Gabón no dispone de flota atunera. Las pesquerías existentes interactúan incidentalmente con las poblaciones de túnidos. Además, para el año 2021, la administración pesquera ha concedido licencias a cerqueros extranjeros para la pesca del atún. Estos cerqueros se han dirigido principalmente al rabil (Thunnus albacares), al patudo (Thunnus obesus) y al listado (Katsuwonus pelamis). La flota nacional realizó capturas accesorias de pequeños túnidos, cuya información se transmitió a la Secretaría de ICCAT.

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Les activités de la pêche nationale en 2021 ont subi l'impact de la pandémie de la COVID-19 de 2020. Par contre la saison de pêche pour les senneurs étrangers s'est déroulée normalement dans la ZEE gabonaise entre avril et décembre 2021. Les captures globales estimées s'élèvent à 24 800 t.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

Les informations du programme d'observateur à bord ont été capitalisées afin de répondre aux exigences de la Commission. En effet, les données des observations des activités de la pêche industrielle de 2019 et 2020 ont été révisées. Ces informations ont été soumises au Secrétariat cette année.

RÉSUMÉ DE DÉCLARATION EXIGENCES SCIENTIFIQUES

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
S:GEN01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Non	2022-07-31	2022/07/31
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	Non	2022-09-05	2022/09/05
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Non	2022-07-31	2022/07/31
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Non	2022-09-05	2022/09/05
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 ; T2SZ	Non	2022-09-05	2022/09/05

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Oui		Pas de données.
S:GEN07	Campagnes de marquage scientifique (inventaires)	Oui		Pas de campagne de marquage en 2021.
S:GEN08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Non		Pas de déclarations.
S:GEN09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Non		Pas de déclarations.
S:GEN10	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux	Non	2022-07-31	2022/07/31
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Oui		Pas d'informations.
S:GEN12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Oui		Pas d'information sur le Sargassum pélagique au Gabon.
S:GEN13	Informations spécifiques sur les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangrières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Oui		Pas de flottille opérant en Méditerranée.
S:BFT01	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille de spécimens mis à mort dans les fermes (BFT)	Oui		Pas de flottille ciblant le BFT, espèce non présente au Gabon.
S:BFT02	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille provenant de caméras stéréoscopiques (résultats de données brutes BFT) ou méthodologie alternative pour l'estimation de la taille du thon rouge	Oui		Oas de flottille ciblant le BFT, espèce non présente au Gabon.
S:BFT03	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille provenant de caméras stéréoscopiques (rapports récapitulatifs sur le thon rouge au moment de la mise en cage)	Oui		Pas de flottille ciblant le BFT, espèce non présente au Gabon.
S:BFT04	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Oui		Pas de flottille ciblant le BFT, espèce non présente au Gabon.
S:BFT05	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Oui		Pas de flottille ciblant le BFT, espèce non présente au Gabon.
S:BFT06	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Oui		Pas de flottille ciblant le BFT, espèce non présente au Gabon.
S:BFT07	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Oui		Pas de flottille ciblant le BFT, espèce non présente au Gabon.

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
S:BFT09	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	Oui		Pas de flottille ciblant le BFT, espèce non présente au Gabon.
S:TRO02	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	Oui		Pas de pêcheur utilisant ce dispositif.
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 : Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Oui		Pas de pêcheur utilisant ce dispositif.
S:TRO04	Tâche 3 : Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Oui		Ces types de navires n'existent pas dans la flottille gabonaise.
S:TRO05	Tâche 3 : Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Non		2022/07/31
S:TRO10	Information sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui		Pas d'information concernant ce système pour les navires exploitant les espèces relevant de la gestion de l'ICCAT.
S:TRO06	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Non		Pas d'échantillonnage effectué en 2021.
S:TRO07	Données historiques d'opérations sous DCP	Oui		Pas de flottille utilisant les DCP.
S:ALB01	Âge à la maturité	Oui		Pas d'étude sur cette espèce.
S:ALB02	Habitat	Oui		Pas d'étude sur cette espèce.
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition des captures	Oui		Pas de pêcheries palangrières. Espèces non ciblées.
S:ALB04	Séries de CPUE.	Oui		Espèce non ciblée. Pas de capture en 2021.
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion des reproducteurs et des recrues dans les prises.	Oui		Pas de pêcheur ciblant cette espèce.
S:BIL03	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/de makaires épée	Non		Pas de méthodologie transmise.
S:BIL04	Informations sur les programmes de collecte de données de la pêche artisanale et/ou de petits métiers.	Non		Pas d'informations transmises.
S:BIL05	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique concernant BIL	Non		Pas de système de surveillance électronique.
S:SHK01	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Non		Pas de plan transmis en 2021.

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
S:SHK02	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taube bleu et de l'échantillonnage biologique de cette espèce	Non		Pas d'études réalisées sur cette espèce en 2021.
S:SHK03	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	Non		Pas d'informations.
S:SHK04	La quantité de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Nord capturé et retenu à bord, ainsi que rejets morts et les remises à l'eau de spécimens vivants	Non		Espèce non ciblée.
S:BYC01	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	Oui		Pas d'informations.
S:BYC02	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Non		2022-07-31
S:BYC03	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		Pas de prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer enregistrées en 2021.
S:BYC04	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		Observations des enquêteurs au cours des débarquements, signalements des pêcheurs. informations consignées dans des registres de captures.
S:BYC05	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		Pour les pêcheries ciblant les crustacés par le chalut, les engins sont équipés de Dispositifs d'Exclusion de Tortues. Pour les Senneurs, les opérations de pêche sont systématiquement suspendues en cas d'encerclement de mammifères. Pour le reste de la pêche industrielle, les navires sont équipés de manuel visant à réduire les captures accessoires de requin, tortues, en garantissant un taux élevé de survie (réanimation, manutention etc.).

Ile 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****RÉSUMÉ DE DÉCLARATION EXIGENCES D'APPLICATION**

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
GENERALITE	M:GEN01	Rapports annuels	Non		2022-09-05
	M:GEN02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Non		2022-09-05
	M:GEN03	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Non		2022-09-05
	M:GEN04	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Oui		Pas d'affrètement en 2021.
	M:GEN05	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Oui		Pas d'affrètement en 2021.
	M:GEN06a	Rapports de transbordement -en mer	Oui		Pas de transbordement en 2021.
	M:GEN06b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Oui		Pas de transbordement en 2021.
	M:GEN07	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Oui		Pas de transbordement en mer.
	M:GEN08	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Oui		Cette CPC n'a aucun navire de charge autorisé à recevoir des transbordements en mer ou au port.
	M:GEN09	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	Oui		Pas d'autorisation pour transbordement en 2021.
M:GEN10a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Oui		Pas de contact pour cette année.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:GEN10b	Points de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection portuaire	Oui		Cette CPC n'autorise pas l'entrée de navires de pêche étrangers dans ses ports
	M:GEN11	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Oui		Cette CPC n'autorise pas l'entrée de navires de pêche étrangers dans ses ports
	M:GEN12	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Oui		Sans délai.
	M:GEN13	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Non		Pas de rapports en 2021.
	M:GEN14	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Oui		Pas de rapports.
	M:GEN15	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Oui		Cette CPC n'autorise pas l'entrée de navires de pêche étrangers dans ses ports.
	M:GEN16	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Oui		Cette CPC n'autorise pas l'entrée de navires de pêche étrangers dans ses ports pas d'accord.
	M:GEN17	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Non		Pas d'accords en 2021.
	M:GEN18	Accords d'accès et modification	Non		Pas d'accord.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:GEN19	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Non		Pas de nouvelles informations.
	M:GEN20	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Pas de navires de cette catégorie.
	M:GEN21	Rapport sur l'examen des mesures internes	Non		Pas de rapport.
	M:GEN23	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non		Pas de pêcheries sportives en 2021.
	M:GEN24	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Non		Pas de navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU.
	M:GEN25	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Oui		Pas de commentaires.
	M:GEN26	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Non		Pas de mesures commerciales y relatives en 2021.
	M:GEN27	Données sur la non-application	Non		Pas de données.
	M:GEN28	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Oui		Cette CPC n'a reçu aucune allégation concernant la non-application des mesures de l'ICCAT.
	M:GEN29	Observations de navires	Non		Pas d'observations enregistrées en 2021.
	M:GEN30	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Non		Pas d'observations enregistrées en 2021.
	M:GEN31	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, le cas échéant, et/ou Autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage du thon rouge	Oui		Pas d'activités d'élevage du thon rouge au Gabon.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:GEN32	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	Non		Pas de contact.
	M:GEN33	Déclaration de toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Non		Pas de déclarations.
	M:GEN34	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Non		Pas de demande pour 2021.
	M:GEN35	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour la récupération des observateurs	Non		Pas de plan.
	M:GEN36	Rapports sur des incidents impliquant des observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Non		Pas d'informations enregistrées y relatives.
	M:GEN37	Signalisation de la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Non		Pas de signalements en 2021.
	M:GEN38	Signalisation de la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Non		Pas de signalement.
	M:GEN39	Points de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires (facultatif)	Oui		Cette CPC n'a pas de tels contacts.
	M:GEN40	Déclarations d'approvisionnement	Non		Pas de déclarations d'approvisionnement.
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	Fermes de thon rouge	Oui		Pas de fermes.
	M:BFT02	Rapports sur l'élevage du thon rouge	Oui		Pas d'élevage de cette espèce.
	M:BFT03	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Oui		Espèces non ciblées. pas d'activités y relatives.
	M:BFT04	Déclaration/Rapport de mise en cages du thon rouge	Oui		Pas d'activités visant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT05	Madragues de thon rouge	Oui		Pas d'activités visant le thon rouge.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:BFT07	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité	Oui		Pas d'activités visant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT08	Plan de la capacité d'élevage (et révisions, le cas échéant)	Oui		Pas d'activités visant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT09	Modifications des plans de pêche	Oui		Pas d'activités visant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT10	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 21-08	Oui		Pas d'activités visant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT11	Prises de thon rouge de 2021	Oui		Pas d'activités visant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT12	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Oui		Pas d'activités visant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT13	Autres navires de thon rouge	Oui		Pas d'activités visant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT14	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Oui		Pas d'activités visant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT15	Messages VMS	Oui		Pas d'activités visant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT16	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Oui		Pas d'activités visant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT17	Liste des navires d'inspection	Oui		Pas d'activités visant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT18	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Oui		Pas d'activités visant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Oui		Pas d'activités visant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT20	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Oui		Pas d'activités visant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT21	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Oui		Pas d'activités visant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT22	Rapports bi-mensuels de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Oui		Pas d'activités visant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT23	Rapports de capture mensuels sur le thon rouge	Oui		Pas d'activités visant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT24	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Oui		Pas d'activités visant le thon rouge.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:BFT25	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.	Oui		Pas d'activités visant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT27	Rapport annuel du BCD	Oui		Pas d'activités visant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT28	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Oui		Pas d'activités visant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT29	Points de contact pour les BCD	Oui		Pas d'activités visant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT30	Législation relative au BCD	Oui		Pas d'activités visant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT31	Résumé du marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Oui		Pas d'activités visant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT32	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT	Oui		Pas d'activités visant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT33	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Oui		Pas d'activités visant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT34	Contrôles aléatoires	Oui		Pas d'activités visant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT35	Autorité nationale et points de contact responsables du navire de transformation participant au projet pilote REM	Oui		Pas d'activités visant le thon rouge.
ESPECES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Oui		Pas de navires ciblant spécifiquement ces espèces.
	M:TRO02	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Oui		Pas de navires autorisés au cours de l'année antérieure.
	M:TRO03	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Oui		Pas de rapports.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:TRO06	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Oui		Pas de données.
	M:TRO07	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui		Pas disponible.
	M:TRO09	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Non		Pas de prises enregistrées.
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S25)	Non		Réductions du nombre de DCP à 100 par navires.
	M:TRO11	Déclarations/plans de capacité/de pêche des thonidés tropicaux	Non		Pas de thoniers
	M:TRO13	Captures mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET ; SKJ ; YFT)	Non		Pas de captures.
	M:TRO14	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Non		Pas de prise de cette espèce.
	M:TRO15	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Non		Pas d'utilisation intégrale de la limite de capture du BET.
	M:TRO17	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	Non		Pas de limite.
	M:TRO18	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application du TRO 2017	Non		Pas de mesures.
	M:TRO20	Résultats des essais sur la surveillance électronique	Non		Pas d'activités réalisées dans ce cadre.
ESPADON	M:SWO01	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Non		Pas de données relatives à cette espèce.
	M:SWO02	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non		Informations non disponibles. Espèce non ciblée.
	M:SWO03	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Pas de navires opérant dans cette zone.
	M:SWO04	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Pas de liste de navire.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:SWO05	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		Pas de navires opérant en Méditerranée.
	M:SWO06	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui		Pas de navires opérant en Méditerranée.
	M:SWO07	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		Pas de navires opérant en Méditerranée.
	M:SWO10	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Oui		Pas de navires opérant en Méditerranée.
	M:SWO11	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Oui		Pas de navires opérant en Méditerranée.
	M:SWO12	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Oui		Pas de navires opérant en Méditerranée.
	M:SWO13	Liste des navires d'inspection	Oui		Pas de navires opérant en Méditerranée.
	M:SWO14	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non		Pas d'inspecteurs disponibles.
	M:SWO15	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Pas de navires opérant dans cette zone
	M:SWO16	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Pas d'autorisation.
	M:SWO17	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui		Pas de navires opérant dans la zone nord et ciblant cette espèce.
	M:SWO18	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non		Pas de limite. espèce non ciblée.
	M:SWO19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non		Pas de rapport .

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:SWO20	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui		Pas de navires opérant en Méditerranée.
GERMON	M:ALB03	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Oui		Pas de navires opérant en Méditerranée.
	M:ALB04	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Pas de navires opérant dans cette zone.
	M:ALB05	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Nous ne délivrons pas d'autorisation spécifique pour pêcher cette espèce.
	M:ALB06	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non		Pas de navires opérant dans cette zone.
	M:ALB07	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non		Pas de limite.
	M:ALB08	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer du germon de la Méditerranée	Non		Pas de navires ciblant l'ALB.
	ISTIOPHORID	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Non	
M:BIL04		Demande de dérogation à la remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	Non		Pas de dérogation.
M:BIL05		Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique pour les BIL	Non		Pas d'essais réalisés.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
REQUINS	M:SHK05	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Non		2022-09-01
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		Pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce en zone nord.
AUTRES ESPS / PRISE ACCESSOIRE	M:BYC01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7, telle que modifiée par la Rec. 13-11 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Non		Pas de rapport.
	M:BYC02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action nationaux s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Non		Pas de rapport. Pas d'interactions enregistrés cette année.
	M:BYC03	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		Pas de rapport. Pas d'activités enregistrées en 2021.
DIVERS	M:SDP01	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Oui		Nous ne sommes pas impliqués dans ce programme.
	M:MIX01	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Non		Pas d'informations.

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

L'ensemble des mesures de conservation de l'ICCAT ont été prise en compte au cours de l'année 2021 en particulier dans l'élaboration d'un nouveau modèle d'accord de pêche qui permettra d'accroître la couverture d'observateur à bord des senneurs et des mesures conservatoires plus contraignantes. Pas d'informations particulières en matière de mise en œuvre.

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

L'année 2021 a été marquée au même titre que l'année 2020 par la pandémie de la COVID-19. Les effets ont eu un impact dans le secteur de la pêche en générale. Les activités de pêche ont été perturbées en début d'année. Par ailleurs, les observations en mer ont repris timidement au cours de l'ouverture de la saison de pêche thonière, de même pour le suivi des débarquements de la flottille nationale sur l'étendue du territoire.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF GHANA
RAPPORT ANNUAL DU GHANA
INFORME ANNUAL DE GHANA**

SUMMARY

Tuna industry in Ghana exploits skipjack (Katsuwonus pelamis), yellowfin (Thunnus albacares) and bigeye tuna (Thunnus obesus). There are 18 baitboats, and 17 purse seiners authorized to operate within the EEZ of Ghanaian coastal waters and beyond exploit these tuna species amongst other minor tuna-like species such as black skipjack (Euthynnus alletteratus). A total of 68,588.50 t of tuna was landed in 2021. The purse seine and baitboat fleet accounted for 85% and 15% of total catch, respectively. Skipjack was the most dominant (65%) followed by yellowfin (29%) and bigeye (3%). Other tuna-like species amounted to 3% of the total catch. A 24% decrease in catches for year 2021 as against the previous year was observed. More than 90% of fishing of both fleets was on FADs. Moratorium on fishing on FADs was observed. Sampling of fish at the ports of Tema and Takoradi has improved in addition to more information from logbooks of all fleets. All these data are incorporated in the 2021 AVDTH database. Beach sampling of billfishes continued off the western coastline of Ghana from artisanal drift gill net operators with no catches of sailfish while blue marlin increased compared to 2020 landings. Sharks when caught in purse seiners during observer missions were released live; estimates of sharks 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.

RÉSUMÉ

L'industrie thonière au Ghana exploite le listao (Katsuwonus pelamis), l'albacore (Thunnus albacares) et le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus). Dix-huit canneurs et dix-sept senneurs sont autorisés à opérer dans la ZEE des eaux côtières ghanéennes et à exploiter ces espèces de thonidés parmi d'autres espèces mineures apparentées aux thonidés comme la thonine (Euthynnus alletteratus). Un total de 68.588,50 t de thonidés a été débarqué en 2021. Les flottilles de senneurs et de canneurs ont obtenu respectivement 85 % et 15 % des prises totales. L'espèce dominante était le listao (65 %), suivi de l'albacore (29 %) et du thon obèse (3 %). Les autres espèces de thonidés représentaient (3 %) de la capture totale. Les captures de 2021 ont connu une diminution de 24 % par rapport à l'année précédente. Plus de 90 % de la pêche de ces deux flottilles s'est déroulée sous DCP. Le moratoire sur la pêche sous DCP a été observé. L'échantillonnage des poissons dans les ports de Tema et de Takoradi s'est amélioré et les livres de bord de toutes les flottilles ont fourni davantage d'informations. Toutes ces données sont intégrées dans la base de données AVDTH de 2021. Les exploitants de filets maillants dérivants artisanaux ont poursuivi l'échantillonnage des istiophoridés sur les plages au large de la côte Ouest du Ghana sans capture de voilier, tandis que les prises de makaire bleu ont augmenté par rapport aux débarquements de 2020. Les requins capturés par les senneurs pendant les missions d'observation ont été relâchés vivants ; les estimations de requins issues de la pêche artisanale ont été obtenues à partir du plateau occidental du Ghana. Des filets dérivants sont également utilisés pour capturer des requins qui sont consommés localement sans prises accessoires ni rejets dans la pêche.

RESUMEN

La industria atunera en Ghana captura listado (Katsuwonus pelamis), rabil (Thunnus albacares) y patudo (Thunnus obesus). Hay 18 barcos de cebo vivo y 17 cerqueros autorizados a operar en la ZEE de las aguas costeras de Ghana y más allá, y explotan estas especies de túnidos junto con otras especies de pequeños túnidos como la bacoreta (Euthynnus alletteratus). En 2021 se desembarcó un total de 68.588,50 t de túnidos. La flota de cebo vivo y de cerco respondió del 85 % y del 15 % de la captura total, respectivamente. El listado fue la especie predominante (65 %), seguido por el rabil (29 %) y el patudo (3 %). Otras especies afines a los túnidos supusieron el 3 % de la captura total. Se observó una disminución del 24 % en las capturas del año 2021 con respecto al año anterior. Más del 90 % de la pesca de ambas flotas se realizó en DCP. Se observó una moratoria de la pesca en DCP. El muestreo de peces en los puertos de Tema y Takoradi ha mejorado, además de la información de los cuadernos de pesca de todas las flotas. Todos estos

datos se han incorporado en la base de datos de AVDTH de 2021. 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 menos no capturas de pez vela, mientras que las de aguja azul aumentaron ligeramente en comparación con los desembarques de 2020. 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.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

At the end of the 2021 reporting year, 35 vessels consisting of 18 Baitboat and 17 Purse Seiners with 1 Carriers authorized to exploit tropical tuna in Ghana. Tuna species in the Atlantic Ocean landed by these registered vessels are mainly Skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), Yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*) and Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*). Other tuna-like species exploited are Atlantic black skipjack (*Euthymus alletaratus*), Atlantic bonito (*Sarda sarda*), frigate mackerel (*Auxis thazard*), and the Atlantic sailfish (*Istiophorus albicans*).

A total of 68,588.50t of tuna was landed for the reporting year of 2021 as against 90,253.50 t reported for the year 2020 (**Table 1** and **2**). The reporting year observed a reduction in fishing activities of the Baitboats which can be attributed the 24% decrease in catches for year 2021 as against the previous year.

Purse seine fleet landed 58,119 t accounting for 85% of total catch whilst baitboat catch was 10,469.50 t (15%) of total landings. Skipjack was the most dominant of 44,489t (65%) of landings. Yellowfin was 20,110.50t (29%), Bigeye followed with 1,925t (3%) and other tuna-like species amounted to 2,063t (3%) indicated in **Table 3**.

Baitboats exploit the baits of the European anchovies *Engraulis encrasicolus* and juveniles of sardinellas, *Sardinella aurita* and *S. maderensis* for their operations off the coast of Ghana. Both fleets employ Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) in capturing the resources. The ICCAT moratorium on the use of FADs was observed vessels with no infractions observed.

Recent improvements in port 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. The AVDTH protocol is used to sample the species as done since 2006. All vessels data is incorporated into the AVDTH database. 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. Task 1 and 2 and other required statistical information have been forwarded to ICCAT Secretariat including the 2021 AVDTH database for analysis as per ICCAT/IRD/FSSD protocols to streamline our species composition data.

Observer coverage for 2021 during the moratorium was carried out on all operational purse seiners and baitboats. No infractions were recorded during the period. Data on domestic observer program has been duly submitted to ICCAT Secretariat.

Beach sampling of the Billfishes continued off the western coastline of Ghana from Artisanal Drift Gill Net operators. Catch and effort data for the year 2021 was submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat. Total catches of billfishes in 2021 was 296.70t with a total effort of 47,428 trips. The Blue marlin, Swordfish and White marlins recorded a total 277.80t, 18.80t and 0.10t respectively. There was no catch of Atlantic sailfish within the recording period (**Table 4**). The artisanal fisheries observed a closed season in the month of July as part of management measures.

Approximately 1,185t of sharks were harvested in 2021 by the artisanal and tuna fleet (**Table 5**) and consumed locally. There is no discards of sharks in the Ghanaian fishing industry. The most common fish landed 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. Sharks catches from the artisanal and commercial fleets were reported to ICCAT (Task 1 and 2).

Section 2: Research and statistics

Tuna statistics and research activities in Ghana is mainly undertaken by the Fisheries Scientific Survey Division of the Fisheries Commission; the Government agency responsible for the management of fisheries resources in Ghana.

Information collected under domestic observer programs (S:GEN10, S:TRO09)

All active purse-seiners and baitboats were monitored continuously during the reporting year. 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.

FAD information is currently being recorded in Microsoft Excel formats. 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.

Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries (S: BIL04)

Billfish catch and effort data was monitored 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 harvest of sailfish for 2021.

Transshipment Reports in-Port (GEN 0006b)

Transshipment is carried out in port. Data for transshipment at port for 2021 have also been submitted to ICCAT Secretariat.

REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	No	2022-07-30		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	No	2022-02-17		2022-07-30
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	No	2022-02-17		2022-07-30
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	No	2022-02-17		2022-07-30
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	No	2022-02-17	Submitted in AVDTH format.	2022-07-30
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No	2022-02-17	Submitted in AVDTH format.	2022-07-30
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		AOTTP Program 2016	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		AOTTP Program 2016	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		AOTTP Program 2016	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	No	2022-07-30		
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No	2022-07-30	Annual Report	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		There are no pelagic sargassum found inhabiting our waters.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		GHA does not operate longline fishery.	
S:BFT01	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	No		GHA does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		GHA does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S: BFT02	No		GHA does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		GHA does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:BFT05	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	No		GHA does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		GHA does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		GHA does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:BFT09	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		GHA does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No	2021-01-27		
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	No	2022-07-30	Monitored/ embedded in national observer program.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		No support vessel operated.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No	2022-07-30		
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		ABNJ ended in 2019. Modalities and steps are being taken to implement but delayed due to logistical challenges.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No	2022-07-30	Submitted in AVDTH format.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data	No		No specific programme done on data minning. Technical assistance needed with respect to data minning.	
S:ALB01	Catch, size and age at maturity	Yes		GHA does not operate ALB fishery.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB02	Habitat	Yes		GHA does not operate ALB fishery.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	Yes		GHA does not operate ALB fishery.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	Yes		GHA does not operate ALB fishery.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	Yes		GHA does not operate ALB fishery.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		GHA has no discards of marlins.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		GHA is currently using FAO ARTFISH open Data Kits (ODK) to analyse data from stratified sampling sites along the coast.	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		No electronic monitoring of BIL.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No	2022-07-30	Annual Report	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		First of its kind in progress by an NGO (Hen Mapoanu). Collaborating with NGO to consolidate studies.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	No	2022-07-30		
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes		Species does not inhabit Ghanaian waters.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		Skippers workshop organized by ISSF 2014,2015,2016,2017,2018. Usage of IRD guide 2017-2019.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		Information embedded in national observer reports where they are released per ISSF and IRD guide.	
S:BYC03	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		No seabirds have been incidentally caught.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		No bycatch and discards in artisanal fishery, therefore no alternative measures.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		Observers trained under the ABNJ program are collaborating with crew to release live endangered species (by-catch).	

Part II (Management implementation)

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

REPORTING SUMMARY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	No	2022-07-30	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	No	2022-07-30	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	No	2022-07-30	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		No vessel chartering done.
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		No vessel chartering done.
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	Yes		All transhipment done in port.
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	No	2022-07-30	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		All transhipment done in port.
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No	2021-01-19	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		No authorized LSPLVs.
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No	2021-01-19	No change in details.
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No	2021-01-19	No change in details.
M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No	2021-01-19	No change in details	
M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No	2021-01-19	No change in details.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No	2021-01-19	No change in details.
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		No infringements.
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		No action taken since there were no infringement.
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		No infringements.
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		No current arrangements.
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		One (1) agreement. Three (4) Belize vessels. No changes from previous year.
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		Foreign flagged vessels land YFT, BET, SKJ occasionally. Catches are reported.
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No		Submitted FC Task 1
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No	2022-07-30	No changes.
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		No sport and recreational fishery.
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Yes		No IUU vessels were reported.
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		No IUU vessels were reported.
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		Information is only on re-export when processed.
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		All vessels complied.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		No findings applicable.
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		No sighting observed.
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		No action taken as no vessel was sighted.
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		Heads of Fisheries Commission and Ghana Navy.
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		No exchange of inspection personnel.
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		No vessel on IUU list.
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		Ghana is taking steps in line with trawler sector of the fishing industry to develop an EAP by 2023.
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		No incidence. Ghana is taking steps in line with trawler sector of the fishing industry to develop an EAP by 2023.
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		None so far.
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		No fishing gear lost.
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		Fisheries Commission (MCS/Fisheries Enforcement Unit) and Ghana Navy.
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2021	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		As and when details need to be updated.
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No		Authorized vessels are renewed at the beginning of every year.
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		No IUU activity.
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		No re-export for the reporting year.
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No	2017-12-18	No change in details.
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No	2022-02-17	Submitted Task 1 and AVDTH database.
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	No	2021-01-26	FAD Management Plan.
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	No	2021-01-26	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No	2022-02-17	Submitted Task 1 and AVDTH database.
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Ghana is not using electronic real-time data transmission system, hence it is difficult to obtain data on weekly basis.
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		Not entirely utilized.
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	No		15% of GRT of vessel.
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	No		Using observer coverage to monitor by-catch levels.
	M:TRO20	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Yes		No trials.
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		No re-export for the reporting year.
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No	2017-12-18	No change in details.
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Yes		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic. Catches are from artisanal vessels less than 20 m.
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic. Catches are from artisanal vessels less than 20 m.
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		Ghana does not operate ALB fishery.
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		Ghana does not operate ALB fishery.
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		Ghana does not operate ALB fishery.
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		Ghana does not operate ALB fishery.
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		Ghana does not operate ALB fishery.
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	No	2022-07-30	Updated as and when needed by ICCAT.
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes		Ghana is on the view that every live endangered species should be released.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		No trials.
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	No	2022-07-30	Updated as and when needed by ICCAT.
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako	No		Not seen in our catches so far.
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	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	No	2022-07-30	Annual Report.
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		No NPOA for seabirds.
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		Initiative from ISSF/AZTI (skippers workshop) are being practiced as to release endangered species and incorporated in our national observer program.
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		Annual Report. Steps are being taken to roll over ABNJ-FAO and WWF EMS.
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		None so far.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Internal arrangements to monitor Bigeye and Swordfish catches 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 cannery is frequently sent to ICCAT secretariat via ISSF. Data for 2021 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 vessels has been intensified to reduce any issues of vessels not complying with national and international norms and standards.

The ICCAT list of vessels over 20 m for the year 2021 consisted of 17 Purse seiners, 18 Bait-boats and 1 Carriers. The Monitoring, Surveillance and Control Division (MCS) 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 MCS personnel regularly monitor 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.

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.

Internal Action Report Rec 09-08 CP10-Intac20

There was no change in document CP10-Intac20, however, it has been duly filled and submitted in 2021. Quarterly meetings with members of the Ghana Tuna Association (GTA) and the Fisheries Commission 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.

Fishing and Inspection Plan

Ghana is willing to abide by the recommendations; observers were placed on all vessels to monitor their activities including during the moratorium period using national observers. Reports for the 2021 closed area have been submitted to the secretariat of ICCAT as part of the database incorporated into the 2021 AVDTH database showing their logged positions.

Conservation and management measures for Sharks, and By-Catch in the Convention Area

Field guides by ISSF, IRD and ICCAT are currently being used for species identification mainly by observers onboard the Ghanaian fleets. Currently, the Fisheries Act 625 and LI 1968 of 2010 are the general laws and regulation prohibiting landing of endangered species including their juveniles. No explicit inherent domestic regulations currently available, however, Ghana is adhering to international regulations to manage sharks and by-catch.

Steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research (S: BYC05)

Bycatch species caught are reported per our national observer programmes (See observer 2021 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.

Description of Pilot Electronic Statistical Document Systems

The Electronic Monitoring System (EMS) is placing cameras at vantage points onboard the vessel. The FAO-WWF pilot program on EMS ended in 2019. Effort are being taken to incorporate all surface fleet of more 20m to adopt the system as a lincensing policy in the review of our fisheries law in 2022/2023.

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

5.1 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 to co-operate in all spheres for a suitable programme which would stand the test of time. 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.

It is very difficult to collate weekly data on Big Eye tuna and other important species as vessels arrive after months of leaving port and more so have no real-time electronic monitoring systems to deserrminate the information such as electronic logbook.

In integrating data collected in the field especially FAD deployed among others, 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.

5.2 Sharks & 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”. 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; this has been a concern to us.

Table 1. Tuna catch by gear and species in Ghana in 2021.

<i>Gear</i>	<i>Yellowfin</i>	<i>Bigeye</i>	<i>Skipjack</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
Baitboat	4,218.50	2.00	6,076.00	173.00	10,469.50
Purse Seine	15,892.00	1,923.00	38,413.00	1,891.00	58,119.00
Total	20,110.50	1,925.00	44,489.00	2,064.00	68,588.50

Table 2. Landings by gear in 2020 and 2021.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Purse seiner</i>	<i>Baitboat</i>	<i>Total</i>
2020	79,205.50	11,048.00	90,253.50
2021	58,119.00	10,469.50	68,588.50

Table 3. Landings by species and percentage changes in total catch from 2020 to 2021.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Yellowfin</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Bigeye</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Skipjack</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>%</i>
2020	25,063.00	28	2,932.50	3	59,909.00	66	2,349.00	3
2021	20,110.50	29	1,925.00	3	44,489.00	65	2,063.00	3

Table 4. Catch and Effort in trips for Billfishes in 2021.

<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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blue Marlin	11	3.3	5.8	5	3.3	7.3	0	36.1	203	2	0	1	277.8
Swordfish	2	3.3	0.5	0	0.3	0.9	0	8.6	3.2	0	0	0	18.8
White marlin	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
Total Catch	13	6.7	6.3	5	3.6	8.2	0	44.7	206.2	2	0	1	296.7
Effort in Trips	3784	3385	3898	3216	2680	2924	0	6068	6245	6103	5360	3765	47428

Table 5. Landings of shark from the artisanal and tuna fleet for 2021.

<i>Fleet type</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>
Tuna fleet	8	0	0	24	29.5	18	21	41	37	16.5	24.5	20
Artisanal Fleet	107	9.6	179.9	58.1	42.4	51	0	177.2	159.5	35.4	61.8	63.6
Total	115	9.6	179.9	82.1	71.9	69	21	218.2	196.5	51.9	86.3	83.6

**ANNUAL REPORT OF GUATEMALA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU GUATEMALA
INFORME ANUAL DE GUATEMALA**

SUMMARY

The State of Guatemala is a member the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas and confirms its commitment to comply and participate in line with each of its responsibilities in the fishery. In Guatemala, the main hydrobiological resource in international trade are the tuna fisheries, which is a sophisticated, technological fishery with national and international monitoring. We have worked together with the industry, providing them with the necessary tools, which have been reviewed, reconciled and approved by the Commission. Union and work, with a regional vision, with other countries that are Contracting Parties of the Commission has meant that the efforts to which Guatemala commits are reflected through compliance with its obligations, actively participating in the meetings and providing information to the scientific committee, and therefore maintaining open communication. The management measures for tropical tunas and associated species must be implemented in the Convention area, and by the vessels flagged to Guatemala.

RÉSUMÉ

L'État du Guatemala est membre de la Commission internationale pour la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique (ICCAT) et ratifie son engagement à respecter et à participer à chacune de ses responsabilités dans la pêche. Au Guatemala, la principale ressource hydrobiologique faisant l'objet d'un commerce international est la pêche thonière, une pêche sophistiquée et technologique faisant l'objet d'un suivi national et international. Le Guatemala collabore avec l'industrie en lui fournissant les outils nécessaires révisés, rapprochés et approuvés par la Commission. L'union et le travail dans une vision régionale avec d'autres pays membres de la Commission ont fait que les efforts auxquels le Guatemala s'est engagé se reflètent dans l'accomplissement de ses obligations, en participant activement aux réunions et en fournissant des informations au Comité scientifique, maintenant ainsi une communication ouverte. Les mesures de gestion concernant les thonidés tropicaux et les espèces apparentées doivent obligatoirement être appliquées dans la zone de la Convention et par les navires battant pavillon guatémalteque.

RESUMEN

El Estado de Guatemala es parte de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico (ICCAT) y ratifica su compromiso en el cumplimiento y participación según cada una de sus responsabilidades en la pesquería. En Guatemala, el principal recurso hidrobiológico en el comercio internacional son las pesquerías de túnidos, una pesquería sofisticada, tecnológica y con un seguimiento nacional e internacional. Se trabaja junto a la industria dándole las herramientas necesarias revisadas, conciliadas y aprobadas en la Comisión. La unión y el trabajo con una visión regional con otros países partes de la Comisión han hecho que los esfuerzos a los que se compromete Guatemala se vean reflejados en el cumplimiento de sus obligaciones, participando en las reuniones activamente, y proveyendo la información al comité científico, manteniendo así una comunicación abierta. Las medidas de ordenación para la pesca de túnidos tropicales y especies afines deben aplicarse de manera obligatoria tanto en la zona del Convenio, como en las embarcaciones que enarbolan pabellón guatemalteco.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

1.1 Pesquerías nacionales

Pesquería de Atún en el Zona de CICAA para el año 2021:

La pesca de Atun Tropical es uno de los principales recursos pesqueros aprovechados a nivel mundial. Por lo cual, está sujeto al seguimiento y ordenamiento de la actividad pesquera. La Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico -CICAA-, (ICCAT por sus siglas en inglés), es la organización técnica, científica y administrativa establecida de velar por el aprovechamiento responsable del recurso en esta zona. Los países que forman parte de la institución, como Guatemala, tenemos el compromiso de contribuir en establecer y hacer cumplir con las medidas de conservación y ordenación del atún tropical y especies afines a la zona del convenio.

Durante el período del 2021 Guatemala mantuvo su actividad pesquera, sobre los recursos de atún aleta amarilla, atún listado y atún patudo. La modalidad de captura es por pesca de cerco y con implementación del uso de objetos flotantes conocidos como DCP (Dispositivos Concentradores de Peces), así como los llamados lances libres sobre las manchas de peces.

Este siguiente 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* y las especies afines a esta pesquería.

Para el año 2021, el mayor porcentaje de presencia de especies capturadas fue el Atún listado, *Katsuwonus pelamis*. Con un 69% del total de lo capturado. Seguido por el Atún Aleta Amarilla, *Thunnus albacares*; con un 22% y por último el Atún Patudo, *Thunnus obesus* con un 9%.

1.2 Implementación de medidas de ordenación

Guatemala realizo durante el 2021 los esfuerzos y acciones para que las actividades pesqueras se realicen de forma responsable. En el contexto del Código de Conducta para la Pesca Responsable y de su objetivo general de la pesca sostenible, las cuestiones del exceso de capacidad pesquera en la pesca constituyen una preocupación cada vez mayor para la comunidad pesquera.

En el Código de Conducta se indica que los Estados deberían tomar medidas para prevenir o eliminar el exceso de capacidad de pesca y deberían velar por que los niveles del esfuerzo de pesca sean compatibles con el uso sostenible de los recursos pesqueros, por tal razón este país ha buscado fortalecer y dinamizar su participación en las diferentes organizaciones regionales de ordenación pesquera de la que es parte Guatemala, entre ellas la CICAA.

A lo largo de las medidas de ordenación implementadas, se han estructurado distintas vedas espacio-temporales en el período y zona definidos en la Comisión en los años anteriores. Por otro lado, existe amplio consenso y conocimiento en que el exceso de capacidad de pesca es uno de los problemas que contribuyen en gran medida a la sobrepesca en todas partes alrededor del mundo, la degradación de los recursos pesqueros marinos, la reducción del potencial de producción alimentaria y a considerables pérdidas económicas.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

Los registros de desembarque de las pesquerías de la flota nacional se regulan a través de protocolos y directrices establecidos, entre las principales pesquerías de especies de objetivo comercial tenemos, en el caso muy particular de los túnidos, son protocolos a establecidos con la industria a través de las herramientas que provee la Comisión, ya que se dan en puertos internacionales es este caso muy particular, Guatemala, al igual que distintos países tiene lineamientos para poder realizar las investigaciones pertinentes a fin de que poder mejorar el ordenamiento pesquero y la sustentabilidad del recurso para el uso común.

En la flota nacional tiene un programa de observadores privado el cual se usa para ser garante de las actividades que realizan, proveyendo a la Autoridad pesquera los datos que se requieran, estos hacen una recopilación de los datos técnicos e información relacionado a la pesca de las principales especies objetivos de atún y las especies asociadas.

RESUMEN DE LA COMUNICACIÓN EXIGENCIAS CIENTÍFICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	No	2022-09-07	
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	No	2022-07-13	
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	No	2022-07-13	
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	No	2022-07-13	
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	No	2022-07-13	
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	No	2022-07-13	
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de mercado científico (inventarios)	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza marcados.
S:GEN08	Declaración de mercado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza marcados.
S:GEN09	Declaración de mercado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza marcados.
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos	Sí		Guatemala no tiene programa nacional de observadores, pero los buques reciben este servicio prestado por una empresa.
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene barcos pequeños y no tiene programa de observadores científicos.
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información que compartir.
S:GEN13	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	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene pesquería autorizada y registrada de palangre en el Mediterráneo.
S:BFT01	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de ejemplares sacrificados en granjas (BFT)	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S:BFT02	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas (resultado de datos brutos de BFT) O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas (informes resumidos de atún rojo en el momento de introducción en jaulas)	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre W_BFT que se van a emprender	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	No	2022-01-31	
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, tipo de DCP, etc)	No	2022-07-13	
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	No	2022-09-07	
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	No	2022-07-13	
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene seguimiento electrónico implementado.
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene programa de muestreos en puerto.
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances en DPC	No	2022-07-13	
S:ALB01	Edad de madurez	Sí		Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
S:ALB02	Hábitat	Sí		Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura	Sí		Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE	Sí		Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas	Sí		Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza ésta pesquería.
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza ésta pesquería.
S:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos del seguimiento electrónico para BIL	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza ésta pesquería.

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	Sí		No aplicable. No hay investigaciones.
S:SHK03	Información sobre tintorera	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos.	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquerías en el área del norte.
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene guías elaboradas que compartir.
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	Sí		No aplicable. Los barcos de bandera no tuvieron interacción con tortugas marinas.
S:BYC03	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	Sí		No aplicable. Los barcos cerqueros de bandera no tuvieron interacción con aves marinas y no hay buques de palangre.
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene pesquerías artesanales de pesca de atún.
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	Sí		En 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

RESUMEN DE LA COMUNICACIÓN EXIGENCIAS DE CUMPLIMIENTO

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	No	2022-09-07	
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	No	2022-09-07	
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	No	2022-08-12	
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa.
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en acuerdos de fletamento.
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	Sí		Guatemala no tiene comunicación de transbordos.
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	Sí		Guatemala no tiene comunicación de transbordos.
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	Sí		Guatemala no tiene comunicación de transbordos.
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	Sí		Guatemala no tiene buques de transporte para transbordo.
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	Sí		Guatemala no tiene grandes palangreros pelagicos autorizados a transbordar.
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	Sí		Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	Sí		Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	Sí		Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados en el área de la Comisión, debido a la ubicación, el área de pesca de los buques registrados y que no existen plantas procesadoras en el litoral Atlántico de Guatemala, no es un puerto atractivo para desembarques derivados de la pesca de las especies que se encuentran reguladas por la Comisión.
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	Sí		Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	Sí		Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	Sí		Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	Sí		Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	Sí		Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	Sí		no aplica, Guatemala no ha realizado acuerdos bilaterales para inspección en puerto.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	Sí		Guatemala no ha conseguido accesos.
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	Sí		Guatemala no ha realizado acuerdos de acceso.
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	Sí		Guatemala no realizado cambios.
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	Sí		No hay acciones en marcha.
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	Sí		Guatemala no tiene pesquerías deportiva y de recreo.
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	Sí		Guatemala no ha realizado pesca ilegal.
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	Sí		Guatemala no ha realizado pesca ilegal.
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	Sí		Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene información que comunicar sobre supuestos incumplimientos de las medidas de ICCAT.
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	Sí		Esta CPC no ha realizado ningún avistamiento de buques pescando en contravención de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT.
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en este programa.
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en este programa.
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en este programa.
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene buques en la lista final de buques IUU.
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	Sí		Este CPC no embarca observadores regionales de ICCAT.
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	Sí		Este CPC no embarca observadores regionales de ICCAT.
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	Sí		No se recuperaron artes de pesca perdidos.
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	Sí		Sin artes de pesca perdidos.
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	Sí		Este CPC no tiene tales contactos.
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	Sí		Este CPC no tiene declaración de suministro.
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas/Declaración	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza ninguna pesquería de almadrabas dirigida al atún rojo.
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría (y revisión sin procede)	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 21-08	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo de 2021	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT32	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	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	Sí		Esta CPC no está involucrado en el proyecto piloto de REM.
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala ha realizado cambios en buques registrados.
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	No	2022-07-13	
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado pesca ilegal.
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no importa este atún.
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado cambios.
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	No	2022-09-07	
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S25).	No	2022-01-31	
	M:TRO11	Declaración/plan de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	No	2022-01-31	
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No	2022-09-07	
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	No	2022-09-07	
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no ha llegado a su límite.
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	Sí		No aplicable. No hay otras embarcaciones que realicen capturas fortuitas sobre atunes.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la TRO 2017	Sí		No aplicable. No hay otras embarcaciones que realicen capturas fortuitas sobre atunes.
	M:TRO20	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no posee pesca de palangre registrada en ICCAT.
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:SWO02	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:SWO03	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:SWO04	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:SWO05	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:SWO06	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:SWO07	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:SWO10	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:SWO11	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:SWO12	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:SWO13	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:SWO14	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:SWO15	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:SWO16	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:SWO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:SWO18	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:SWO19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:SWO20	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques deportivos/recreativos a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo.

Grupo	N° Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11.	No	2022-09-07	
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No		No se tiene pesquerías con reportes de capturas fortuitas de estas especies.
	M:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no ha implementado seguimientos electrónicos.
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	No	2022-09-07	
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso Atlántico norte	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene capturas de marrajo dientuso Atlántico norte que comunicar.
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	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	No		No se tiene pesquerías con reportes de capturas fortuitas de estas especies.
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene reportes de captura incidental de aves.
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No	2022-09-07	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	Sí		Esta CPC no ha implementado un sistema piloto de documento estadístico electrónico.
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	Sí		No se tiene información pertinente que comunicar.

Sección 4: Implementación de otras medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

4.1 Captura Fortuita de Tortugas Marinas

Guatemala, lleva a cabo esfuerzos y acciones 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, para lo cual los armadores han contribuido con estos esfuerzos. Así mismo se ha trabajado para dar cumplimiento a la normativa vigente nacional (Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Decreto 80-2002 y su Reglamento, Acuerdo Gubernativo 223-2005) y normativas internacionales, así como las recomendaciones y resoluciones aplicables en el área de la Comisión.

4.2 Medidas adicionales contra la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada.

Guatemala implementa anualmente acciones y esfuerzos para que las embarcaciones pesqueras cumplan con las diferentes regulaciones y normativas internacionales y nacionales, logrando obtener certificaciones sobre sus prácticas pesqueras, pesca responsable, registro, entre otros. Junto con los países miembros del SICA, cuenta con un Protocolo Regional que permite la implementación de las normativas regionales relativas a la Pesca INDNR, a través de procedimientos para la judicialización efectiva de las actividades de pesca ilegal llevada a cabo por los actores principales tanto en las aguas jurisdiccionales (aguas interiores, zona contigua, mar territorial y zona económicamente exclusiva) como internacionales (alta mar). Actualmente, se encuentra en proceso para suscribir el Convenio Interinstitucional entre el Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación -MAGA- y el Ministerio de la Defensa Nacional -MDN- en donde se pretende recomendar políticas marítimas nacionales para la ordenación pesquera segura y legal. Además, si existiera algún indicio o evidencias de alguna práctica no regulada, se investigaría y sancionaría, de ser el caso, conforme a la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura y su Reglamento.

Sección 5: Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de CICA

Guatemala, realiza diferentes acciones para mejorar y fortalecer el cumplimiento de las medidas aplicables en el marco de la Comisión o aquellas que puedan contribuir a ésta. En lo concerniente a 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 los informes y datos a la Comisión, con lo cual se busca fortalecer las medidas de conservación a futuro.

Guatemala ha reportado las capturas de los túnidos tropicales según las recomendaciones de la Comisión y de acuerdo al porcentaje en los límites de captura según reportes del año 2021, se alcanzó un 84% del límite de captura en la última semana de diciembre del año en mención.

Con relación a los tiburones y otras especies de captura fortuita, existen una serie de instrumentos nacionales e internacionales adoptados para el ordenamiento, regulación y manejo de estas especies, como: Protocolo de liberación de tiburones y rayas, el reglamento regional OSP-05-11 para desalentar el aleteo del tiburón (a pesar de 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. Importante mencionar, en caso se llegase a capturar de forma fortuita algunas especies asociadas a la pesquería objetivo en

ningún caso se comercializan y son descargados localmente en puertos africanos donde representan una fuente adicional de proteína y contribuyen a la seguridad alimentaria local. En el año 2021 no se reportaron capturas fortuitas de ninguna especie asociadas a la pesquería objetivo.

El constante cambio de personal técnico y profesional en las instituciones se ve reflejado en continuos talleres de capacitación y con curvas de aprendizajes muy rápidas, en las cuales la adaptación a las diferentes medidas de ordenación se mira un poco restringidas, debido a esto en algunas ocasiones existen vacíos de información respecto al cumplimiento de algunas normas. Sin embargo, como País y parte de la Comisión, busca constantemente capacitar a nuestro personal, por lo cual, reiteramos el esfuerzo de nuestro país para mejorar año con año el cumplimiento y así atender responsablemente nuestras competencias.

Tabla 1. Captura anual en toneladas, resgitrada en CP-50 de captura de cumplimiento.

Mes	Días de Pesca	YFT	SKJ	BET
Enero	60	61	0	0
Febrero	0	32	0	0
Marzo	53	0	0	0
Abril	0	132	102	816
Mayo	83	321	91	928
Junio	26	442	101	627
Julio	111	211	73	524
Agosto	42	202	116	810
Septiembre	73	126	31	223
Octubre	37	94	94	749
Noviembre	64	126	81	650
Diciembre	41	110	80	637
Total general	590	1856.1	768.1	5963.8

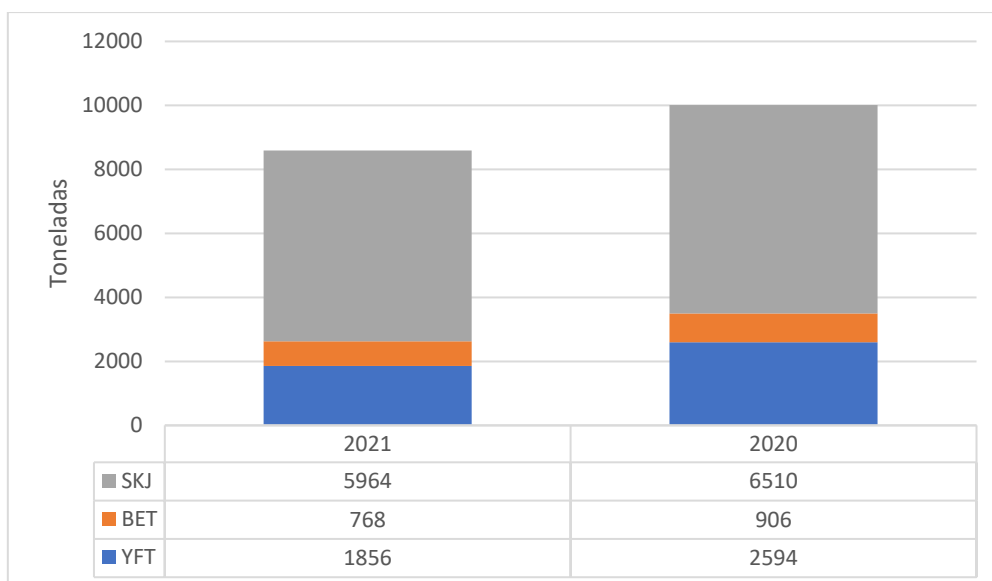


Figura 1. Comparación de los desembarques realizados en los años 2021 y 2020, para las especies de atún aleta amarilla (YFT), atún listado (SKJ) y atún patudo (BET) para la flota atunera guatemalteca.

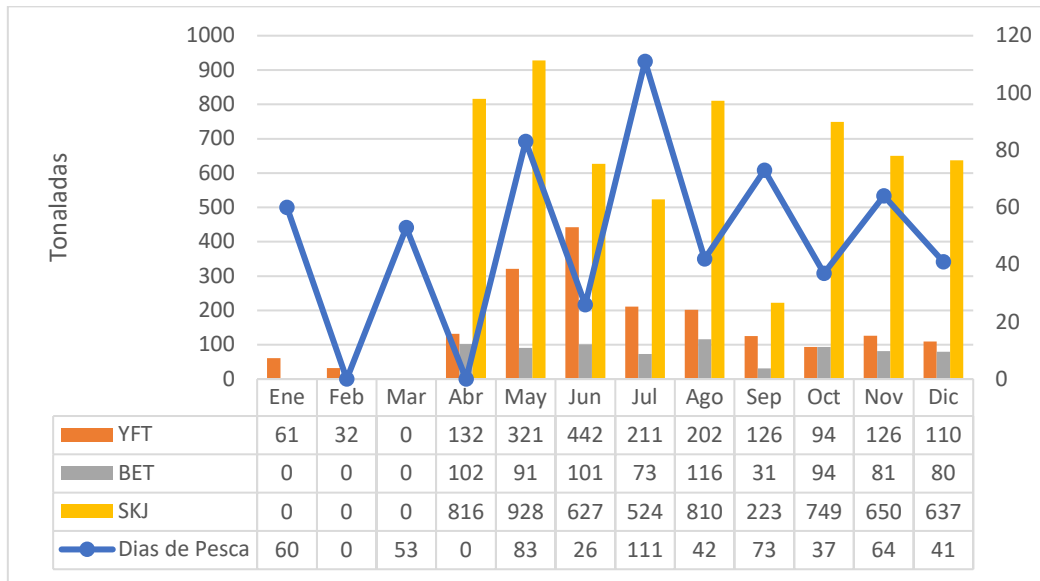


Figura 2. Desembarques de atún aleta amarilla (YFT), atún listado (SKJ) y atún patudo (BET) en el año 2021, realizados en el Océano Atlántico.

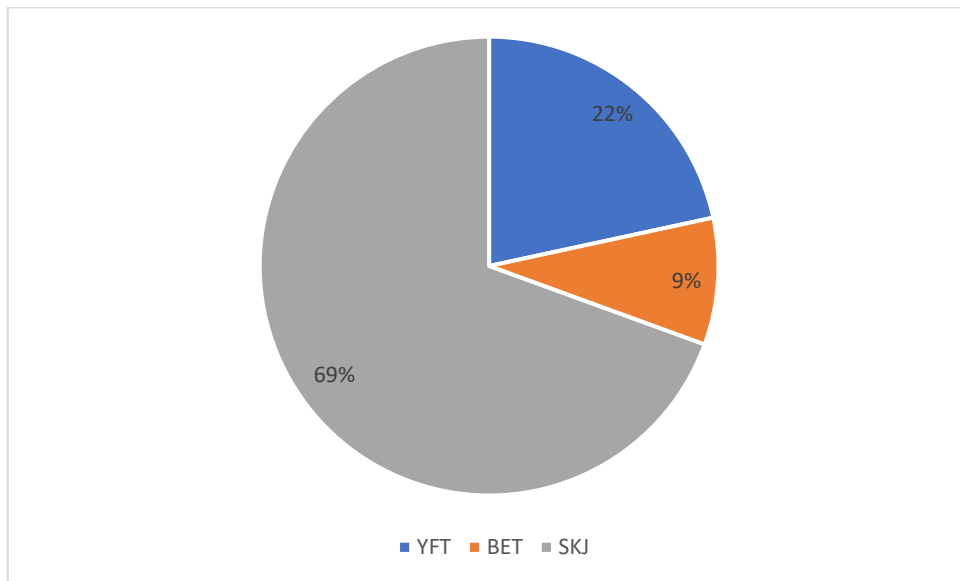


Figura 3. Composición de los desembarques durante el año 2021.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF HONDURAS
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SUMMARY

The Republic of Honduras has not carried out any positive fishing activity in the Convention area in the last 7 years, and hence compliance with the obligation to provide data on zero catches and fishing inactivity. Despite the 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, in view of their complex implementation process which involved professionalisation of the operative and logistic frameworks, the fleet has not been active in the area of the Commission, without prejudice to resumption of activities in the near future, which will be reported to 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 sept 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 de la Convention, sans préjudice d'un redémarrage des activités dans un avenir proche, dont la Commission sera informée.

RESUMEN

La República de Honduras no ha ejercido actividad pesquera positiva en la zona del Convenio durante los últimos siete 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, no se ha activado flota en la zona de la Comisión, sin perjuicio de reiniciar actividades en el futuro próximo, de lo cual será informado a la Comisión.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

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, 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 (*Cassidix 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 (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 lo relativo a las especies de interés para CICAA, Honduras ha mantenido un interés sostenido y relevante en participar y desarrollar las pesquerías de tenidos 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 correspondiente en la DIGEPESCA.

Honduras posee 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, Honduras 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.

Acorde con los planes de gobierno, se espera en un futuro cercano iniciar con actividad pesquera moderada de túnidos tropicales (YellowFin, Bigeye, Skipjack), 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.

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

Tal y como se informa en el sistema IOMS del CICAA, no existe información nacional anual de las pesquerías de interés del CICAA por no haber existido actividad pesquera ni retención de capturas en el periodo de información.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

Tal y como se informa en los formularios del CICAA, no existe información nacional anual relativa a Investigación ni estadística de las pesquerías de interés del CICAA 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 imposibilitaron 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, pole 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. Honduras cuenta con un proceso de colecta de datos de capturas, inspecciones en puerto y controles de comercialización, derivado de la implementación de un sistema de trazabilidad que será útil en el momento en que se deba cumplir con la provisión de datos a ICCAT

RESUMEN DE LA COMUNICACIÓN EXIGENCIAS CIENTÍFICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	No	2022-09-21	
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	No	2022-09-21	
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	No	2022-09-29	
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	No	2022-09-29	
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	No	2022-09-29	
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	No	2022-09-29	
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de mercado científico (inventarios)	No	2022-09-29	
S:GEN08	Declaración de mercado convencional (mercado/recuperación)	No	2022-09-29	

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:GEN09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	No	2022-09-29	
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos	No	2022-09-29	
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S:GEN13	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	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S:BFT01	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de ejemplares sacrificados en granjas (BFT)	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S:BFT02	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas (resultado de datos brutos de BFT) O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas (informes resumidos de atún rojo en el momento de introducción en jaulas)	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre W_BFT que se van a emprender	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, tipo de DCP, etc)	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances en DPC	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S:ALB01	Edad de madurez	Sí		Honduras no posee flota autorizada para capturar las especies en el area de la Comision.
S:ALB02	Hábitat	Sí		Honduras no posee flota autorizada para capturar las especies en el area de la Comision.
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura	Sí		Honduras no posee flota autorizada para capturar las especies en el area de la Comision.
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE	Sí		Honduras no posee flota autorizada para capturar las especies en el area de la Comision.
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas	Sí		Honduras no posee flota autorizada para capturar las especies en el area de la Comision.
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	Sí		Honduras no posee registradas pesqueras artesanales y/o de pequeña escala dirigidos a billfishes; sin embargo, según se expresó en la hoja de istiofóridos, se ha diseñado un programa de muestreo, captura y recolección de datos que permita confirmar esta afirmación dados los cambios que

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
				<p>podieren haber existido en los últimos años. Se solicitará cooperación a ICCAT con el propósito de su implementación y se espera presentar un documento SCRS en 2023 como resultado del análisis.</p>
S:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos del seguimiento electrónico para BIL	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S:SHK03	Información sobre tintorera	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos.	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S:BYC03	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	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	Sí		<p>Honduras no posee registradas pesqueras artesanales y/o de pequeña escala con captura incidental deseches de interés para la Comisión; sin embargo, según se expresó en la hoja de istiofóridos, se ha diseñado un programa de muestreo, captura y recolección de datos que permita confirmar esta afirmación dados los cambios que pudieren haber existido en los últimos años. Se</p>

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
				solicitará cooperación a ICCAT con el propósito de su implementación y se espera presentar un documento SCRS en 2023 como resultado del análisis.
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT. Sin embargo, el plan de ejecución de muestreos pudiere informar de acciones que se requieran en el futuro cercano y ello se presentará a la Comisión oportunamente.

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

RESUMEN DE LA COMUNICACIÓN EXIGENCIAS DE CUMPLIMIENTO

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	No		2022-09-29
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	No		2022-09-29
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí		Esta CPC no capturó ninguna especie actualmente con cuota/límite de captura de ICCAT.
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	Sí		Esta CPC no permite la entrada de buques pesqueros extranjeros en sus puertos.
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	Sí		Esta CPC no permite la entrada de buques pesqueros extranjeros en sus puertos.
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	Sí		Esta CPC no permite la entrada de buques pesqueros extranjeros en sus puertos.
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	Sí		Esta CPC no permite la entrada de buques pesqueros extranjeros en sus puertos.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	Sí		Esta CPC no permite la entrada de buques pesqueros extranjeros en sus puertos.
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	Sí		Esta CPC no permite la entrada de buques pesqueros extranjeros en sus puertos.
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	Sí		Esta CPC no permite la entrada de buques pesqueros extranjeros en sus puertos.
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	Sí		Esta CPC no permite la entrada de buques pesqueros extranjeros en sus puertos.
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	Sí		Esta CPC no participa en dichos acuerdos bilaterales.
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	Sí		Esta CPC no participa en ningún acuerdo de acceso con otras Partes o empresas privadas.
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	Sí		Esta CPC no participa en ningún acuerdo de acceso con otras Partes o empresas privadas.
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene buques pesqueros de 20 m o más autorizados a pescar, retener a bordo, transbordar o desembarcar túnidos y especies afines.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No		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”.
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene información que comunicar sobre supuestas actividades IUU.
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	Sí		Esta CPC no ha recibido información sobre ninguna supuesta actividad IUU de sus buques pesqueros ni tiene ninguna información adicional que comunicar.
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene información que comunicar sobre supuestos incumplimientos de las medidas de ICCAT.
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	Sí		Esta CPC no ha recibido ninguna alegación de incumplimiento de las medidas de ICCAT.
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	Sí		Esta CPC no ha realizado ningún avistamiento de buques pescando en contravención de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT.
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	Sí		Esta CPC no ha recibido ningún informe de que sus buques hayan sido avistados participando en actividades que contravienen las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT, por lo cual no se tienen autoridades asignadas para inspecciones en el mar sobre estas pesquerías.
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT; por lo cual no hay puntos de contactos sobre programas.
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene buques en la lista final de buques IUU.
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	Sí		Este CPC no tiene declaración de suministro, no existen buques de suministro en la flota.
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no opera con granjas de atún rojo.
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no opera con granjas de atún rojo.
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no opera con jaulas de atún rojo.
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas/Declaración	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no opera con jaulas de atún rojo.
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con almadrabas de atún rojo.
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría (y revisión sin procede)	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT, por lo cual no posee plan de capacidad de cría.
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT, por lo cual no posee plan de pesca.
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 21-08	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies de atún rojo.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo de 2021	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies de atún rojo.
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies de atún rojo.
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	Sí		Esta CPC no ha realizado ninguna operación de pesca conjunta en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT.
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza que en sus puertos se realicen transbordos de atún rojo del este.
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza que en sus puertos se realicen desembarques de atún rojo del este.
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería dirigida al atún rojo del oeste o no tiene ninguna oportunidad de capturar atún rojo del oeste como captura fortuita.
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	Sí		Esta CPC no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún rojo.
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	Sí		Esta CPC no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún rojo.
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	Sí		Esta CPC no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún rojo.
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	Sí		Esta CPC no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún rojo.
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	Sí		Esta CPC no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún rojo.
	M:BFT32	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	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT, incluido el atún rojo.
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no opera con granjas sobre especies de la ICCAT.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	Sí		Esta CPC no está involucrado en el proyecto piloto de REM.
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	Sí		Esta CPC no ha recibido información sobre ninguna actividad IUU relacionada con sus buques ni tiene ninguna información adicional que comunicar.
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí		Esta CPC no importa ni reexporta patudo.
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí		Esta CPC no captura ni comercializa patudo.
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	Sí		Esta CPC no captura túnidos tropicales (BET/YFT/SKJ).
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S25).	Sí		Esta CPC no planta DCP para capturar túnidos tropicales.
	M:TRO11	Declaración/plan de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies de túnidos tropicales.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies de túnidos tropicales.
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados para capturas de patudo.
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados para capturas de patudo.
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la TRO 2017	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:TRO20	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:SWO02	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí		Esta CPC no participa en la captura o comercialización de pez espada.
	M:SWO03	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies de pez espada en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO04	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies de pez espada en el Mediterráneo.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:SWO05	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO06	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	Sí		Esta CPC no opera, ni tiene planes para operar, ninguna pesquería dirigida al pez espada del Mediterráneo y, por tanto, no tiene un periodo de veda específico.
	M:SWO07	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:SWO10	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza que en sus puertos se realicen desembarques o transbordos de pez espada del Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO11	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies de pez espada en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO12	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:SWO13	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:SWO14	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el pez espada del Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO15	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:SWO16	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:SWO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:SWO18	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:SWO19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el pez espada del Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO20	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no opera, ni tiene planes para operar, ninguna pesquería dirigida al pez espada del Mediterráneo.
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	Sí		Esta CPC no permite la captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur en otras pesquerías.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques deportivos/recreativos a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo.
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11.	No	2022-09-29	
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No		Honduras no ha solicitado exención para liberar estas especies.
	M:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	No	2022-09-29	
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso Atlántico norte	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene capturas de marrajo dientuso Atlántico norte que comunicar.
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	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	No	2022-09-29	
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Sí		Esta CPC no opera ninguna pesquería dirigida a los túnidos o especies afines en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT y, por tanto, no realiza capturas fortuitas.
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	Sí		Esta CPC no ha presentado ninguna objeción a ninguna de las Recomendaciones del año previo.

Sección 4: Implementación de otras medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

La Ley de Pesca posee disposiciones de obligatorio cumplimiento y dispone de sanciones ejemplarizantes y suficientemente severas para evitar los incumplimientos. La misma Ley (art 5.) establece que las disposiciones adoptadas en las OROP son de vinculante e inmediato acatamiento a partir de su entrada en vigor, por lo que DIGEPESCA vigila su cumplimiento y sanciona el incumplimiento cuando proceda.

Sección 5: Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

No se encontró dificultades en la implementación y cumplimiento, no obstante lo cual se desarrollan programas constantes de fortalecimiento institucional. La pandemia de COVID-19 ciertamente impuso retos especiales sobre todo en el procesamiento de la información y remisión de reportes, sin embargo, a través de un plan de acción ejecutado institucionalmente se minimizaron las demoras y se desarrolló un esquema de evaluación constante para implementación de mejoras a nuestro sistema interno. Respecto de la información y cumplimiento en los plazos para ser proveída, en el año 2022 con ocasión de la reorganización interna en el marco de un proceso de mejora, se enfrentó dificultades para la compilación de toda la información, pero ello no significó un impedimento para cumplir sustantivamente con las disposiciones de ICCAT.

Como consecuencia del proceso de mejora en curso, se reitera la previsión de que Honduras requiera de cooperación de CICAA 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.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF ICELAND
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'ISLANDE
INFORME ANNUAL DE ISLANDIA**

SUMMARY

There were no directed fisheries in 2021 for eastern bluefin tuna or other ICCAT regulated species by Icelandic fishing vessels, due to unforeseen circumstances related to the pandemic. Bycatches of E-BFT by other Icelandic vessels targeting small pelagics were under 0.54 t in 2021. 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 will be no directed fisheries for E-BFT by Icelandic vessels in 2022.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2021, les navires de pêche islandais n'ont pas ciblé directement le thon rouge de l'Est ou d'autres espèces réglementées par l'ICCAT en raison de circonstances imprévues liées à la pandémie. Les prises accessoires de thon rouge de l'Est obtenues en 2021 par d'autres navires islandais ciblant les petits pélagiques étaient inférieures à 0,54 tonne. Comme la flottille islandaise n'est pas autorisée à effectuer le moindre rejet d'espèces de poissons commerciaux, toutes les prises accessoires doivent être débarquées et déclarées comme toutes les autres prises. Il n'y aura pas de navires islandais ciblant directement le thon rouge de l'Est en 2022.

RESUMEN

Debido a circunstancias imprevistas relacionadas con la pandemia, en 2021 no ha habido pesquerías dirigidas al atún rojo del este ni a ninguna especie regulada por ICCAT por parte de los buques pesqueros islandeses. La captura fortuita de atún rojo del este por parte de otros buques islandeses que se dirigen a pequeños pelágicos se situó en 0,54 en 2021. 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. No habrá una pesquería dirigida al atún rojo del este por parte de buques islandeses en 2022.

Part I (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

2021

The eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna quota of Iceland for the year 2021 was 180 t. according to Rec. 19-04 para 5. the Icelandic quota could be revised -up by 25% of 180 t. No directed fisheries for E-BFT were by Icelandic vessels in 2021. Bycatches of E-BFT by Icelandic vessels targeting small pelagics were under 1 tonnes. As all discards of commercial fish species are banned on the Icelandic fleet, all bycatches are to be landed and recorded as all other catches.

Preliminary information for 2022

There will be no directed fisheries for EBFT by Icelandic vessels in 2022. In September 2022 recorded bycatches of E-BFT for the year 2022 were 0.25 tonnes.

Section 2: Research and statistics

As there has been no directed fishing for BFT by Icelandic vessels in 2021 (and 2022) there are limited information to be submitted regarding research and statistics.

Electronic catch reporting on board vessels is mandatory on the Icelandic fishing fleet, all larger vessels have electronic logbooks, and the small vessels record catches through an app. The Marine and Freshwater Research Institute compiles information on catches, CPUE, catch distribution and bycatches from logbook information. Information on landings are also used by the MRFI.

Iceland manages over a million tonnes of commercial fisheries every year with ITQs, electronic logbooks and mandatory weighing of all catches at landing. The Directorate keeps records of all allocated quota and all landings, quota uptake by each vessel is updated after landing in an online landing registration of the Directorate which is publicly available at (Find ship | Individual vessels | Vefur Fiskistofu (fiskistofa.is)). Discards of commercial species are not allowed. Undersized BFT is to be released alive or landed and registered if dead when taken on-board. No catches of individual fishes below 30 kg have been recorded by Icelandic vessels, neither directed catches or bycatches. The BFT quota of Iceland will be adjusted if needed between bycatches and longline catch. This will be managed by the Directorate like all other commercial catches in Iceland. All adjustments will be reported to ICCAT.

Additionally, all buyers and processors of catch in Iceland submit data to the Directorate on raw material purchases (by species) 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).

As there have been no directed fisheries for BFT by Icelandic vessels and limited bycatches in 2021 and 2022, there is also limited scientific information from Iceland to be submitted to ICCAT.

For directed fishing Icelandic longline E-BFT vessels are obliged to carry an inspector from the Directorate of Fisheries for at least 20% of fishing days or trips. The longliners are not allowed to leave port without an observer unless the Directorate issues a special written permit in that regard. 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. The Directorate and the MRFI cooperate closely in the training of inspectors for scientific biological sampling, which the inspectors perform in all Icelandic fisheries.

As discards of commercial species are banned on the Icelandic fleet all catches of commercial species shall be recorded in logbooks, all dead commercial catches shall be 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 known encounters with sea-turtles in or around Icelandic waters according to the MFRI.

The MRFI receives samples for research from the inspector onboard EBFT vessels and/or present at landing of bluefin tuna in directed fishing. 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 MRFI 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. As there was no directed fishing in 2021 (or 2022) there is no information to report in this regard.

REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	No	2022-06-29		2022-07-30
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	No	2022-06-29		2022-07-30
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	No	2022-06-29		2022-07-30
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	No	2022-06-29		2022-07-30
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	No	2022-06-29		2022-07-30
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No	2022-06-09		2022-07-30
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		N.a. no scientific tagging surveys.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		N.a. no tagging declaration releases or recoveries.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		N.a. no data to report as no release/recovery.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Yes		N.a. no directed fisheries, nothing to report. Empty report submitted 2022-06-29.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		No such fisheries.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		No information or data to report.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		No such vessels.	
S:BFT01	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Yes		No farming in Iceland.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		No farming in Iceland.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S: BFT02	Yes		No farming in Iceland.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes		No farming in Iceland.	
S:BFT05	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Yes		No W-BFT fisheries.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		N.a No information to report, no directed fishing.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		N.a. No information to report.	
S:BFT09	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	Yes		N.a. No data to report.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		N.a. no BET/YFT/SKJ fisheries or bycatches	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Yes		N.a. No FADs.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		N.a. No such vessels.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		N.a. No TRO fisheries.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		N.a. No TRO fisheries.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		N.a. No TRO fisheries.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data	Yes		N.a. No FADs.	
S:ALB01	Catch, size and age at maturity	Yes		No fisheries or bycatches.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	Yes		No fisheries or bycatches.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	Yes		No longline fisheries (or fisheries in general).	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	Yes		No fisheries or bycatches.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	Yes		No fisheries or bycatches.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		N.a. No such fisheries.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		N.a. No such vessels/fisheries.	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		N.a. No BIL fisheries.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		N.a. Data collection already in place.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		N.a. No shortfin mako catches.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	Yes		N.a. No information to submit	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes		N.a. No NA shortfin mako fisheries/bycatch.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		N.a. Generally guided by the Icelandic Marine and Freshwater Marine Institute if needed.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		No directed fisheries, no data to report.	
S:BYC03	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	Yes		No directed fisheries.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		No artisanal fisheries.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		No directed fisheries.	

Part II (Management implementation)

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

REPORTING SUMMARY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	No	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	No	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	No	2022-08-15		2022-08-15
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		No vessel chartering by Iceland.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		No vessel chartering by Iceland.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	Yes		N.a. Transhipments at sea banned.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	Yes		N.a. No transhipments in port.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		N.a. Transhipments at sea banned.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		N.a. No such vessels by Iceland.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		N.a. Transhipments at sea banned by Iceland.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No	2022-02-16		
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No	2022-02-16		
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No	2022-02-16		
M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No	2022-02-16			

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		N.a. No denials by Iceland.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		N.a. No incidents to report by Iceland.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		N.a. No port inspections and therefore no apparent infringements to report by Iceland.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		N.a. No apparent infringements to report by Iceland.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		N.a. No bilateral or multilateral agreements by Iceland.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		N.a. No access agreements by Iceland.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		N.a. No access agreements by Iceland.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes		This CPC has no fishing vessels of 20m or above authorized to fish for, retain on board, transship or land tuna and tuna-like species in 2021.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		N.a. No directed fishing in 2021 by Iceland.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		N.a No sports/recreational fisheries in Iceland.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Yes		Iceland has no information to report on alleged IUU activities.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		Iceland has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		N.a. No imports/landings to report by Iceland.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		This CPC has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		This CPC has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		This CPC has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		This CPC has not received any reports of its vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		N.a. Not taking part in voluntary scheme.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		N.a. Not part of voluntary scheme.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		N.a. Not part of voluntary scheme.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		N.a. No requests.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		This CPC does not embark ICCAT Regional Observers.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		This CPC does not embark ICCAT Regional Observers.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		N.a. No incidents.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		No lost fishing gear.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		N.a. General point of contact for fishing/vessel sightings in Iceland is the Coast Guard.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		This CPC does not have supply declarations.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any trap fishery for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No	2022-02-16		
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		There has been no change since the last submission of the farming capacity plan.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08	Yes		Not applicable. No request for these documents has been made for the current year.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2021	No	2022-06-29		2022-07-30
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		No BFT vessels in 2021 registered for directed fishing.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		N.a. No other BFT vessels – no data to report.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		This CPC does not authorize other fishing vessel to operate for BFT in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		N.a. No directed fishing no VMS messages sent.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		N.a. Not part of scheme of joint international inspection.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		This CPC does not participate to the Join Inspection Scheme.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		N.a. Not part of scheme of joint international inspection.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		N.a. Not part of scheme of joint international inspection.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Yes		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to allow vessels to carry out transhipment of BFT-E.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No	2022-03-01		
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		N.a. No directed fishing, info on bycatch sent when available.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		N.a. No directed fishing, info on bycatch sent when available.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		The quota of this CPC has not yet been fully used - no directed fishing of BFT in 2021 or 2022.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		N.a. for 2021 no directed fishing.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No	2022-09-15		
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		No change from last submission (annual report 2021).	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No	2022-06-29	Bycatch recorded by vessel registry number in Iceland submission of catches.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Iceland has been using the eBCD for several year, no update to registration.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		N.a. No BFT farming.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		This CPC is not involved in the REM pilot project.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		N.a. No IUU investigations for such vessels.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		N.a. No data to report.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		This CPC does not catch or trade any BET.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		N.a. No such catches.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Yes		N.a. No FADs.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes		N.a. No tropical tuna fishing or vessels.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		N.a. No tropical tuna fishing or vessels.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		N.a. No catches to report.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		N.a. No bigeye catches.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		N.a. No tropical tuna fishing or vessels.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Yes		N.a. No tropical tuna fishing or vessels.	
	M:TRO20	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Yes		N.a. No tropical tuna fishing or vessels.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		N.a. no data to report.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		N.a. No SDPs.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Yes		N.a. No vessels targeting Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		N.a. No such vessels.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		This CPC does not have any sport/recreational vessels to operate for SWO-MED in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		No vessel under the flag of this CPC has fished for these species in the last years.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		N.a. no vessels targeting North swordfish by Iceland. Bycatch of one fish (0,037 t) reported by Iceland.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to receive landings or allow transshipment of SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		N.a. No Med-SWO catches.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		This CPCs does not tag and has not landed any tagged SWO-MED fish.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		N.a. No directed fishing.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		N.a. No directed fishing.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		N.a. No directed fishing.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		N.a. No directed fishing.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes		N.a. No directed fishing.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes		N.a. No directed fishing.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		N.a. No JIS.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		N.a. No directed fishing.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		N.a. No directed fishing.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-N.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		N.a. No directed fishing.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		N.a. No directed fishing.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		N.a. No directed fishing.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to catch MED-ALB for sport/recreational fishing.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	No		No billfish directed fisheries, nor billfish bycatches. Data checksheet therefore only with n.a. and that no such fisheries or bycatch.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		No BUM/WHM/SPF present in Icelandic fishing grounds, no directed fisheries, no bycatches of these species recorded or known. No directed fishing for other ICCAT species by Icelandic vessels.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		N.a. No trials/no directed fishing.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	No	2019-09-14		
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		This CPC does not have any landing of North Atl. SMA to report.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	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	No		No directed fisheries for ICCAT species no measures to report. Discards of commercial species banned on all Icelandic fishing vessels. All catches to be reported in e-logbooks, including non-commercial species (seabirds and marine mammals). MFRI monitors and carries out research programs to assess compliance with discard ban.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		N.a. No directed fishing.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		No directed fisheries for ICCAT species no measures to report. Discards of commercial species banned on all Icelandic fishing vessels. All catches to be reported in e-logbooks, including non-commercial species (seabirds and marine mammals). MFRI monitors and carries out research programs to assess compliance with discard ban.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		N.a. No pilot system.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		N.a. No objections raised by Iceland to ICCAT Recs.	

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

No directed fisheries in 2021 or 2022, no implementation to report.

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

No difficulties to report.

ANNUAL REPORT OF JAPAN^{1 2 3}
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU JAPON
INFORME ANNUAL DE JAPÓN

SUMMARY

Longline is the only tuna-fishing gear deployed by Japan at present in the Atlantic Ocean. The coverage (provisional) of the logbook from the Japanese longline fleet in 2021 is estimated to be 84%. In 2021, the number of fishing days was 9,000, which was 84% of past ten years' average. The catch of tunas and tuna-like fishes (excluding sharks) in 2021 is estimated to be about 19,000 t, which is about 82 % of past ten years' average. In 2021, the most dominant species was bigeye tuna, representing 45% of the total tuna and tuna-like fish catch in weight. The second dominant species was yellowfin tuna occupying 17% and third one was bluefin tuna (15%). Observer trips were not conducted in 2021 by the effect of COVID-19.

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 est estimée à 84 % en 2021. En 2021, il y a eu 9 000 jours de pêche, ce qui représentait 84 % de la moyenne de ces dix dernières années. En 2021, la prise de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées (à l'exclusion des requins) est estimée à quelque 19 000 t, soit environ 82 % de la moyenne des dix dernières années. En 2021, l'espèce dominante était le thon obèse qui représentait 45 % du total de la prise de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées en poids. La seconde espèce dominante était l'albacore (17 %) et la troisième, le thon rouge (15 %). Aucune sortie d'observateurs n'a été réalisée en 2021 en raison de la pandémie de COVID-19.

RESUMEN

El palangre es el único arte pesquero dirigido a los túnidos que utiliza Japón actualmente en el océano Atlántico. Se estima que la cobertura (provisional) del cuaderno de pesca de la flota palangrera japonesa en 2021 fue del 84 %. En 2021 el número de días de pesca fue de 9.000, lo que supone el 84 % del valor medio de los últimos diez años. La captura de túnidos y especies afines (excluyendo tiburones) se estima en aproximadamente 19.000 t, lo que supone en torno al 82 % de la media de los últimos diez años. En 2021, la especie predominante fue el patudo, que respondió de aproximadamente el 45% de la captura total en peso de túnidos y especies afines. La segunda especie predominante fue el rabil, que respondió del 17 %, seguida por el atún rojo, que ocupa el tercer lugar con un 15%. No se realizaron viajes de observación en 2021 debido a la pandemia de COVID-19.

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 fisheries, baitboat and purse seine fisheries, stopped fishing in the Atlantic in 1984 and 1992, respectively. Therefore, the following sections only discuss the longline fishery.

¹ Fisheries Resources Institute, 2-12-4, Fukuura, Kanazawa-ku, Yokohama-shi, 236-8648, Japan.

² Fisheries Resources Institute, 5-7-1, Orido, Shimizu-ku, Shizuoka, Shizuoka-Pref., 424-8633, Japan.

³ Fisheries Agency of Japan, 1-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8907, Japan.

1.2 Statistical coverage

The Fisheries Resources Institute (FRI) (former 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 2021 was estimated to be 84%, 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 2021 of calendar year, were 74 vessels and 9,000 days, respectively (**Table 1** and **Figure 1**). The fishing effort (number of hooks) showed decreasing trend as to entire Atlantic until 2016 and it slightly increased until 2018, and decreased again to about 2,900 thousand hooks in 2021 (preliminary), which is 34% of 2005 level. In the tropical Atlantic (20N – equatorial – 20S) the fishing effort demonstrated an upward trend from 2002 to 2008, was stable from 2008 to 2010, decreased from 2011 to 2016, increased in 2017, and decreased again after that. In the north area (> 20N) fishing effort showed a remarkable decreasing trend between 2005 and 2009, and was comparatively stable after 2011 with slight increase from 2017. In the south area (> 20S) fishing effort was increasing after 2010, decreased in 2017, and fluctuated after that.

Annual geographical distribution of the longline fishing effort in 2020 and 2021 (**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, but mainly in the eastern area. 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 2021 (calendar year) by the Japanese fishery is estimated to be about 19,000 t (**Table 2**). While the total fishing days in 2021 was 58% (**Table 1**) of past ten years' average (2011 – 2020), the total catches excluding discards and sharks in 2021 were about 82% 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 2021 was bigeye, representing 45% in weight of the total tuna and tuna-like fish catch. The second dominant species was which yellowfin occupied 17% and the third one was bluefin (16%). The catches of bigeye, yellowfin and bluefin in 2021 represented 75%, 90% and 153% of ten years' average, respectively. The remaining species were mainly composed of albacore, southern bluefin tuna and swordfish. The catch of albacore in 2014 drastically decreased from 2013 because an allocation for south Atlantic albacore (1,355 t) 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, and decreased in 2019. 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 (2020-2021). Amounts of dead discards were included in Task 1 data for bluefin tuna starting from 2017, bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna, blue marlin, white marlin and spearfish from 2018 and albacore, swordfish, sailfish, blue shark and shortfin mako from 2019. The amount of dead discards for each species in each year are shown in **Table 4**.

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. Albacore is caught mainly in the southeastern area. 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 it was comparatively stable in the past five years. The total number of hooks also has been decreased with an increasing trend during 2017-2018 (**Figure 1**).

Section 2: Research and statistics

The FRI 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 intersessional meetings of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS).

2.1 Fishery data

The FRI provided up to 2021 catch and effort and size frequency data (Task 1, 2 and biological sampling) of the longline fishery to the ICCAT Secretariat (some data are preliminary and subject to change). Since observer activities were significantly limited in 2021 by the effect of COVID-19, the observer trips were not conducted on longline vessels in the Atlantic in the 2021 calendar year and for eastern bluefin tuna in the 2021 fishing year. Though observer activities have been still limited by the effect of COVID-19, deployment of observer will be resumed for the vessel for bluefin tuna from September 2022 and southern bluefin tuna afterward.

2.2 Tuna biology and stock assessment

The biological and stock assessment studies carried out by the FRI on Atlantic tunas and billfishes have been continued.

This year the FRI participated in the following ICCAT related meetings in addition to the SCRS species group meetings; Working Group on Electronic Monitoring Systems (WG-EMS) (Webinar – 28 February 2022), Intersessional Meeting of Panel 2 (Webinar – March 2022), Atlantic Swordfish Data Preparatory Session (Webinar – March 21 to 1 April 2022), Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin Data Preparatory Meeting (including BFT MSE) (Webinar – 8-26 April 2022), Second Intersessional Meeting of Panel 2 on Bluefin Tuna MSE (Webinar – -9-10 May 2022), Intersessional Meeting of the Sharks Species Group (Webinar – 16-18 May 2022), Skipjack Stock Assessment Meeting (Webinar – 23-27 May, 2022), Intersessional Meeting of the Sub-Committee on Ecosystems (Webinar – 31 May-3 Jun, 2022), Atlantic Swordfish Stock Assessment Meeting (Webinar – Jun 20 to 29, 2022), Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin Tuna Stock Assessment Meeting (Madrid (Spain)/hybrid – July 4 to 9, 2022), 3rd Intersessional Meeting of Panel 2 on BFT MSE (Webinar – July 14, 2022) and Second Intersessional Meeting of the BFT Technical Sub-Group on MSE (Webinar – September 5 to 9, 2022).

REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	No	2022-09-15	Longline is the only tuna-fishing gear deployed by Japan at present in the Atlantic Ocean. The coverage (provisional) of the logbook from the Japanese longline fleet in 2021 is estimated to be 84%. In 2021, the number of fishing days was 9,000, which was 84% of past ten years' average. The catch of tunas and tuna-like fishes (excluding sharks) in 2021 is estimated to be about 19,000 t, which is about 82 % of past ten years' average. In 2021, the most dominant species was bigeye tuna, representing 45% of the total tuna and tuna-like fish catch in weight.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				The second dominant species was yellowfin tuna occupying 17% and third one was bluefin tuna (15%). Observer trips were not conducted in 2021 by the effect of COVID-19.	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	No	2022-07-28	2022-07-28 Submitted.	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	No	2022-07-28	2022-07-28,2022-09-15 Updated.	2022-09-05
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	No	2022-07-28	2022-07-28 Submitted.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	No	2022-07-28	2022-07-28 Submitted.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No	2022-07-28	2022-07-28 Submitted.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		Japan has no tagging data related to sharks, tuna and tuna like species.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Japan has no tagging data related to sharks, tuna and tuna like species.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Japan has no tagging data related to sharks, tuna and tuna like species.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	No	2022-07-11	2022-07-11 Submitted.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		No Japanese small scale vessel operates in the ICCAT Convention area.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		Japan has no available information.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		No Japanese pelagic longline vessel operates in the Mediterranean from 2010.	
S:BFT01	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Yes		Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities in Atlantic oceans.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities in the Convention area.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S: BFT02	Yes		See above.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes		Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities in the Convention area.	
S:BFT05	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Yes		Japan is not involved in cooperative research programs on W-BFT.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		Japan does not update each indicators this year.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new	No		Japan collaborates on the GBYP biological sampling program.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities			Results are available in the GBYP report.	
S:BFT09	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	Yes		Japan does not conduct the scientific activities by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		Japan does not operate FAD fisheries.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes		Japan does not operate FAD fisheries.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		Japan does not operate FAD fisheries.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No	2022-07-11	2022-07-11 Submitted.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No	2022-06-06	2022-06-06 the first result was reported in EMS WG.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		Japan does not engage in Port Sampling Program.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data	Yes		Japan does not operate FAD fisheries.	
S:ALB01	Catch, size and age at maturity	Yes		Japan does not engage in albacore fishing in Mediterranean.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	Yes		Japan does not engage in albacore fishing in Mediterranean.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	Yes		Japan does not engage in albacore fishing in Mediterranean.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	Yes		Japan does not engage in albacore fishing in Mediterranean.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	Yes		Japan does not engage in albacore fishing in Mediterranean.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No	2022-07-28	2022-07-28 Submitted.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		Japan does not operate artisanal and small-scale fisheries in the Convention area.	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		The first result was reported in EMS WG.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		Japan has reported species-specific shark data.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		SCRS/2022/170 Genetic population structure of the Atlantic shortfin mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>) using mitogenomics and nuclear-genome-wide single-nucleotide polymorphism genotyping.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	Yes		Japan does not undertake research on blue shark.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No	2022-07-28	2022-07-28 Submitted.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No	2020-10-22	2020-10-22 No update from this date.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No	2022-07-11	2022-07-11 Submitted.	
S:BYC03	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	2022-07-11	2022-07-11 Submitted.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		Japan does not operate artisanal fisheries.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No	2022-09-15	See Annual Report.	

Part II (Management Implementation)

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

REPORTING SUMMARY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	No	2022-09-15	2022-9-15 The Fisheries Agency of Japan (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, bigeye tuna and northern blue shark, 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. Records of fishing vessels larger than 20meters in length overall (LSFVs) have been established. A prior authorization from FAJ is required in the case that Japanese tuna longline vessels transship tuna or tuna products to carriers at foreign ports or at sea.	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	No	2022-09-15	See above.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	No	2022-08-12	2022-08-12,2022-08-29 Updated.	2022-08-29
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		Japan does not charter any vessels.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No	2022-09-08	2022-9-15 Several Japanese vessels are chartered to: Namibia as follows WAKASHIO MARU No.128 From 25/9/2020 To 4/5//2021 MATSUFUKU MARU No.18 From 4/2/2021 To 6/10/2021 MATSUFUKU MARU No.28 From 18/3/2021 To 2/7/2021 FUKUSEKI MARU No.1 From 2/4/2021 To 9/7/2021 FUKUSEKI MARU No.3 From 24/2/2021 To 27/6/2021.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	No	2022-09-09	2022-09-09 Submitted.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	No	2022-09-09	2022-09-09 Submitted.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		Yes. We understand that the masters of Japanese carrier vessels have transmitted the ICCAT transhipment declarations to the ICCAT Secretariat directly.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No	2022-06-30	2022-6-30,2022-8-19 Intermediate Changes (update).	2022-08-19
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No	2022-06-30	2022-6-30,2022-8-19 Intermediate Changes (update).	2022-09-19
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No	2022-08-26	2022-8-26 Submitted.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No	2022-08-26	2022-8-26 Submitted.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No	2022-07-15	2022-7-15 Submitted.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No	2022-09-08	168 hours in advance (7days).	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		There has been no such case.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		No foreign fishing vessels with ICCAT-regulated species on board entered Japanese ports in 2021.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		No foreign fishing vessels with ICCAT-regulated species on board entered Japanese ports in 2021.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		No foreign fishing vessels with ICCAT-regulated species on board entered Japanese ports in 2021.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		Japan has not entered into bilateral agreements/arrangements.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		Japan does not have any Access Agreements.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		Japan does not have any Access Agreements.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No	2022-01-25	2022-1-25,2022-7-29 Intermediate changes (Update).	2022-07-29
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		There is no change from 2012.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		Japan has no sport and recreational fishing vessels in the Convention area.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Yes		Japan has no information regarding vessels involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		Japan has no comment regarding IUU allegations.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No	2022-09-13	2022-09-13 Submitted.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		Japan has no information regarding non-compliance.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		Japan has no case to report.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		No case to report on vessel sighting.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		No case to report on vessel sighting.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		Japan does not engage in bluefin tuna trap and farming activities.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		Japan has no responsibility for program implementation.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		No exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		No Japanese IUU vessel on the list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No	2022-12-31	Indicative provisional future provision date to be changed in the final version.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		Japan has nothing to report for this requirement.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		The provisions of Rec.19-11 do not apply to longline gear.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		The provisions of Rec.19-11 do not apply to longline gear.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		Japan has nothing to report for this requirement.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No	2022-09-08	Yes. We understand that the masters of Japanese vessels have transmitted the ICCAT supply declarations to the ICCAT Secretariat directly.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		Japan has no BFT farming facilities.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		Japan has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		Japan has no carry over of caged fish.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Yes		Japan has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		Japan has no BFT traps.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No	2022-02-08	2022-02-08 Submitted	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Yes		Japan has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No	2022-07-15	Japan modified and submitted the annual fishing plan and the individual quotas allocated for catching vessels on July 15, 2022.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08	Yes		No request by Secretariat.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2021	No	2022-07-25	2022-7-25 Submitted.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No	2022-07-15	2022-7-15, 2022-09-09 Intermediate update because of the transfer of assigned quota.	2022-09-09
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No	2022-07-15	2022-7-15 Submitted.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		No Japanese fishing vessel is engaged in JFO.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No	2022-09-08	Japan transmitted VMS information to the Secretariat.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		We do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		We do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		We do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		We do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No	2022-03-17	2022-03-17, 2022-07-22 Intermediate update.	2022-07-22
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No	2022-03-17	2022-3-17, 2022-7-22 Intermediate update.	2022-07-15
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No	2021-10-08	2021 fishing year: 9 First 2021-10-08 Last 2021-12-09.	2021-12-09
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No	2021-11-17	2021 fishing year: 3 First 2022-11-17 Last 2022-09-06.	2022-09-06
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No	2022-12-31	Indicative provisional future provision date to be changed in the final version.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No	2022-09-15	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No	2022-09-15	2022-09-15 Submitted.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No	2022-04-12	2022-04-12 Submitted.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No	2022-04-12	2022-04-12 Submitted.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No	2014-07-14	Last update 2014-7-14.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No	2022-09-02	2022-09-02 Submitted.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		Japan has no information indicating that vessels not on the ICCAT Record of BFT catching vessels have caught BFT.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Not required.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		Japan has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		Japan does not participate in REM pilot project.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No	2022-07-29	2022-07-29 Submitted.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No	2022-01-25	2022-01-25,2022-07-25 Intermediate update.	2022-07-25
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		No data to report on investigation of IUU activities by TROP vessels.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No	2022-09-13	2022-09-13 Submitted.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No	2022-04-12	2022-4-12 Submitted.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No	2022-01-28	2022-01-28, 2022-08-29 Intermediate update.	2022-08-29
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Yes		Japan does not operate FADs fisheries.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	No	2022-01-27	2022-01-27 Submitted.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No	2022-01-28	2022-1-28, 2022-8-29 Intermediate update.	2022-08-29
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Japan's catch has not reached 80% of its TAC yet.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No	2022-12-31	To be submitted if entire quota of BET has been utilized Indicative provisional future provision date to be changed in the final version.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	No	2022-09-15	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	No	2022-09-15	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.	
	M:TRO20	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	No	2022-06-06	The first result of EM was reported in EMS WG.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No	2022-09-13	2022-09-13 Submitted.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No	2022-04-12	2022-04-12 Submitted.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Yes		Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No	2022-09-06	2022-09-06 Submitted.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Japan has no inspection vessel.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Japan has no inspection vessel.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No	2022-07-28	2022-07-28 Submitted.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		All Japanese vessels authorized to operate in the Atlantic are authorized to catch N.SWO.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes		All Japanese vessels authorized to operate in the Convention area are authorized to catch and retain N.SWO.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes		All Japanese vessels authorized to operate in the Convention area are authorized to catch and retain S.SWO.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Japan is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No	2022-07-28	2022-7-28 Submitted.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		Japanese vessels authorized to operate in the Atlantic are authorized to catch N.ALB.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		Japanese vessels authorized to operate in the Atlantic are authorized to catch N.ALB.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		Japanese vessels authorized to operate in the Atlantic are authorized to catch N.ALB.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
	BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	No	2022-09-06	2022-09-06 Submitted.
M:BIL04		Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No	2022-09-08	Japan does not claim any exemption.	
M:BIL05		Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No	2022-06-06	The first result of EM was reported in EMS WG.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	No	2022-09-06	2022-09-06, 2022-09-15 The format was updated as the direction of the Secretariat.	2022-09-15
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		Retention of N-SMA is prohibited.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	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	No	2022-09-15	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No	2022-09-02	2022-9-2 Submitted.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No	2022-09-02	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		Japan is not engaged in any pilot electronic statistical document system.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		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 catch 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 the catch weight of each 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, bigeye tuna and northern blue shark, respectively, by the Ministerial Order in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations. FAJ requires all tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to submit catch information for these stocks every ten-days (early-, middle- and late-period of a month) to FAJ. FAJ cautions the vessels when the total amount of catch approaches the catch quota and any catches are prohibited when the catch quota is fully utilized. 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 official 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 2021 quotas for these tunas were applied to the 2021 Fishing Year which started on August 1, 2021 and ended on July 31, 2022.

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 2021 fishing year were 40 and 18,384, 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 in relation to minimum size limits was in August 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 relevant Recommendations.

4.7 National Observer Program

Based on the relevant ICCAT Recommendations, FAJ has implemented a national observer program for vessels operating in the Atlantic. However, due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the program covered 0% of the fishing efforts in 2021.

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 2002 Recommendation 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 relevant Recommendations.

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 19-06.

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

Observers could not be deployed for Japanese vessels in the ICCAT area for the 2021 fishing year due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 1. Annual number of Japanese tuna vessels operated in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, 1981-2021.

* Values are preliminary

Year	Number of vessels	Longline		Purse seine	Pole-and-line
		Fishing days (sets in 100)	Fishing days per vessels	Number of vessels	Number of vessels
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	221	199	-	-
2011	103	202	196	-	-
2012	101	199	197	-	-
2013	102	163	160	-	-
2014	89	154	173	-	-
2015	73	137	188	-	-
2016	77	134	174	-	-
2017	83	146	175	-	-
2018	87	150	172	-	-
2019	81	125	154	-	-
2020	87	126	145	-	-
2021*	74	90	121	-	-
average (2011 - 2020)	88	154	174		
2021 / average	84%	58%	70%		

Table 2. Catches (t) of tuna and tuna-like fishes taken by the Japanese longline fishery, 1981-2021. 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	34	442	1	72	98	415	25,766	2,842	28,609
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	16,781	6,280	2,544	34	1,028	1	232	99	906	33,514	8,183	41,697
2009	2,085	228	1,209	16,398	4,994	2,118	43	822	3	137	85	889	29,010	5,724	34,735
2010	1,508	126	1,499	15,205	4,579	2,377	41	731	2	151	106	995	27,320	5,579	32,899
2011	1,666	172	1,531	12,306	4,454	1,756	31	402	3	155	51	820	23,346	5,083	28,429
2012	1,396	309	3,305	15,393	4,660	1,801	42	430	2	173	147	864	28,522	5,943	34,466
2013	1,446	910	4,853	13,399	4,580	984	24	189	1	78	88	877	27,430	4,331	31,761
2014	1,436	1,100	1,398	13,603	3,824	1,521	6	280	1	70	3	999	24,241	6,793	31,034
2015	1,732	1,611	2,028	12,390	3,470	1,089	8	293	2	48	0	930	23,600	6,455	30,055
2016	1,923	1,725	1,393	10,365	3,376	1,016	9	296	2	65	4	1,051	21,225	6,505	27,730
2017	2,250	1,965	1,555	10,994	3,123	1,371	10	430	1	52	2	1,101	22,854	7,745	30,598
2018	2,668	2,107	3,181	9,854	3,093	964	6	287	2	49	4	1,263	23,480	7,720	31,200
2019	3,180	1,504	1,840	9,327	4,050	1,002	11	357	3	80	2	857	22,213	6,144	28,357
2020	3,180	947	1,173	9,635	2,915	964	7	301	3	79	4	673	19,882	4,003	23,885
2021	3,187	589	1,905	8,747	3,374	759	7	277	1	57	0	425	19,328	2,848	22,176
average (2011 - 2020)	2,088	1,235	2,226	11,727	3,754	1,247	15	327	2	85	31	944	23,679	6,072	29,751
2021*3 / average	153%	48%	86%	75%	90%	61%	47%	85%	43%	67%	2%	45%	82%	47%	75%

*1 Blue marlin and black marlin were not separated until 1993. *2 Sailfish and spearfish were not separated until 1993. *3 2021 values are preliminary. *4Sharks 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 2020 and 2021. Discards are not included.

2020											
SPECIES	WEST	EAS T	NOR T	SOUT H	NE	NW	SE	SW	MEDI	ALL	TOTAL* 2
bluefin	407	2,773							0		3,180
southern bluefin					0	0	947	0			947
albacore			268	900							1,168
bigeye										9,579	9,579
yellowfin	688	2,209									2,897
swordfish			413	551							964
white marlin			3	5							7
blue marlin			174	126							301
back marlin					1	0	3	0			3
sailfish	5	73									78
spearfish	0	3									4
skipjack	0	2									2
porbeagle					0	0	0	0			0
blue shark					2,132	32	1,760	41			3,966
shortfin mako					0	0	1	0			1

2021*1											
SPECIES	WEST	EAS T	NOR T	SOUT H	NE	NW	SE	SW	MEDI	ALL	TOTAL* 2
bluefin	408	2,779							0		3,187
southern bluefin					0	0	589	0			589
albacore			238	1,668							1,905
bigeye										8,747	8,747
yellowfin	1,198	2,176									3,374
swordfish			274	484							759
white marlin			2	5							7
blue marlin			178	98							277
back marlin					0	0	1	0			1
sailfish	13	44									57
spearfish	0	0									0
skipjack	0	3									3
porbeagle					0	0	0	0			0
blue shark					1,465	41	1,295	46			2,848
shortfin mako					0	0	0	0			0

*1 2021 values are preliminary.

*2 "Total" does not necessarily agree with the sum of breakdowns due to rounding error.

Table 4. Amount (t) of discard for each species by the Japanese longline fishery.

Year	Bluefin	Albacore	Bigeye	Yellowfin	Blue marlin	White marlin	Spearfish	Sailfish	Swordfish	Blue shark	Shortfin mako
2017	5.26										
2018	8.52		26.12	6.18	5.49	1.53	11.75				
2019	9.47	37.29	14.75	5.33	8.36	1.04	8.38	1.45	7.49	289.87	31.30
2020	8.39	12.55	17.85	6.72	16.43	1.50	7.03	2.69	5.79	480.41	32.99
2021	0.68	4.96	14.74	9.88	9.59	0.32	4.45	0.31	4.29	252.27	24.17

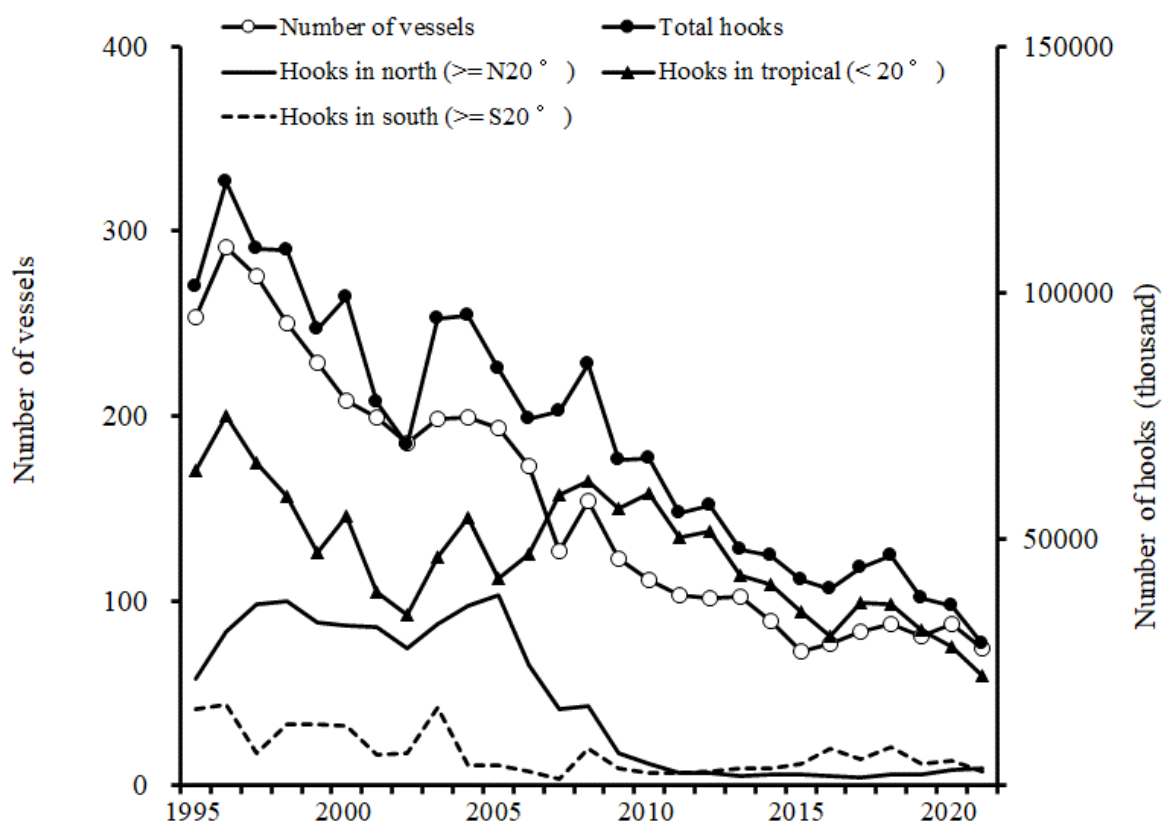


Figure 1. Trends in fishing effort (number of vessels operated and number of hooks used) exerted by the Japanese longline fishery, 1995-2021. Number of hooks are also presented by area (north (>=20N), tropical (20N- equatorial - 20S) and south (>=20 S). 2020 values are preliminary.

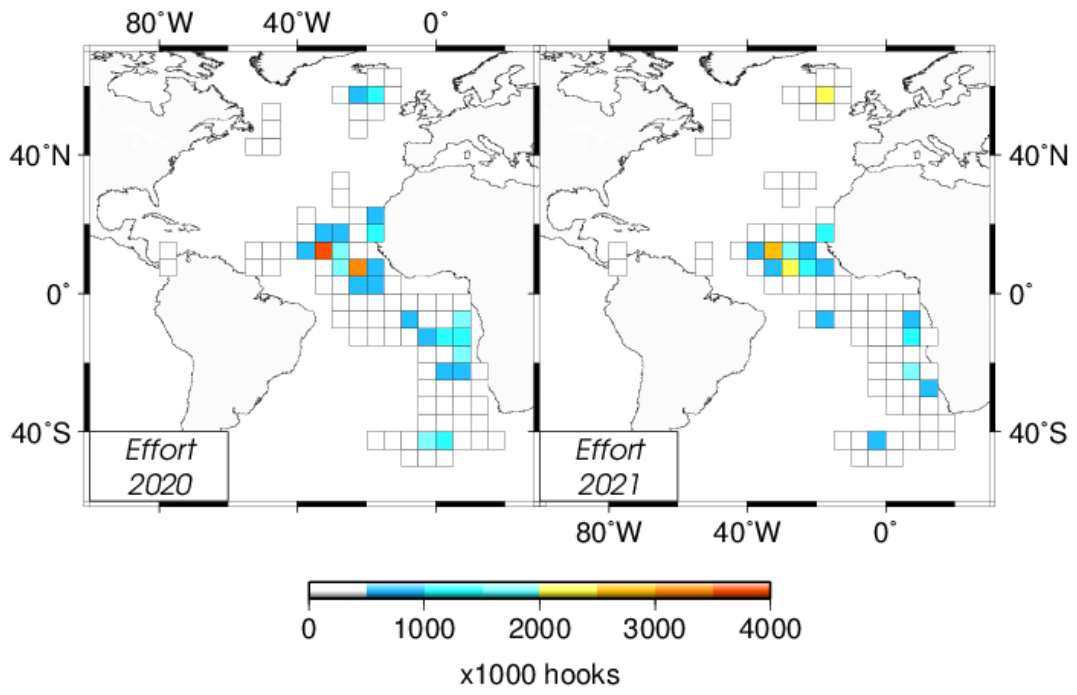


Figure 2. Geographic distribution of the Japanese longline effort (number of hooks) in the Atlantic, for 2020 (left) and 2021 (right).

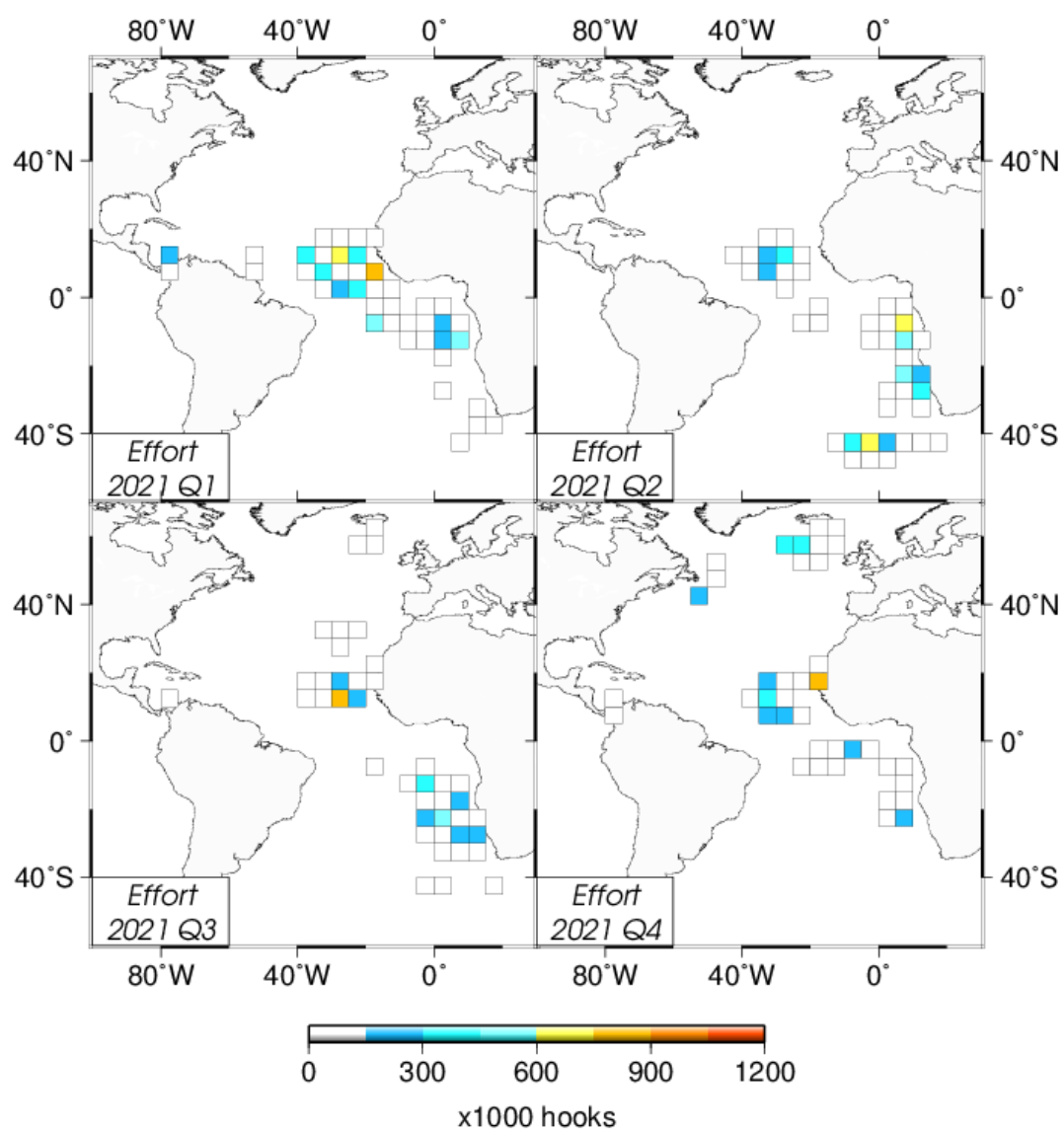


Figure 3. Quarterly distribution of the Japanese longline effort (number of hooks) in the Atlantic for 2021.

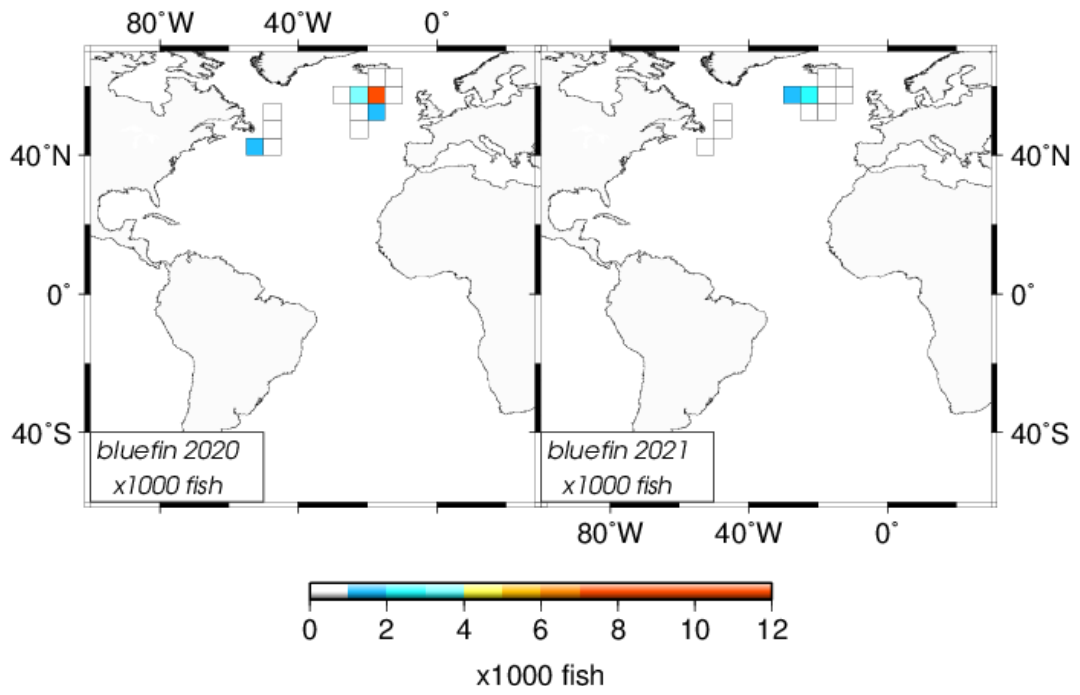


Figure 4. Geographic distribution of bluefin tuna catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2020 (left) and 2021 (right).

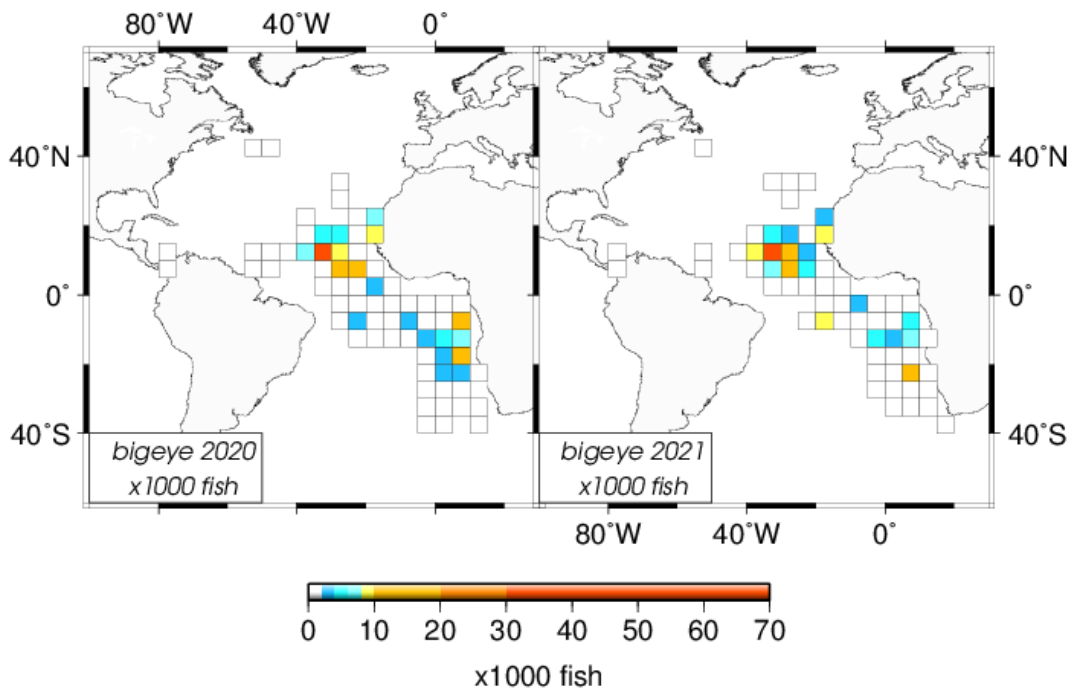


Figure 5. Geographic distribution of bigeye tuna catch in number in the Atlantic for 2020 (left) and 2021 (right).

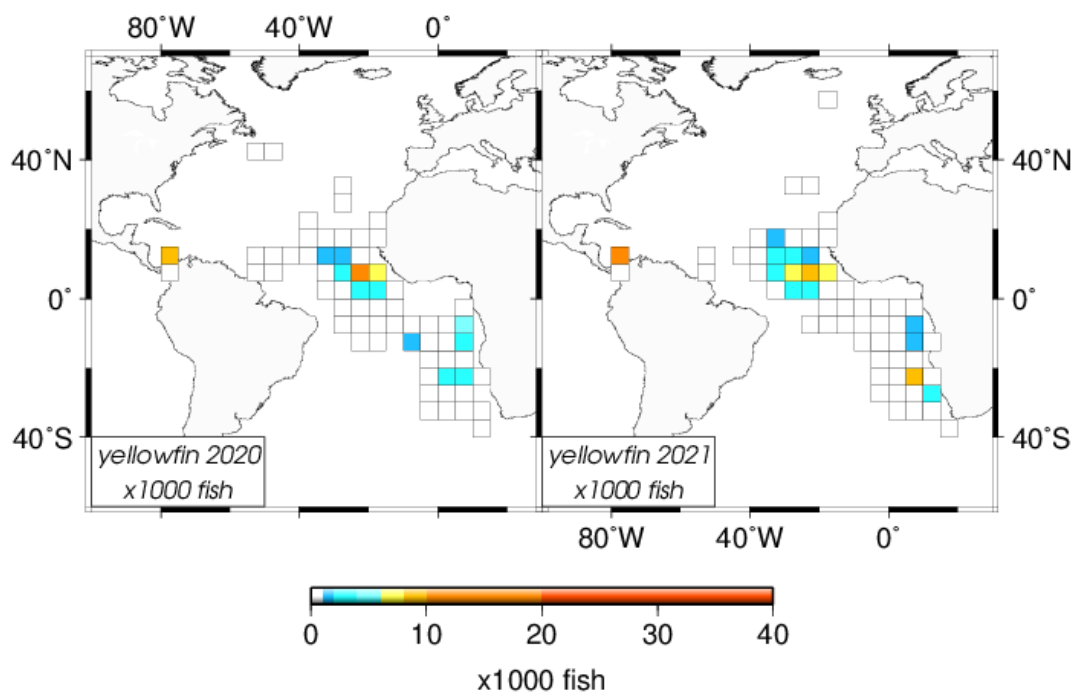


Figure 6. Geographic distribution of yellowfin tuna catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2020 (left) and 2021 (right).

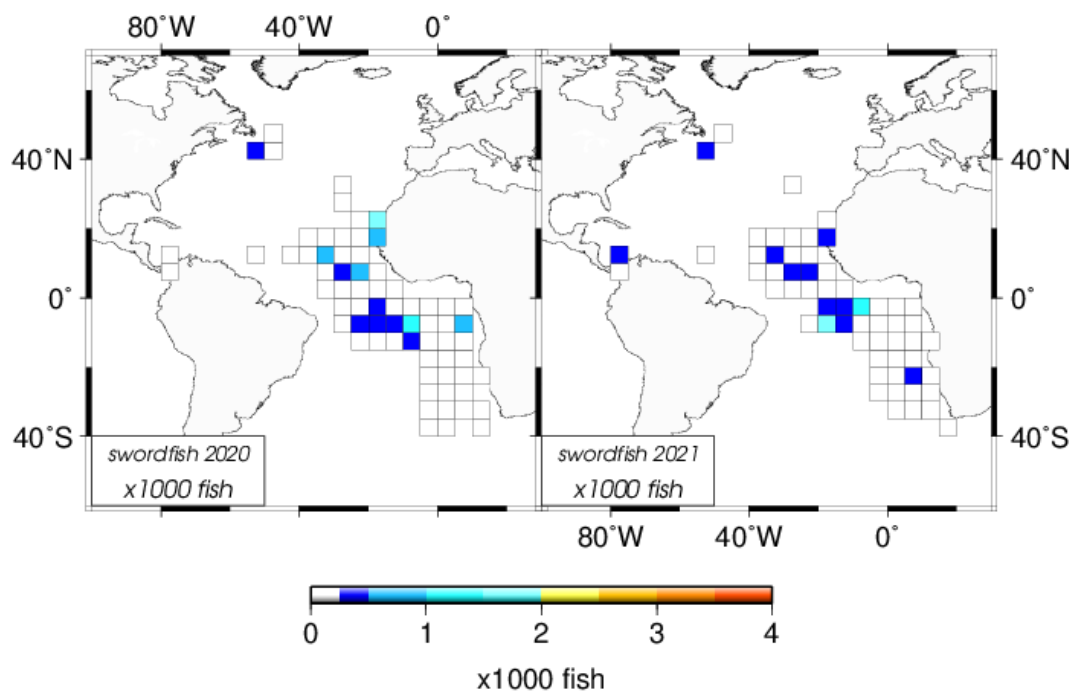


Figure 7. Geographic distribution of swordfish catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2020 (left) and 2021 (right).

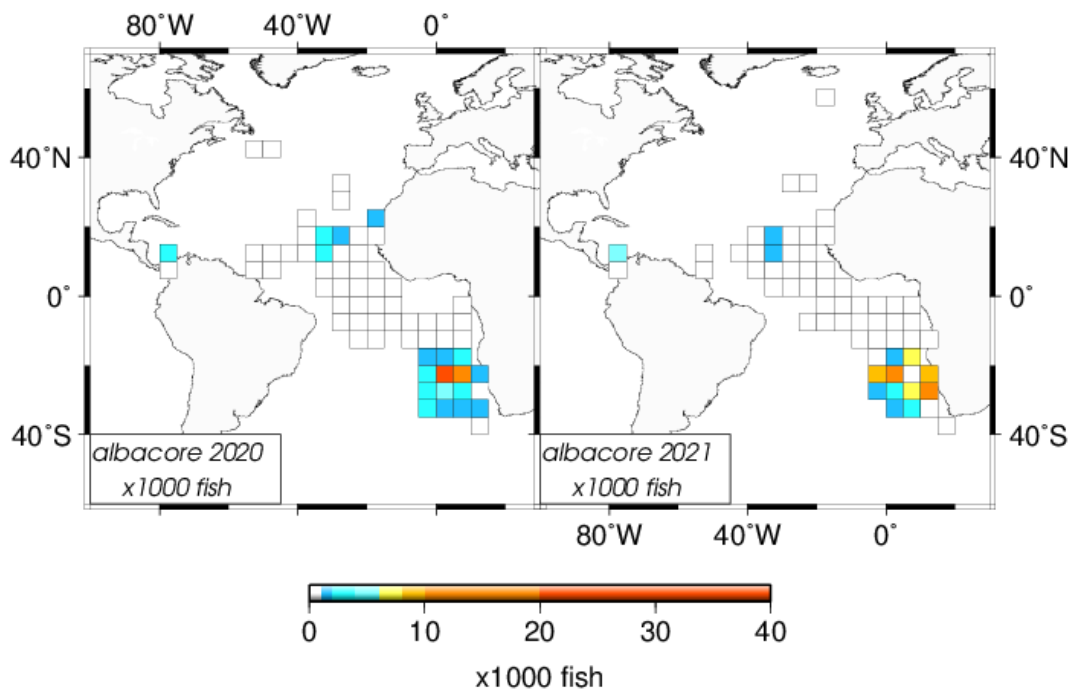


Figure 8. Geographic distribution of albacore catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2020 (left) and 2021 (right).

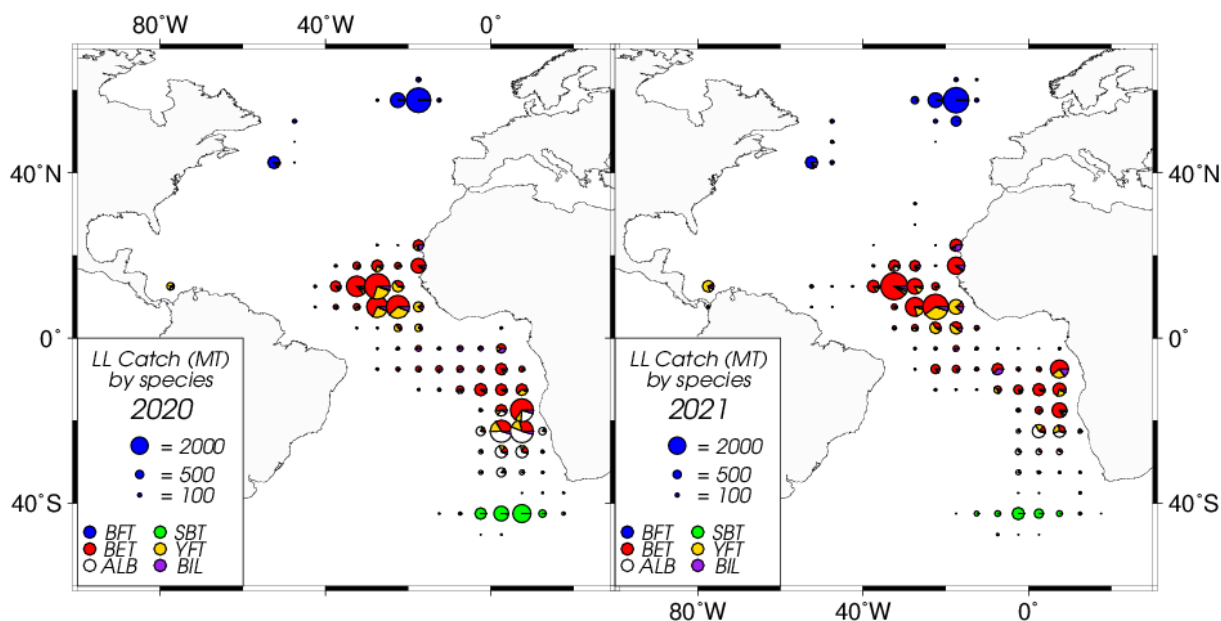


Figure 9. Species composition in the Japanese longline catch in weight for 2020 (left) and 2021 (right). Species are categorized into six groups: BFT (bluefin tuna), SBT (southern bluefin tuna), BET (bigeye tuna), YFT (yellowfin tuna), ALB (albacore) and BIL (swordfish and all billfishes).

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. From 2012 to 2018, FAJ resumed to dispatch one patrol vessel to the North Atlantic.

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.

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.

4. 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 Japan Fisheries Research and Education Agency.

5. 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. 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 and seabirds.

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 relevant Recommendations. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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 were limited to 6 and 40 vessels in the 2021 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 tropical tuna are managed to be consistent with Japan's catch limit for bigeye tuna in accordance with para 22 a) of Recommendation 21-01.

9. Restriction of re-flagging of vessels

The export and charter of Japanese longliners and purse seiners are strictly controlled by FAJ to avoid their uses for operations which may diminish the effectiveness of international conservation measures.

10. 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 that diminish 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.

11. 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.

12. 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, were 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.

13. 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.

14. 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.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF KOREA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA CORÉE
INFORME ANUAL DE COREA**

SUMMARY

In 2021, Korea has only a longline fishery for tunas and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, and the coverage of data reporting was 100%. 10 Korean longline vessels engaged in fishing in the Atlantic Ocean, and the fishing effort (no. of fishing days) was 1,467 days, which is an increase of 16% compared to 2020. Total catch was 2,658 t, which is also an increase of 14% compared to 2020. The catches of Atlantic bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna were 242 t (9%), 674 t (25%) and 373 t (14%), respectively. All Atlantic bluefin tuna were caught within 15°-30°W in the north of 54°-58°N. Except for fishing operations targeting Atlantic and southern bluefin tunas, most fishing efforts were focused on the areas of 15°-40°W of 0°-20°N and 0°-10°E of 5°-30°S. In 2021, there were problems in dispatching onboard scientific observers due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2021, 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 %. Dix palangriers coréens étaient engagés dans la pêche dans l'océan Atlantique et l'effort de pêche (nombre de jours de pêche) était de 1 467 jours, ce qui représente une augmentation de 16 % par rapport à 2020. Le total des captures a été de 2 658 t, ce qui représente également une augmentation de 14 % par rapport à 2020. Les captures de thon rouge de l'Atlantique, de thon obèse et d'albacore se sont élevées respectivement à 242 t (9 %), 674 t (25 %) et 373 t (14 %). Tous les thons rouges de l'Atlantique ont été capturés dans la zone de 15°-30°W au nord de 54°-58°N. À l'exception des opérations de pêche ciblant les thons rouges de l'Atlantique et du Sud, la plupart des efforts de pêche se sont concentrés dans les zones de 15°-40°W de 0°-20°N et de 0°-10°E de 5°-30°S. En 2021, il a été difficile de déployer des observateurs scientifiques à bord en raison de la pandémie de COVID-19.

RESUMEN

En 2021, 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 %. Diez palangreros coreanos participaron en la pesca en océano Atlántico y el esfuerzo pesquero (número de días de pesca) fue de 1.467 días, cifra que supone un incremento del 16 % en comparación con 2020. El total de capturas fue de 2.658 t, lo que también supone un aumento del 14 % con respecto a 2020. Las capturas de atún rojo del Atlántico, patudo y rabil fueron de 242 t (9 %), 674 t (25 %) y 373 t (14 %), respectivamente. Todo el atún rojo del Atlántico se capturó en la zona comprendida entre 15° y 30°W al norte de 54°-58°N. Excepto en el caso de las operaciones de pesca dirigidas al atún rojo del Atlántico y del sur, la mayor parte de los esfuerzos pesqueros se centraron en las zonas de 15°-40°W de 0°-20°N y 0°-10°E de 5°-30°S. En 2021, hubo problemas para enviar observadores científicos a bordo debido a la pandemia de COVID-19.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Total catch

In 2021, Korea had only longline fishery for tunas and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean. The total catch caught by Korean tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean in 2021 was 2,658 t, which was increased by 14% compared to the last year (2,283 t) but was lower than 2,854 t, which is the average of the last 5 years (2016-2020). The dominant species in 2021, except for Southern bluefin tuna, were bigeye tuna, accounting for 39% (1,035 t), and followed by bigeye tuna (25%, 674 t) and yellowfin tuna (9%, 242 t). In billfishes, 19 t of swordfish, 12 t of blue marlin and 5 t of sailfish were caught (**Table 1**).

In terms of quota allocated species, no species exceeded of their catch limits (**Table 2**).

The retained catch and the number of discards and releases of key sharks, which are blue shark, shortfin mako shark and porbeagle shark were presented in **Table 3**. In 2021, there is only information related to blue shark.

The catch distributions of major species by Korean tuna longline fishery in 2020 and 2021 were shown in **Figure 1** (Total), **Figure 2** (Atlantic bluefin tuna), **Figure 3** (bigeye tuna), **Figure 4** (yellowfin tuna), **Figure 5** (albacore tuna), **Figure 6** (swordfish) and **Figure 7** (blue marlin), respectively. Since the catch of white marlin was too small, the catch distribution of this species was excluded. All Atlantic bluefin tuna were caught within 20°-30°W in the north of 55°N.

1.2 Fishing effort

There were 9 longline vessels operated in the Atlantic Ocean in 2021, which was lesser one vessel than 2020. The number of days fished and hooks in 2021 were 1,467 and 4,255 thousand hooks, respectively, and both of them were increased by about 16% and 12% compared to 2020, respectively (**Table 4**).

The distribution of fishing effort by the Korean longline fishery in 2020 and 2021 had similar patterns (**Figure 8**). Seasonal distribution showed different patterns due to changing target species, which were yellowfin and bigeye tunas in the first quarter (Q1), southern bluefin tuna in the second quarter (Q2), albacore tuna in the third quarter (Q3) and Atlantic bluefin tuna and blue shark in the fourth quarter (Q4) (**Figure 9**).

1.3 Nominal CPUE

Figure 10 shows the distribution of nominal CPUE of Korean longline fishery in 2020 and 2021. It showed relatively higher CPUE in the areas of north of 58°N targeting for Atlantic bluefin tuna and within 5°-15°E of 20-35°S for mainly albacore tuna.

1.4 Size frequency data

The length frequency of Atlantic bluefin tuna ranged from 163 cm to 254 cm (mean FL 200.1 cm), bigeye tuna ranged from 70 cm to 195 cm (mean FL 138.3 cm) and yellowfin tuna ranged from 75 cm to 191 cm (mean FL 136.8 cm), respectively (**Figure 11**).

1.5 Bycatches

In 2021, the incidental bycatch of seabirds and marine turtles by Korean longline fishery was no observed (**Table 5**).

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Statistical data collection

Since 1 September 2015, the Act on Fisheries Information and Data Reporting has obliged fishermen 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. It includes data collection and reporting requirements recently adopted by all tRFMOs regarding information on ecologically important species (sharks, seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals, etc.) and discard/release by species. The data coverage in 2021 was 100%.

2.2 GBYP tagging activity

Since it was unable to dispatch scientific observer onboard due to COVID-19 pandemic, there was no tagging campaign on the Korean longline vessels in 2021.

2.3 Observer program

Same as the reason above section, no observer was deployed on the Korean tuna longline vessels in 2021.

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, identification of ecologically important species, guideline for safe releasing for ecologically important species. 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 1 and 2 in an annual basis.

2.5 *Results of scientific programs for billfishes*

Since Korea has no fishing vessels targeting for billfishes, no scientific program related to billfishes was conducted in 2021.

2.6 *Research for bycatch mitigation and discards reduction*

Through the regular training programs for captains and observers, NIFS encourages them to thoroughly implement bycatch mitigation measures and delivers 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 be updated according to the newest relative conservation measures from all tRFMOs in a regular manner.

REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	No	2022-09-15		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	No	2022-07-29		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	No	2022-07-28		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	No	2022-07-28		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	No	2022-07-28		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No	2022-07-28		
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		There were no tagging surveys in 2021.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		There were no tagging surveys and no information related to tag recovery in 2021.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		There were no tagging surveys in 2021.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	No		There was no observer dispatched due to COVID-19 pandemic.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No		There was no observer dispatched due to COVID-19 pandemic.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		Not applicable	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		Not applicable / No Korean tuna longline fleets operated in the Mediterranean in 2021.	
S:BFT01	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Yes		Not applicable / Korea has no farming for BFT.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		Not applicable / Korea has no farming for BFT.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S: BFT02	Yes		Not applicable / Korea has no farming for BFT.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		There was no observer dispatched due to COVID-19 pandemic.	
S:BFT05	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Yes		Not applicable / Korean tuna longline fleets for BFT only operated in the Eastern area (E-BFT) in 2021.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		Korea BFT longline fleets only operate in the East Atlantic.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		There was no observer dispatched due to COVID-19 pandemic.	
S:BFT09	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	Yes		Korea BFT longline fleets only operate in the East Atlantic.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		Not applicable / Korea had no purse seine fishery in the Atlantic Ocean.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes		Not applicable / Korea had no purse seine fishery in the Atlantic Ocean.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		Not applicable / Korea had no support vessel operated in the Atlantic Ocean.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No	2022-04-28		
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		Korea has conducted EMS pilot project for Pacific Ocean (has not conducted in the ICCAT Convention area yet).	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		Not applicable/ Korea does not operate Port Sampling Program.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data	Yes		Not applicable / Korea had no purse seine fishery in the Atlantic Ocean.	
S:ALB01	Catch, size and age at maturity	Yes		Korea did not/does not have any vessels fishing for MED-ALB.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	Yes		Korea did not/does not have any vessels fishing for MED-ALB.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	Yes		Korea did not/does not have any vessels fishing for MED-ALB.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	Yes		Korea did not/does not have any vessels fishing for MED-ALB.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	Yes		Korea did not/does not have any vessels fishing for MED-ALB.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		Korea collected all information related to dead and live discards of marlins/roundscale spearfish through electronic reporting system with 100% coverage. So it is not necessary to estimate their total amount.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		Not applicable / Korea has no artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean.	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		Korea has conducted EMS pilot project for Pacific Ocean (has not conducted in the ICCAT Convention area yet).	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		See Section 2 (2.1, 2.4)	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		Korea has not carried out research on shortfin mako.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	Yes		Korea has not carried out scientific research on blue sharks.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No		See Section 1 (Table 3).	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		Korea has identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles for captain's education and scientific observer survey.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		No sea turtle was caught in 2021.	
S:BYC03	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		See Section 1 (Table 5).	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		Not applicable / Korea has no artisanal fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No	2022-09-15	See Section 2.	

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

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	No	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	No	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	No	2022-08-15		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		This CPC is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		This CPC is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No	2022-09-30		
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No	2022-09-30		
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		2	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		2022-03-10	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		2021-11-30 / 2022-01-13 / 2022-03-03 / 2022-07-26	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No	2022-09-13		
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No	2022-09-13		
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No	2022-09-13		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No	2022-09-13		
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		Not applicable because there were no cases of denial of entry or denial of use of port.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		None of these reports contained findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		Not applicable since there was no apparent infringement.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		Not applicable since there was no apparent infringement.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		Not applicable. Korea does not have bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		Not applicable because Korea has no Access agreements.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		Not applicable because Korea has no Access agreements.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No	2022-03-23		
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		Not applicable. There were no infringements related to vessels 20m or greater authorized to operate in the ICCAT convention area and therefore no punitive actions or sanctions were taken in 2020.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not have any sport or recreational fisheries.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Yes		Not applicable because there were no Korean vessels involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		Not applicable because there were no IUU allegations related to Korean vessels.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		Not applicable because there were no cases of non-compliance.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		Not applicable because there were no allegations of non-compliance.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		Not applicable because there were no vessel sightings.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		Not applicable because there were no vessel sightings.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the bluefin tuna trap or farming activities.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the program currently.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the program currently.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		Not applicable because Korea did not/does not have any vessels on IUU vessel list.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		The EAP for observer recovery has not been submitted yet due to COVID-19 situation. It will be submitted as soon as possible taking account of the future development of COVID-19 situation.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		Not applicable because there were no reported incidents triggering provisions of the EAP in 2021.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		Not applicable because Korea uses longline gear only fishing for ICCAT species in the ICCAT convention area.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		Not applicable because Korea uses longline gear only fishing for ICCAT species in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		Not applicable because Korea has not designated points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting yet.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		This CPC does not have supply declarations.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not farm bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not farm bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not farm bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not farm bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not have bluefin tuna trap fisheries.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No	2022-01-21		
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not farm bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No	2022-04-07	Fishing plan was modified to include list of domestic ports where landing is authorized.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08	Yes		Not applicable. No request for these documents has been made for the current year.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2021	No	2022-07-28		
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No	2022-07-15	3	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not have any other bluefin tuna vessels.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not have any JFO.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		yes	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No	2022-04-01		
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No	2022-04-01		
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		0 (BFT has not yet been caught this year.)	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		0 (BFT has not yet been caught this year.)	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		The quota of this CPC has not yet been fully used.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		There was no caught any fishes less than 30kg /115 cm by Korean fishing vessels in 2021.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No	2022-09-15		
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		2022-02-24 / 2022-04-29 / 2022-07-11 / 2022-09-09	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		2022-02-24 / 2022-04-29 / 2022-07-11 / 2022-09-09	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		Korea has not changed its BCD legislation in place but implemented eBCD since 2016.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		Not applicable because Korea had no cases to report.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		Not applicable because Korea did/does not have such vessels.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		Data has been entered directly through the system.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not farm bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		This CPC is not involved in the REM pilot project.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		In 2022, Korea operates 9 vessels for tropical tunas and longliner (over 20m) is the only gear type.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No	2022-07-29		
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		Not applicable because Korea did not/does not have any BET/YFT/SKJ vessels which engaged in IUU activities.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		2022-04-01 / 2022-09-15	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		2022-02-24 / 2022-04-29 / 2022-07-11 / 2022-09-09	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No	2022-09-15		
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not have purse seine fisheries.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	No	2022-01-21		
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		8 (We have submitted every month from January to August in 2022).	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Not applicable because Korea's bigeye tuna catch did not reach 80% of the catch limit.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		Not applicable because Korea didn't utilize its quota of bigeye tuna entirely.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		Not applicable because all Korean vessels on ICCAT record of vessels are authorized to fish for tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Yes		Not applicable because TRO 2016 is not applicable to Korea.	
	M:TRO20	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Yes		Not applicable/ Korea has conducted the EMS pilot project for Pacific Ocean.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		2022-04-01 / 2022-09-15	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		2022-02-24 / 2022-04-29 / 2022-07-11 / 2022-09-09	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not have vessels targeting MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not have sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		Not applicable because Korea did not/does not have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		Not applicable because Korea did not/does not have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No	2022-09-15		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		Not applicable because Korea did not/does not have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		Not applicable because Korea did not/does not have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not have any tagging programme for SWO.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		In 2022, Korea operates 9 vessels for North Atlantic swordfish and longliner is the only gear type.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		In 2022, Korea operates 9 vessels for South Atlantic swordfish and longliner is the only gear type.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes		Not applicable because all active Korean longline vessels in ICCAT area are authorized to fish for N. SWO.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes		Not applicable because all active Korean longline vessels in ICCAT area are authorized to fish for S. SWO.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		Korea does not operate any fishery for SWO-MED.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Not applicable because Korea did not/does not have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		In 2022, Korea operates 9 vessels for North Atlantic albacore and longliner is the only gear type.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		In 2022, Korea operates 9 vessels for South Atlantic albacore and longliner is the only gear type.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		Not applicable because all active Korean longline vessels in ICCAT area are authorized to fish for N. ALB.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		Not applicable because all active Korean longline vessels in ICCAT area are authorized to fish for S. ALB.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not have sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	No	2022-09-15		
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		Not applicable because Korea did not request such an exemption.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		Not applicable because Korea did not conduct any trials on electronic monitoring for billfish.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	No	2022-09-15		
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		This CPC does not have any landing of North Atl. SMA to report	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	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	No		In 2021, the incidental bycatch of sea turtles by Korean longline fishery was no observed.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		In 2021, the incidental bycatch of seabirds by Korean longline fishery was no observed.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		Through the regular training programs for captains and observers, Korea encourages them to thoroughly implement bycatch mitigation measures and delivers detailed information on relevant conservation measures. Also, Korea provides how to safely release bycatch species including marine mammals to be easily taken actions onboard.	
MISCELLA NEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not have any pilot electronic statistical document systems.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		Not applicable because Korea has not lodged any objections to ICCAT Recs.	

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

The Distant Water Fisheries Development Act of Korea stipulates that Korean vessels operating in waters beyond Korea's jurisdiction shall comply with all measures and requirements adopted RFMOs.

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

None.

Table 1. Species-specific catches by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2012-2021.

Year	unit: t											
	<i>BFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>BUM</i>	<i>WHM</i>	<i>SAI</i>	<i>SBF</i>	<i>OTH</i>	<i>Total</i>
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	162	562	368	61	1	26	26	-	5	967	619	2,798
2017	181	432	411	94	<1	28	25	<1	12	1,081	570	2,819
2018	208	623	455	194	<1	24	25	<1	8	1,104	565	3,195
2019	232	540	507	219	<1	18	13	<1	8	1,202	436	3,175
2020	247	587	579	247	1	29	20	-	10	314	249	2,283
2021	242	674	373	246	1	19	12	0	5	1,035	50	2,658

* *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, *SBF*: Southern bluefin tuna, *OTH*: Other tunas, billfishes, sharks and fishes (not identified)

Table 2. Catches and discards of ICCAT quota allocated species of the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2017-2021

Year	unit: R (t), A and D (no. of individuals)											
	<i>BFT</i>			<i>BET</i>			<i>ALB-N</i>			<i>ALB-S</i>		
	<i>R</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>D</i>
2017	181	14	3	432	48	-	8	-	-	86	-	-
2018	208	3	-	623	-	-	27	-	-	167	-	-
2019	232	3	-	540	-	-	48	-	-	170	-	-
2020	247	-	-	587	-	-	116	-	-	131	-	-
2021	242	-	-	647	25	-	115	-	-	131	-	-

Year	<i>SWO-N</i>			<i>SWO-S</i>			<i>BUM</i>		
	<i>R</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>D</i>
2017	19	-	-	11	-	-	25	-	-
2018	9	-	-	18	-	-	25	-	-
2019	9	-	-	9	-	-	13	-	-
2020	14	-	-	15	-	-	20	-	-
2021	13	-	-	6	-	-	12	-	-

* 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 3. Catches and discards of key shark species by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2016-2021.

Year	BSH			SMA			POR			OTH		
	R	A	D	R	A	D	R	A	D	R	A	D
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	-	-
2019	269	1,323	4,919	5	-	147	-	44	-	-	-	-
2020	103	543	2,423	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	23	41	2,530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* 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 4. Annual fishing efforts of Korean tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2011-2021

Year	No. of vessels	No. of days fished	No. of hooks (x1,000)
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
2019	11	1,641	4,996
2020	10	1,238	3,729
2021	9	1,467	4,255

Table 5. Information on incidental bycatch of seabirds by Korean tuna longline fishery, 2021

Species	No. of individuals	Wing length (cm)
No observed		

Table 6. Information of tagging activities related to ICCAT GBYP program conducted by Korean scientific observer program, 2021

Species	Tagging 1		Tagging 2		Release Information		
	Code	Type	Code	Type	Date	Lat	Long

* No tagging activities conducted in 2021 due to COVID-19 pandemic.

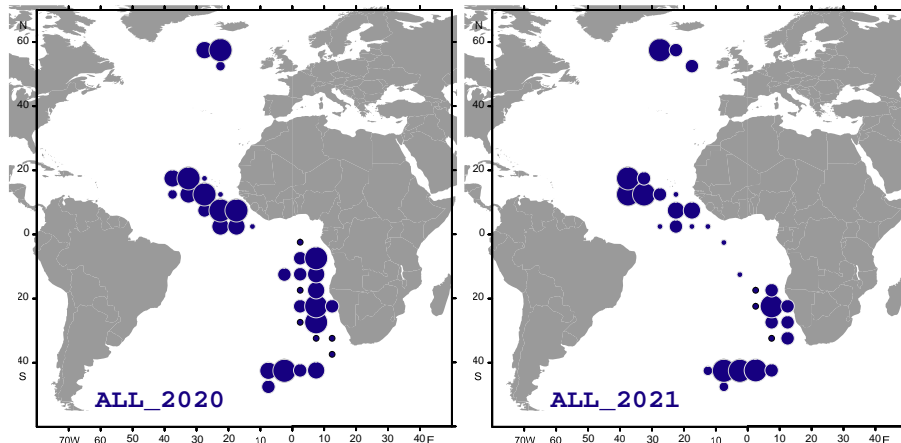


Figure 1. Geographic distribution of total catch by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2020 (left) and 2021 (right).

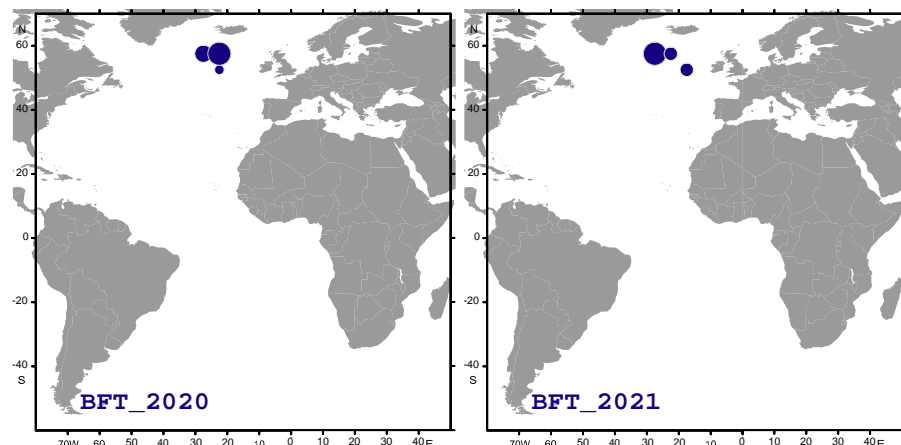


Figure 2. Geographic distribution of Atlantic bluefin tuna catch by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2020 (left) and 2021 (right).

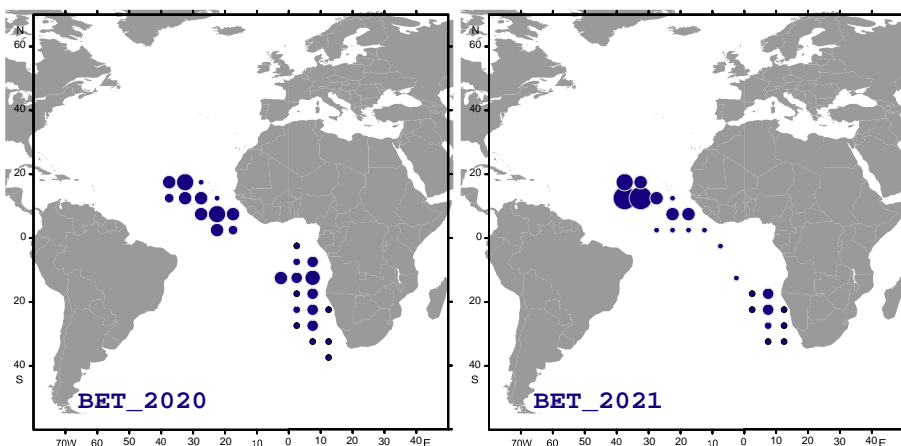


Figure 3. Geographic distribution of bigeye tuna catch by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2020 (left) and 2021 (right).

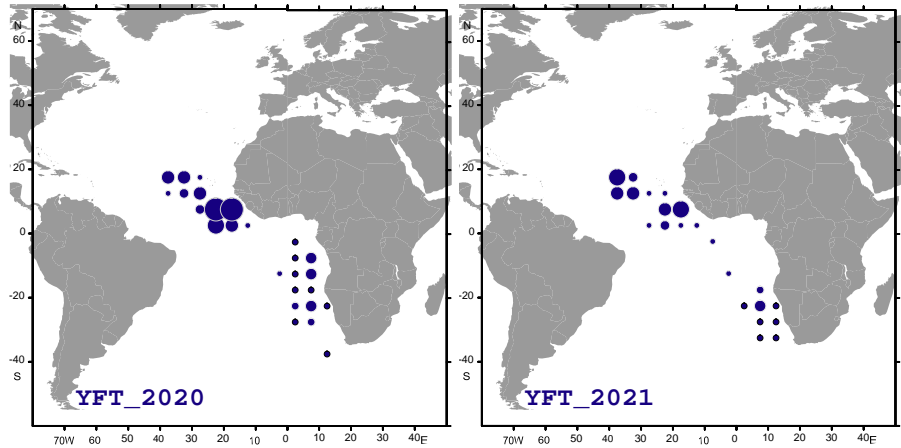


Figure 4. Geographic distribution of yellowfin tuna catch by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2020 (left) and 2021 (right).

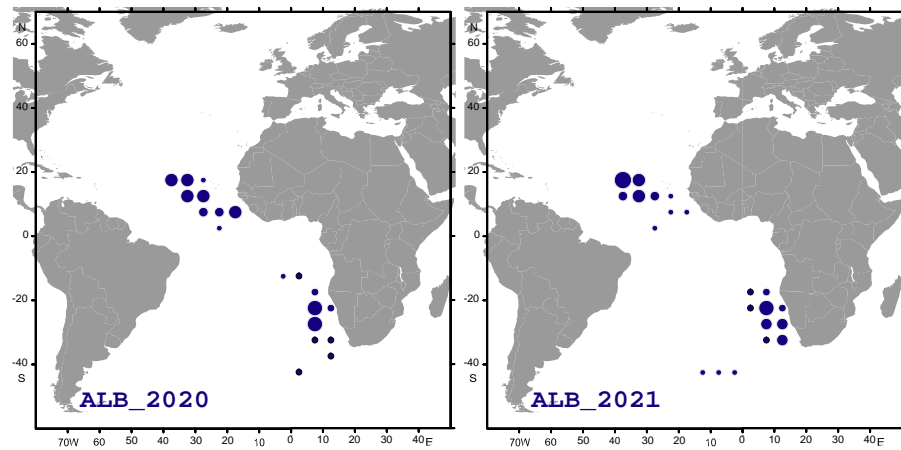


Figure 5. Geographic distribution of albacore tuna catch by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2020 (left) and 2021 (right).

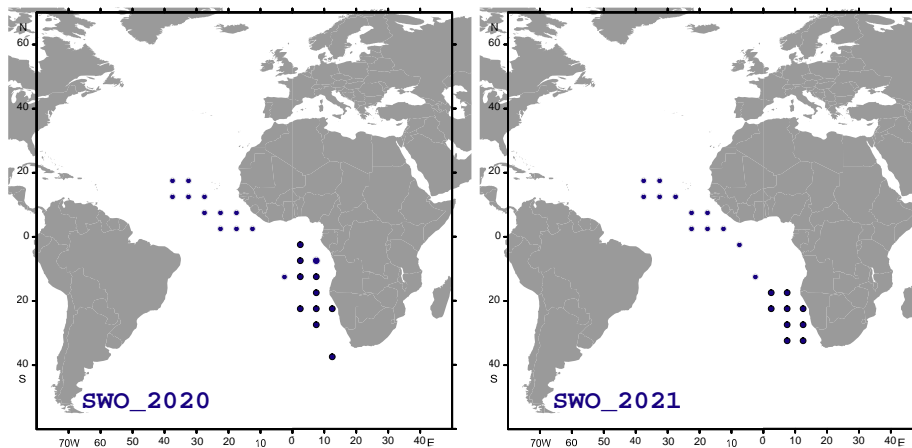


Figure 6. Geographic distribution of swordfish catch by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2020 (left) and 2021 (right).

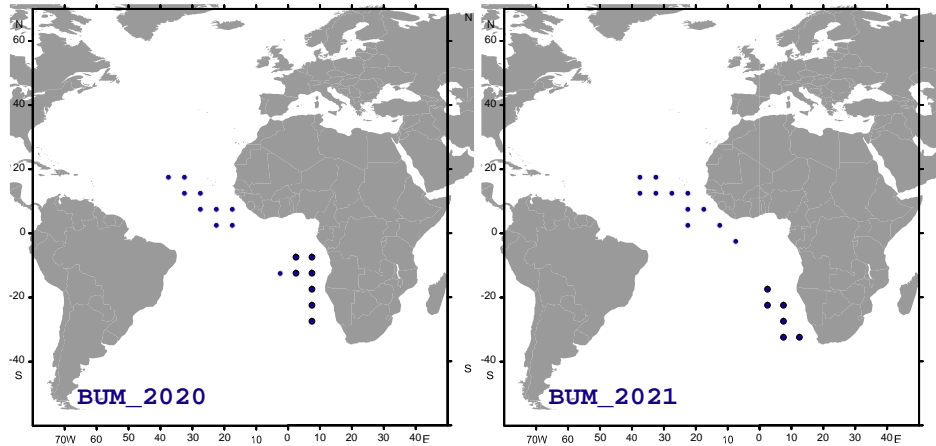


Figure 7. Geographic distribution of blue marlin catch by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2020 (left) and 2021 (right).

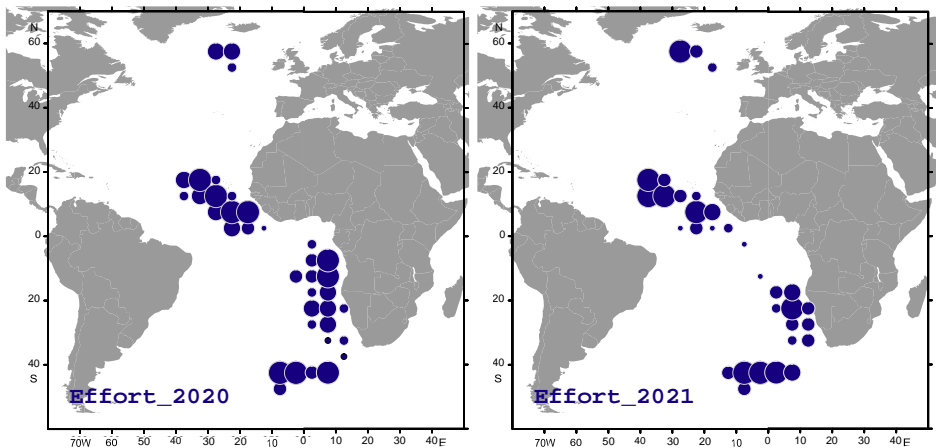


Figure 8. Geographic distribution of fishing effort (No. of hooks) by Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2020 (left) and 2021 (right).

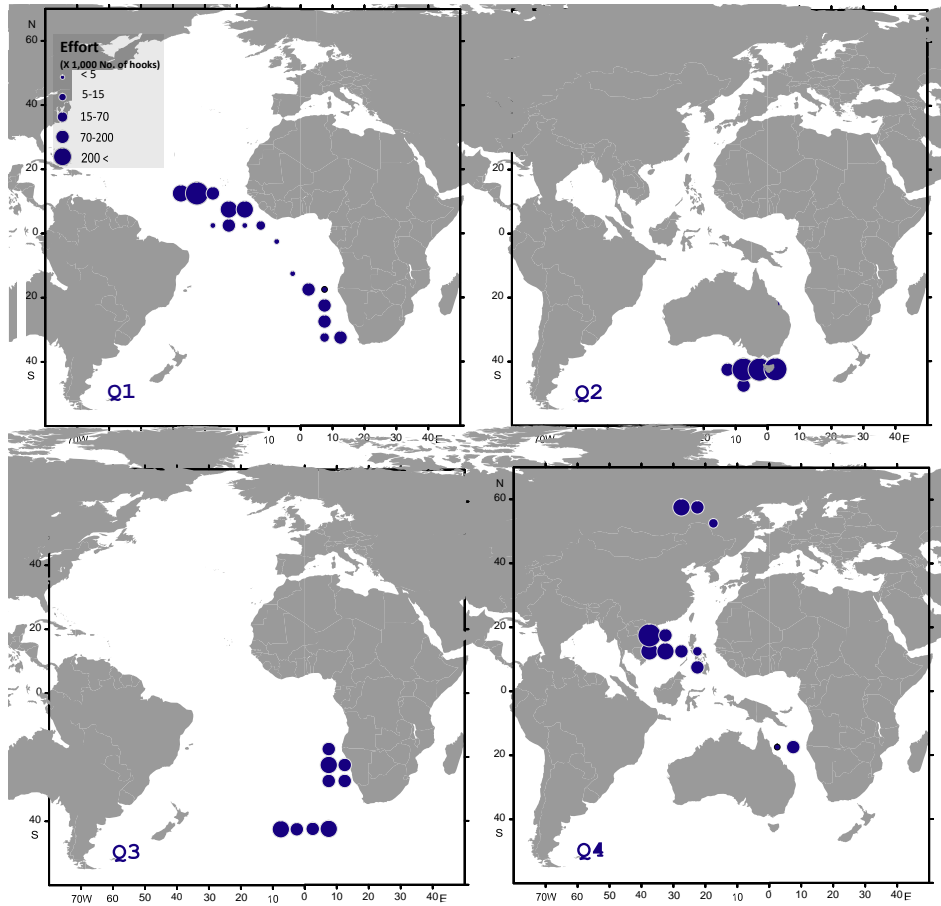


Figure 9. Quarterly distributions of fishing effort (No. of hooks) by Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean for 2021.

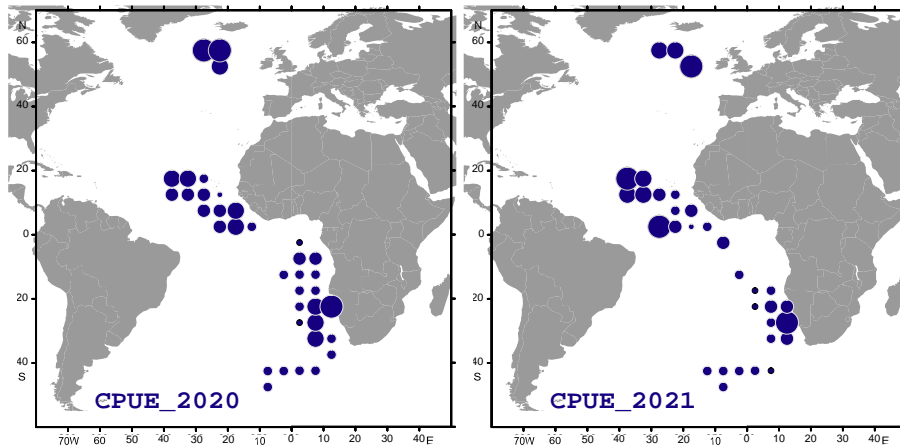


Figure 10. Geographic distribution of the Korean longline nominal CPUE (catch/No. of hooks) in the Atlantic Ocean, 2020 (left) and 2021 (right).

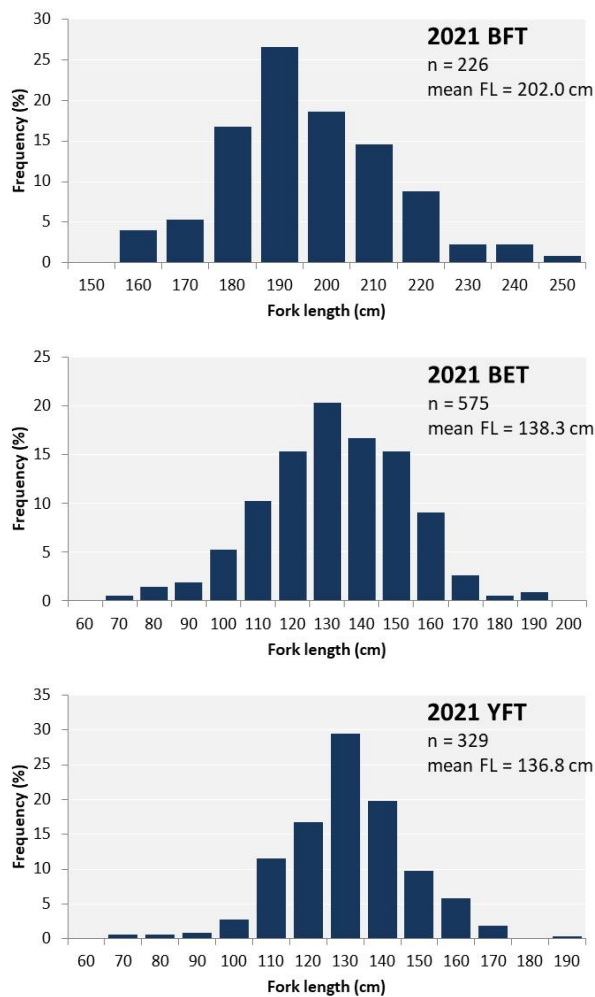


Figure 11. Length frequency of major species of tunas caught by the Korean tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2021.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF LIBERIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU LIBÉRIE
INFORME ANUAL DE LIBERIA**

SUMMARY

This report covers the period of one year (from January 1 to December 31, 2021) and is divided into two parts; namely, Part I (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics) and Part II (General Management Information). Nominal catches for the period under review were reported to ICCAT on 27 June 2022. Some management measures have been put in place to ensure the proper management of Liberia's tuna fisheries such as: a more comprehensive access agreement guideline for foreign tuna fishing fleets, an effective Monitoring Control and Surveillance Unit, 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 2021) 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. Des captures nominales ont été déclarées le 27 juin 2022 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, à savoir : directives d'accord 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 par chaque navire 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 2021) 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 para el periodo examinado se comunicaron a ICCAT el 27 de junio de 2022. Se han puesto en marcha algunas medidas de ordenación para garantizar una ordenación adecuada de las pesquerías de túnidos de Liberia, tales como: unas directrices más exhaustivas para los acuerdos de acceso con las flotas pesqueras atuneras extranjeras, una unidad de seguimiento, control y vigilancia eficaz, el requisito del VMS para todos los buques pesqueros atuneros y una cobertura mínima del 15 % de observadores para todas las empresas atuneras, así como la notificación diaria de las capturas y el cuaderno de pesca por parte de los buques individuales a la NaFAA a través de la División de investigación y estadísticas.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The exploitation of tuna and tuna-like species is a major component of the revenue generating sources of Liberia. Gains have been made in the sector; there were two purse seine tuna vessels flagged to Liberia and conducted fishing activities for the reporting period. Liberia did not sign any new access agreements with private tuna companies to conduct tuna fishing activities in its EEZ. The previous access agreements that were signed have been transmitted to ICCAT Secretariat. Under access agreement, there were 33 vessels that obtained license to fish for tuna and tuna like species. For the industrial fisheries, the catches for the two flag vessels is 8721.87 tons of which 77.61% (6769.37 tons) was SKJ, 19.84% tons was YFT and 2.55% (222.04) tons was BET. 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. The total catch from the artisanal fishery for 2021 is 84.18 tons.

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 catch and effort 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.

REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	No	2022-09-14	2022-09-14	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	No	2022-06-27	2022-06-27	2022-07-15
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	No	2022-06-27	2022-06-27	2022-07-15
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	No	2022-06-27	2022-06-27	2022-07-15
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	No	2022-06-27	2022-06-27	2022-07-15
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		Liberia did not collect said data.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		No scientific tagging surveys were conducted.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		There was no tag release or recover during the period under review.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		No information was collected.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Yes		The data is still being process.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No	2020-10-01		
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		Liberia has not collected any information on Sargassum.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		Liberia did not authorized any vessel in this regard.	
S:BFT01	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Yes		Liberia does not have BFT fishery.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		Liberia does not have BFT fishery.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S: BFT02	Yes		Liberia does not have BFT fishery.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes		Liberia does not have BFT fishery.	
S:BFT05	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Yes		Liberia does not have BFT fishery.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		Liberia does not have BFT fishery.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		Liberia does not have BFT fishery.	
S:BFT09	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	Yes		Liberia does not have BFT fishery.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		Liberia does not have vessels that use FAD.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Yes		Liberia does not have vessels that use FAD.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		Liberia does not have support vessels.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		Liberia did not collect said information.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		Liberia has no electronic monitoring program in place.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		Liberia does not have port infrastructure for tuna vessels to dock.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data	Yes		Liberia has not operated FAD fishery before.	
S:ALB01	Catch, size and age at maturity	Yes		Liberia did not collect said information.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	Yes		No information was collected.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	Yes		Liberia has no longline fisheries.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	Yes		Liberia has no specific fleet targeting this species.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	Yes		No data was collected by Liberia.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No	2022-09-08		
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No	2022-06-27	2022-06-27	2022-07-15
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		Liberia did not conduct trials on electronic monitoring of BIL.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		Liberia has not develop said plan yet.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		No research was conducted during the reporting period.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	Yes		No information was collected.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes	2022-06-27	2022-06-27	2022-07-15
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		This information was previously sent to ICCAT Secretariat.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		No activity was recorded.	
S:BYC03	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	Yes		No activity was recorded.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		No measures were taken.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		No research was conducted for the reporting period.	

Part II (Management implementation)

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

REPORTING SUMMARY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	No	2022-09-14	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	No	2022-09-08	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	No	2022-06-27	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		Liberia has no chartered vessel.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		Liberia has no chartered vessel.
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No	2022-09-13	2022-09-13
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes		No reported transshipment in-port.
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No		
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No		
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No		
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No		
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		No new Access Agreements were signed or changes made to the existing Agreement.
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No	2022-09-14	Species annual prod (kg) yellowfin tuna 2,065,000.00 bigeye tuna 470,000.00 skipjack tuna 7,544,000.00 frigate tuna 19,000.00 marlin - Other Species 192,100.00 ALB - LTA - Total: 10,290,100.00
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No	2022-09-23	Vessel Name Flag State IMO # Call Sign PLAYA DE AZKORRI Belize 9476111 V3ML9 PACIFIC STAR Curacao 8716837 PJEW Albacora CARIBE Panama 8716825 H9HB ALBACORA NEUVE Curacao 7403639 JPXU MONTELAPE EI Salvador8021775 YSC 2004 SANT YAGO TRES Guatemala 8918427 TGSY3 SANT YAGO UNO Guatemala 8919439 TGQU CAPE CORAL Panama 96990503 FEM8 GALERNA Curacao 7409140 PIQD MONTECELO EI Salvador7409152 YSC 2216 EGALABUR

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
					Cabo Verde 9710995D4GX TXORI BERRI Belize 9006033V3U09 XIXILI Senegal 7413828 6WVG GRANADA Senegal 81029076WLH WESTERN KIM Senegal 80032426WLN MONTEFRISA NUEVE El Salvador 7409176YSC 3216 OREINTAL KIM Senegal 7827495 6WNE SEA DEFENDER Senegal 89961906WNF PANOFI DISCOVERER Ghana 9565352 9GIL PANOFI PATH FINDER Ghana 95688619GIK PANOFI FORE RUNNER Ghana 9568859 9GIJ SEA FRONTIER Guinea 89888063X2015 PANOFI VOLUNTEER Ghana 8988818 9GIG PANOFI MASTER Ghana 89768159GIH GALERNA LAU Panama 98614953EWW4 CAP ATLANTIQUE Senegal 9083653 6W04 SYDNEY SOFIA Panama 9857030 6426 PANOFI COMMANDER Ghana 90973799GCY2 SOLEVANT Senegal 81042046WLG DICHA UNO Belize 8029026V3GL
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No	2022-09-23	See above.
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No	2022-09-14	Recreational fisheries in Liberia is still not of significance but it is a likely area where growth and new opportunities are arising both in marine and inland locations. Liberia manages its sport and recreational fisheries

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
					through licensing. Only two of the 22 recreational and sport vessels were licensed during the period under review. Catches are reported by the captains.
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Yes		No tuna vessels were involved in IUU fishing.
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		No tuna vessels were involved in IUU fishing.
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		Liberia did not import any tuna species during the reporting period.
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		There were no non-compliant activities for the period under reviewed.
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		There were no non-compliant activities for the period under reviewed.
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		No vessel was sighted during the reporting period.
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		No vessel was sighted during the reporting period.
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No	2022-09-23	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).
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		fmc@nafaa.gov.lr
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		No activities were carryout.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		No request was sent to ICCAT.
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No	2020-09-16	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		There was no incident.
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		There was no incident.
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		There was no incident.
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		fmc@nafaa.gov.lr
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		No supply declarations.
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Yes		Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes		Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Yes		Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08	Yes		Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2021	Yes		Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		Liberia does not have BFT.
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		Liberia does not have BFT.
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		Liberia does not have BFT.
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		Liberia does not have BFT.
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		Liberia does not have BFT.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Liberia does not have BFT.
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Liberia does not have BFT.
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Liberia does not have BFT.
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes		Liberian vessels did not transship BFT.
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		Liberia does not have BFT.
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		Liberia does not have BFT.
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		Liberia does not have BFT.
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		Liberia does not have vessels that are engage in BFT fishery.
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		Liberia does not have BFT.
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes		Liberia does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		Liberia does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		Liberia does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		Liberia does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		Liberia does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		Liberia does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Liberia does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		Liberia does not operate BFT fishery.
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		Liberia does not operate BFT fishery.
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No	2019-12-18	Two purse seiners (Liberty Grace and Liberty Queen) were flagged to fish for BET/ YFT/ SKJ. Please note that they are the only two tuna vessels flag to Liberia.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No	2019-12-18	Liberty Grace and Liberty Queen.
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		No IUU activities for vessels targeting tuna was reported during this period.
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No	2021-08-31	Liberia did not have any ICCAT statistical program for the reporting period.
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		SDPs were not validated nor signed.
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		During the reporting period, Liberia flagged two PS vessels but was unable to send the catches because we just started operating industrial tuna fishery.
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	No		Liberia two flagged vessels did not used FAD during their fishing operations. However, 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 the 2019 Fisheries and Aquaculture Management and Development Law. 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

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
					Liberian fisheries waters and a copy must be submitted to the Liberian Government. Failure to submit information shall be deemed as contravention of Law.
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	No	2019-12-18	Liberia is yet to develop tropical tuna fishing capacity plans. However, in 2019, Liberia declared its desire to operate its tuna fisheries. Unfortunately, the two flagged tuna vessels have de-flagged.
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		No monthly catches of tropical tuna from the operations of Liberia's tuna vessels were reported. Liberia hopes to report next time.
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		The catch limit was not reached.
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		Liberia did not exceed the bycatch limit for tropical tunas.
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Yes		Liberian flag vessels mainly fish on free school of tuna and they are not engaged in FAD fishery. Fisheries Observers are deployed on the two purse seine vessels to collect catch and effort data, including biological data.
	M:TRO20	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Yes		Liberia did not conduct any trials.
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Yes		Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes		Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes		Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Liberia does not have flag vessels targeting albacore.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		Liberia does not have flag vessels targeting albacore.
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		Liberia does not have flag vessels targeting albacore.
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		ALB as a bycatch was never reported by Liberia two flag vessels.
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		ALB as a bycatch was never reported by Liberia two flag vessels.
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		Liberia does not have flag vessels targeting albacore.
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	No	2022-09-09	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		Liberia is not exempted.
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		No trials were conducted.
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	No	2022-09-09	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		Liberia did not submit monthly report of North Atlantic Shortfin mako. Liberia does not have targeted shark fishery.
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	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	No		For the reporting period, Liberia had two purse seine vessels operating in the ICCAT areas with 100% national observer coverage. No sea turtle incidents or interactions was report. However, the national observers have been trained on the safe release practices of sea turtles. The vessels are equip with necessary

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
					equipment to safely release sea turtles at live. The vessels captains and crews were made aware of the safety practices.
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		Liberia has not implemented seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds. Moreover, Liberia only two purse seine vessels, no pelagic longline vessels or bait boats.
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		The vessels captains and crews were made aware of the safety practices. And the 100% coverage of national observers on flag vessels.
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		No pilot was conducted
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		No objections to ICCAT Recs were made.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Almost all of ICCAT conservation and management measures were applied on the two flagged. However, this was to first time for Liberia to have flag vessels and Liberia was unable to report data from the observer program (Task 3 - ST09).

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 2021, there were 33 licensed tuna fishing vessels through Access Agreement to fish in the EEZ of Liberia and two flag purse seiners. 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.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF LIBYA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA LIBYE
INFORME ANUAL DE LIBIA**

SUMMARY

Total catch of bluefin tuna during the year 2021 was 2235 t. Bluefin tuna was targeted and caught by using 15 Libyan purse seiners and the individual quota for the chosen vessels was distributed on the basis of national criteria. The fishing operations for BFT took place in Libyan territorial waters and FAO fishing areas 2.2 and 3.2 in the Mediterranean Sea. All ICCAT conservation measures on E-BFT were respected. VMS data and fishing reports were transmitted regularly to ICCAT. Regional observers were appointed on catching vessels for monitoring and controlling fishing activities. And all the fish caught were exported to the reported farms (EU-Malta, Türkiye and Tunisia) where eBCD system was activated. No traps or farms were operated. No incidental catch (sea turtle, seabird and sharks) was recorded.

RÉSUMÉ

La capture totale de thon rouge obtenue en 2021 s'est élevée à 2.235 tonnes. Le thon rouge a été ciblé et capturé par 15 senneurs libyens qui ont utilisé et distribué le quota individuel entre les navires choisis sur la base de critères nationaux. Les opérations de pêche au thon rouge se sont déroulées dans les eaux territoriales libyennes et dans les zones de pêche 2.2 et 3.2 de la FAO en Méditerranée. Toutes les mesures de conservation de l'ICCAT relatives au thon rouge de l'Est ont été respectées et les données VMS et les rapports de pêche ont été transmis régulièrement à l'ICCAT. Des observateurs régionaux ont été assignés aux navires de capture pour suivre et contrôler les activités de pêche et tous les poissons capturés ont été exportés vers les fermes déclarées (UE-Malte, Turquie et Tunisie) qui avaient activé le système eBCD. La Libye n'a exploité aucun piège ni ferme. Aucune prise accidentelle de tortue marine, oiseau de mer et requin n'a été enregistrée.

RESUMEN

La captura total de atún rojo durante el año 2021 fue de 2.235 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 y en las zonas de pesca de la FAO 2.2 y 3.2 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, Türkiye 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

15 purse seiners were authorized for catching blue fin tuna. Libyan fishing activity of BFT took place in accordance with the ICCAT recommendations (Rec. 17-07 & 18-02) as also sanctioned in local legislation.

Artisanal fishery activity in Libya was disturbed by the instability in the country especially in the central and eastern areas and there was a significant drop in catches in most of the fishery sectors in particular SWO/ALB/BON/LTA/BSH.

1.1 Bluefin tuna

The total number of active fishing vessels during 2021 season was 15 purse seiners as indicated in the Fishing plan presented to Panel 2 in March 2021. A special licence was issued to each vessel and they were assigned individual quotas. In addition to the fishing vessels, (12) vessels were licensed as towing and support vessels. The allocated quota for 2021 was 2235 tons and final catches amounted to (2085.601 ton). Libyan allocated quota and catches have increased during the last years as shown in the (**Table 1**) below.

1.2 Atlantic bonito

Atlantic bonito, a highly migratory pelagic species, with a length of varying between 30 to 60 cm. Traditionally caught intensively along the Libyan coast by using Purse seines, gillnets, surrounding nets and Hand lines in spring and winter. During 2021 the recorded catches of this species amounted to 80 ton; these amounts varied slightly from the previous year and were caught by the artisanal fisheries.

1.3 Little tunny

Little tunny is a pelagic migratory fish in the open sea during autumn and winter, However in spring it comes close to the coast, feeding on smaller fish and squids. The length of little tunny varies between 30 to 40 cm. Commonly caught in large schools by using gillnets, surrounding nets, trawls and as a by catch of the floating long line. Reported catch of little tunny during 2021 was 250 ton increasing from the 80 ton of 2020 as a result of 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, and caught mainly by long line. Reported catch of the sword fish in 2021 was 200 ton indicating a heavy rise from the previous year (112 ton) due to the increased activity of artisanal fisheries.

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 schools and can form mixed schools with other tuna species. Feeds mainly on fishes., squids 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 recorded catch of the albacore in 2021 was 100 ton.

Section 2: Research and statistics

The Libyan fleet exploits the BFT Mediterranean stock only with purse seiners. During the 2021 fishing season 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 2021 was 2234.176, As mentioned above, The Libyan catch of Eastern Bluefin Tuna increased with respect to previous years. This was due to 20% increase of the TAC as reported in Rec 20-08.

Some fishery data were collected (Task I) from purse seine fishing vessels was sent on 14.08.2021, Task II not submitted due to lake of data related, and other information regarding the other species were collected by the fishery management department of General Authority for marine wealth from fish market source. No sport/Recreational fisheries were practiced.

REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	No	2022-09-11		2022-09-11
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	No	2021-08-14		2021-08-14
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	No	2021-08-14		2021-08-14
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	No		No submission.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	No		No submission.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No		No submission.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		BFT caught live and transported to other farming CPCs.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		– BFT caught live and transported to other farming CPCs.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		No tagging generated in 2021.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Yes		BFT caught live and transported to other farming CPCs.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		– BFT caught live and transported to other farming CPCs.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		No Domestic Observer programs in 2021.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		Larger purse seine vessels embark foreign observers – no observers on the smaller artisanal fishery vessels.	
S:BFT01	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Yes		No farms active in Libya 2021.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		N/A No farms in Libya 2021.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S: BFT02	Yes		N/A No farming activity in Libya 2021.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes		No National BFT Observer programme 2021.	
S:BFT05	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Yes		No research made.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		No data available.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		No data to report.	
S:BFT09	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	Yes		No such activity in 2021.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		No tropical fisheries in Libya.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Yes		No FADS in Libya.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		No Tropical fisheries in Libya.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		No Tropical Fisheries in Libya.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		No Tropical Fisheries in Libya.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		No Tropical Fisheries in Libya.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data	Yes		No FADs in Libya.	
S:ALB01	Catch, size and age at maturity	Yes		No data.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	Yes		No data.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	Yes		No data.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	Yes		No data.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	Yes		No data available.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		N/A. No fisheries in Libya.	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		N/A. No fisheries in Libya.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		No plan presented as yet.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		No sampling effected.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	Yes		No reports available.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes		No data available.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Identification guide distributed to vessels.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		No reports.	
S:BYC03	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	Yes		No incidental catches of sea birds reported.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		The data available emanates from fish market reports which do not include discard reporting.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		This administration is presently in the process of elaborating said plan.	

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.

REPORTING SUMMARY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	No	2022-09-26	2021-09-07	2022-09-26
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	No	2022-09-26	In terms of local legislation and in line with Libya's commitment to International Treaties the ICCAT Recommendations are automatically adopted and transposed into national legislation.	2022-09-26
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	No	2022-09-26	Sent 14-08-2021.	2022-09-26
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes	2022-09-26	Not applicable. Libya is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	2022-09-26
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes	2022-09-26	Not Applicable: Libya is not involving in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	2022-09-26
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes	2022-09-26	Not involved in any transshipment (at sea and in-port).	2022-09-26
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes	2022-09-26	Not applicable. No at-sea transshipment is permitted by Libya.	2022-09-26
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes	2022-09-26	Not applicable. No at-sea transshipment is permitted by Libya.	2022-09-26

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya has no carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments either at-sea or in-port.	2022-09-26
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes	2022-09-26	No pelagic long line vessels are permitted to tranship.	2022-09-26
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes	2022-09-26	No pelagic long line vessels are permitted to tranship.	2022-09-26
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes	2022-09-26	There is no fish landing on the Libyan ports.	2022-09-26
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2022-09-26	Not submitted as no such landings envisaged.	2022-09-26
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No	2022-09-26	72 hrs	2022-09-26
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No	2022-09-26	No such action taken.	2022-09-26
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes	2022-09-26	No PNCs issued by Libya.	2022-09-26
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes	2022-09-26	No PNCs issued by Libya.	2022-09-26
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes	2022-09-26	No PNCs issued by Libya.	2022-09-26

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya has not entered into any such bilateral arrangements.	2022-09-26
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes	2022-09-26	No such agreements signed by Libya.	2022-09-26
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.	2022-09-26
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No	2022-09-26	Sent to ICCAT on 09/05/2021.	2022-09-26
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No	2022-09-26	Sent to ICCAT on 09/05/2021.	2022-09-26
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes	2022-09-26	There are no sport or recreational fisheries carried out by Libya in the ICCAT Convention area.	2022-09-26
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya has no information to report on alleged IUU activities.	2022-09-26
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report.	2022-09-26
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya has no relevant information to report.	2022-09-26
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No	2022-09-26	Sent to ICCAT on 13/09/2021 Response on letter of compliance (Table).	2022-09-26
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No	2022-09-26	No findings reported.	2022-09-26
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.	2022-09-26
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya has not received any reports of its vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures.	2022-09-26

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No	2022-09-26	General Authority of Marine Wealth.	2022-09-26
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya is currently not participating in any pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.	2022-09-26
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya is currently not participating in any pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.	2022-09-26
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya did not request for removal of vessels on the final IUU vessel list.	2022-09-26
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No	2022-09-26	Sent to ICCAT on 10/01/2022.	2022-09-26
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes	2022-09-26	No reports sent.	2022-09-26
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes	2022-09-26	No lost fishing gear retrieved.	2022-09-26
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes	2022-09-26	No lost fishing gear.	2022-09-26
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes	2022-09-26	This CPC does have not such contacts.	2022-09-26
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes	2022-09-26	This CPC does not have supply declarations.	2022-09-26
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes	2022-09-26	No farms in Libya 2021.	2022-09-26
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes	2022-09-26	No farms in Libya 2021.	2022-09-26
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes	2022-09-26	This CPC does not authorize any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	2022-09-26

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Yes	2022-09-26	No farms in Libya 2021.	2022-09-26
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes	2022-09-26	No traps in Libya 2021.	2022-09-26
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No	2022-09-26	Sent to ICCAT on 07/02/2021.	2022-09-26
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Yes	2022-09-26	There has been no change since the last submission of the farming capacity plan.	2022-09-26
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes	2022-09-26	No modifications sent.	2022-09-26
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08	Yes	2022-09-26	No request made in 2021.	2022-09-26
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2021	No	2022-09-26	Sent to ICCAT 2021/08/14.	2022-09-26
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No	2022-09-26	Sent to ICCAT on 09/05/2021.	2022-09-26
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No	2022-09-26	Sent to ICCAT on 13/05/2021.	2022-09-26
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No	2022-09-26	Sent to ICCAT on 19/05/2021.	2022-09-26
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya has less than 15 active vessels and does not voluntarily participate in the JIS for BFT-E.	2022-09-26
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya has less than 15 active vessels and does not voluntarily participate in the JIS for BFT-E.	2022-09-26
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya has less than 15 active vessels and does not voluntarily participate in the JIS for BFT-E.	2022-09-26
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya has less than 15 active vessels and does not voluntarily participate in the JIS for BFT-E.	2022-09-26
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya has not authorised any of its ports to allow vessels to carry out transshipment of BFT-E	2022-09-26
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No	2022-09-26	Sent to ICCAT on 26/09/2021	2022-09-26
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No	2022-09-26	Sent to ICCAT on 26/09/2021.	2022-09-26
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No	2022-09-26	Sent for May and June 2021.	2022-09-26
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No	2022-09-26	Sent to ICCAT 1/07/2021 and 10/06/2021.	2022-09-26

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya has less than 15 active vessels and does not voluntarily participate in the JIS for BFT-E.	2022-09-26
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No	2022-09-26	No report generated.	2022-09-26
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No	2022-09-26	Sent on 07-09-2021.	2022-09-26
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No	2022-09-26	Sent on 08-03-2021.	2022-09-26
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No	2022-09-26	Sent on 08-03-2021.	2022-09-26
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes	2022-09-26	No changes since last submission March 2021	2022-09-26
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya has no tagging programme.	2022-09-26
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya has no information to report regarding such vessels.	2022-09-26
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No	2022-09-26	Data has been entered directly through the system.	2022-09-26
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes	2022-09-26	No farming activity in Libya.	2022-09-26
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes	2022-09-26	This CPC is not involved in the REM pilot project.	2022-09-26
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	2022-09-26
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	2022-09-26
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	2022-09-26
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	2022-09-26
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	2022-09-26
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	2022-09-26

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	2022-09-26
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes	2022-09-26	No tropical fisheries in Libya.	2022-09-26
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes	2022-09-26	No tropical fisheries in Libya.	2022-09-26
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes	2022-09-06	No tropical fisheries in Libya.	2022-09-26
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes	2022-09-26	No tropical fisheries in Libya	2022-09-26
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes	2022-09-26	No tropical fisheries in Libya.	2022-09-26
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Yes	2022-09-26	No tropical fisheries in Libya.	2022-09-26
	M:TRO20	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Yes	2022-09-26	No tropical fisheries in Libya.	2022-09-26
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.	2022-09-26
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-S.	2022-09-26
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.	2022-09-26
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya does not authorise any sports/recreational vessels to catch Med-SWO.	2022-09-26
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.	2022-09-26
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.	2022-09-26
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-S.	2022-09-26

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.	2022-09-26
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-S.	2022-09-26
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.	2022-09-26
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-S.	2022-09-26
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.	2022-09-26
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-S.	2022-09-26
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-S.	2022-09-26
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.	2022-09-26
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-S.	2022-09-26
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-S.	2022-09-26
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes	2022-09-26	Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.	2022-09-26
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes	2022-09-26	No Mediterranean albacore fishery is carried out.	2022-09-26
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes	2022-09-26	N/A. No North albacore fishery is carried out.	2022-09-26
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes	2022-09-26	N/A. No Mediterranean albacore fishery is carried out.	2022-09-26
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes	2022-09-26	This CPC does not permit by-catch of ALB-N in other fisheries.	2022-09-26
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes	2022-09-26	N/A. No Mediterranean albacore fishery is carried out.	2022-09-26

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes	2022-09-26	This CPC does not authorise any vessels to catch MED-ALB for sport/recreational fishing.	2022-09-26
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	No	2022-09-26	N/A. No fisheries in Libya.	2022-09-26
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No	2022-09-26	N/A. No fisheries in Libya.	2022-09-26
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No	2022-09-26	N/A. No fisheries in Libya.	2022-09-26
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	No	2022-09-26	N/A. No sharks fishery in Libya.	2022-09-26
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako	No	2022-09-26	N/A. No sharks fishery in Libya.	2022-09-26
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	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	No	2022-09-26	N/A	2022-09-26
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No	2022-09-26	N/A	2022-09-26
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No	2022-09-26	N/A	2022-09-26
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No	2022-09-26	N/A	2022-09-26
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No	2022-09-26	N/A	2022-09-26

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Bluefin tuna is the only species targeted by Libyan purse seine fishing vessels in 2021. In order to ensure a sustainable fishing activity for Bluefin tuna, the Law #14/1989 which organizes the Fishery and Aquaculture in Libya and Ministerial Decree (issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Marine Wealth) #32/2021 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 2021 fishing season.

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 26.5.2021 until 11.7.2021. opening and closing of season announced by the Authority due to the officials (close season on 11/07/2021) 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 2021 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 was 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. For 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 #32/2021 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 vessel licensed 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 was obligatory to accommodate ICCAT Regional Observers for all catching vessels participating in the season during entire fishing period; National Observers were present on all support/other vessels.

4.7 Inspection Schemes and Activities

Libya did not participate 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 the unstable situation prevailing since 2011 there were some difficulties encountered in the embarkation of ROPs - therefore one reverted to the use of alternative ports such as Mehdiya and Sfa) in Tunis, Antalia in Turkey and Marsaxlokk and Valetta in Malta for the embarkation and disembarkation of the Regional Observers.

Table 1. Data on BFT catch during the period 2012-2019 is submitted according.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Allocated 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	2060	2043.564
2020	2235	2085.601
2021	2235	2234.176

**ANNUAL REPORT OF MAURITANIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA MAURITANIE
INFORME ANUAL DE MAURITANIA**

SUMMARY

*In Mauritania, high seas tuna species were only targeted by foreign fleets operating under bilateral agreements and free licence arrangements. The fleets of these Contracting Parties which comprised in 2021 some 53 tuna vessels landed their products in foreign ports. Coastal tuna species were taken as bycatch by small pelagic high seas vessels. These statistics show that bycatch of high seas tuna taken by the high seas fishery in 2021 amounted to 12,846 t (i.e. a decrease of almost -31% as compared with 2021) and essentially comprised *Sarda sarda* (58%), compared to *Euthynnus* sp (30%) and *Auxis thazard* (12%). Catches landed by the artisanal fishery and coastal fishery have increased 105% in 2021 compared to 2020. It should be noted that landings of tuna by purse seine in Mauritania are generally taken 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 Mauritania area in 2016 and another programme to collect biological data in order to study the size structures and growth parameters and 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 2021 environ 53 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 2021, 12.846 tonnes (soit une diminution de 31% par rapport à l'année 2021) 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 connu une augmentation de 105% en 2021 par rapport à 2020. 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 des 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 de développer des approches de reconstitution des captures de ces espèces de 2000 à 2016. La délégation mauritanienne de l'ICCAT a transmis une requête à l'ICCAT depuis 2018 pour renforcer le suivi des pêcheries et les 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 2021 alcanzó el número de aproximadamente 53 atuneros, desembarca su producción en puertos extranjeros. Las especies de túnidos costeros son pescadas de forma fortuita 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 2022 una cifra de

12.846 t (es decir, una disminución de casi el 31 % respecto al año 2021), compuestas esencialmente por bonito atlántico (Sarda sarda), con una contribución del 58 % respecto al 30 % para la bacoreta (Euthynnus sp.) y del 12 % para la melva (Auxis thazard). Las capturas desembarcadas por la pesca artesanal y costera han experimentado un aumento del 105 % en 2022 con respecto a 2021. 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 considerarse un programa de seguimiento centrado en estas pesquerías para reforzar la recopilación de datos sobre túnidos pequeños túnidos y sobre túnidos tropicales durante las épocas no cubiertas por el Sistema de seguimiento de la pesca artesanal y costera (SSPAC). Por último, el IMROP puso en marcha en 2016 y 2017 varios programas de investigación centrados en el estudio de determinadas especies de túnidos con el apoyo financiero de ICCAT. Esto incluye un programa de recopilación de datos e información sobre la presencia de atún rojo en la zona mauritana en 2016 y un programa de recopilación de datos biológicos para estudiar las estructuras de tallas y los parámetros de crecimiento, así como para desarrollar enfoques para la reconstitución de las capturas de estas especies entre 2000 y 2016. La delegación de Mauritania ante ICCAT ha enviado solicitudes a ICCAT desde 2018 para reforzar el seguimiento de las pesquerías 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 et 2021 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. Le fichier de License pour les deux dernières années n'ont pas été transmis à l'IMROP. Une actualisation du nombre d'autorisation de License thons sera faite dans les prochains rapports.

En 2021, le nombre des bateaux a atteint environ 66 navires travaillant dans le cadre des accord bilatéraux (**Tableau 1**).

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 des 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 thonières 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 du 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 mesurés par le *Scomberomorus tritor* et le *Sarda sarda* était représentatif (**Tableau 2**).

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 d'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. Depuis lors, les enquêteurs n'ont pas procédé à la mensuration des espèces de thons pêchés. L'IMROP a formulé plusieurs requêtes à l'ICCAT pour appuyer le système de collecte sur les thons tropicaux et les espèces associées. On attend toujours une suite favorable à notre demande.

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 2021 (**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 2021, la répartition par espèce a été très variable. La sarde (*Sarda sarda*), domine largement les captures (67 % en moyenne) sur la série 2006-2019 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 l'*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 99% de *Scomberomorus tritor*. La présence en 2021 des autres espèces était marginale.

RÉSUMÉ DE DÉCLARATION EXIGENCES SCIENTIFIQUES

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:GEN01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Non	2022-09-03		2021-09-12
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	Oui	2022-09-01	La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2021.	
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Non	2022-06-04	02/08/2021 selon version Word.	2022-08-03
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2021.	
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 ; T2SZ	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2021.	
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2021.	
S:GEN07	Campagnes de marquage scientifique (inventaires)	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2021.	
S:GEN08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2021.	
S:GEN09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2021.	
S:GEN10	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux	Oui		Pas d'embarquement en 2021 à bord des thoniers.	
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2021.	
S:GEN12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2021.	
S:GEN13	Informations spécifiques sur les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangrières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2021.	
S:BFT01	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille de spécimens mis à mort dans les fermes (BFT)	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2021.	
S:BFT02	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille provenant de caméras stéréoscopiques (résultats de données brutes BFT) OU méthodologie alternative pour l'estimation de la taille du thon rouge	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2021.	
S:BFT03	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille provenant de caméras stéréoscopiques (rapports récapitulatifs sur le thon rouge au moment de la mise en cage)	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2021.	
S:BFT04	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2021.	
S:BFT05	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2021.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BFT06	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2021.	
S:BFT07	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2021.	
S:BFT09	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	Oui		Pas d'activité en 2021.	
S:TRO02	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2021.	
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 : Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2021.	
S:TRO04	Tâche 3 : Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2021.	
S:TRO05	Tâche 3 : Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2021.	
S:TRO10	Information sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2021.	
S:TRO06	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2021.	
S:TRO07	Données historiques d'opérations sous DCP	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2021.	
S:ALB01	Âge à la maturité	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2021.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	Oui			
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition des captures	Oui			
S:ALB04	Séries de CPUE.	Oui			
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion des reproducteurs et des recrues dans les prises.	Oui			
S:BIL03	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/de makaires épée	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2021.	
S:BIL04	Informations sur les programmes de collecte de données de la pêche artisanale et/ou de petits métiers	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2021.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BIL05	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique concernant BIL	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2021.	
S:SHK01	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2021.	
S:SHK02	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taube bleu et de l'échantillonnage biologique de cette espèce	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2021.	
S:SHK03	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2021.	
S:SHK04	La quantité de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Nord capturé et retenu à bord, ainsi que rejets morts et les remises à l'eau de spécimens vivants	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2021.	
S:BYC01	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	Oui		En 2021, il n'y a pas eu des mesures réglementaires formelles qui ont été prise. Cependant, il est à signaler que des actions ont été initiées pour évaluer l'ampleur des prises accessoires de la pêche artisanale et côtière. En outre, la recherche examine la possibilité de réactualiser le guide sous régional réalisé dans le cadre du programme sous régional requins de la CSRP.	
S:BYC02	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2021.	
S:BYC03	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	Oui		En 2021 aucun embarquement n'a été effectué.	
S:BYC04	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	Oui		Bien que la collaboration soit bonne avec les pêcheurs artisanaux en matière d'information sur l'activité, il n'y a pas eu des retours en 2021 sur les prises accessoires.	
S:BYC05	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	Oui		Dans le cadre de la révision du code de pêche et ses textes réglementaires, il est prévu de revoir et faire des propositions sur un zonage plus appropriés en tant compte des engins de pêche et leurs taux d'armements. Cela permettra sans aucun doute de mieux réguler et cerner la question des prises accessoires.	

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**

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.

RÉSUMÉ DE DÉCLARATION EXIGENCES D'APPLICATION

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
GENERALITE	M:GEN01	Rapports annuels	Non	2022-09-13		
	M:GEN02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Oui		Il n'y a pas de flottille nationale en 2021 ciblant les espèces des thons pour en évaluer les prises en requins.	
	M:GEN03	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Oui		Aucune capture d'espèces gérées par la CICTA n'a été effectuée en 2021.	
	M:GEN04	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Oui		Pas d'affrètement des navires en 2021	
	M:GEN05	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Oui		Pas d'affrètement des navires en 2021.	
	M:GEN06a	Rapports de transbordement -en mer	Oui		Pas de débarquements en Mauritanie en 2021.	
	M:GEN06b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Oui		Pas de débarquements en Mauritanie en 2021.	
	M:GEN07	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Oui		Pas de débarquements en Mauritanie en 2021.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN08	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Oui		Pas de débarquements en Mauritanie en 2021.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	Oui		Pas de débarquements en Mauritanie en 2021.	
	M:GEN10a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Non		Pas de changement en 2021 des points de ports de débarquements.	
	M:GEN10b	Points de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection portuaire	Non		Pas de changement en 2021 des points de ports de débarquements.	
	M:GEN11	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Non		Pas de changement en 2021 des listes des ports débarquements.	
	M:GEN12	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Non		Pas de changement en 2021 des contacts des ports débarquements.	
	M:GEN13	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Oui		Aucune notification de refus de ports à signaler.	
	M:GEN14	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Oui		Aucune inspection au port en 2021.	
	M:GEN15	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Non		Les mesures réglementaires sont dicté dans le code de pêche.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN16	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Oui		Rien à signaler.	
	M:GEN17	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Oui		Pas de programme d'échange exceptés l'accord de pêche UE.	
	M:GEN18	Accords d'accès et modification	Oui		Rien à signaler.	
	M:GEN19	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Oui		Rien à signaler.	
	M:GEN20	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Aucune flottille battant pavillon ciblant le thon en Mauritanie.	
	M:GEN21	Rapport sur l'examen des mesures internes	Oui		Pas de flottille en 2021.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Oui		Pas de pêche sportive ni créatives des thons.	
	M:GEN24	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Oui		Aucun navire batte pavillon mauritanien n'est signalé pêche INN.	
	M:GEN25	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Oui		Aucun navire batte pavillon mauritanien n'est signalé pêche INN.	
	M:GEN26	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Oui		Pas de navires pêche mauritanien qui ciblent les thons.	
	M:GEN27	Données sur la non-application	Oui		Non concerné.	
	M:GEN28	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Oui		Non concerné.	
	M:GEN29	Observations de navires	Oui		Pas d'embarquement en 2021.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN30	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Oui		Pas d'embarquement en 2021.	
	M:GEN31	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, le cas échéant, et/ou Autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage du thon rouge	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons rouge en Mauritanie.	
	M:GEN32	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	Oui		Pas concerné.	
	M:GEN33	Déclaration de toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Oui		Pas programme d'échange.	
	M:GEN34	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Oui		Pas de demande.	
	M:GEN35	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour la récupération des observateurs	Oui		Pas concerné.	
	M:GEN36	Rapports sur des incidents impliquant des observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Oui		Pas d'incidents.	
	M:GEN37	Signalisation de la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Pas de récupération en 2021.	
	M:GEN38	Signalisation de la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Pas de récupération en 2021.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN39	Points de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires (facultatif)	Oui			
	M:GEN40	Déclarations d'approvisionnement	Non			
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	Fermes de thon rouge	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons.	
	M:BFT02	Rapports sur l'élevage du thon rouge	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons.	
	M:BFT03	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons.	
	M:BFT04	Déclaration/Rapport de mise en cages du thon rouge	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons.	
	M:BFT05	Madragues de thon rouge	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons.	
	M:BFT07	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de la capacité d'élevage (et révisions, le cas échéant)	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications des plans de pêche	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons.	
	M:BFT10	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 21-08	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons.	
	M:BFT11	Prises de thon rouge de 2021	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons.	
	M:BFT12	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons.	
	M:BFT13	Autres navires de thon rouge	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons.	
	M:BFT14	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons.	
	M:BFT15	Messages VMS	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons.	
	M:BFT16	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons.	
	M:BFT17	Liste des navires d'inspection	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons.	
	M:BFT18	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons.	
M:BFT19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons.		

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT20	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons.	
	M:BFT21	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons.	
	M:BFT22	Rapports bi-mensuels de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons.	
	M:BFT23	Rapports de capture mensuels sur le thon rouge	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons.	
	M:BFT24	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons.	
	M:BFT25	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.	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons.	
	M:BFT27	Rapport annuel du BCD	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons.	
	M:BFT28	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons.	
	M:BFT29	Points de contact pour les BCD	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons.	
	M:BFT30	Législation relative au BCD	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons.	
	M:BFT31	Résumé du marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons.	
	M:BFT32	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons.	
	M:BFT33	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons.	
	M:BFT34	Contrôles aléatoires	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons.	
	M:BFT35	Autorité nationale et points de contact responsables du navire de transformation participant au projet pilote REM	Non			

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
ESPECES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons.	
	M:TRO02	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Oui		Pas des navires en Mauritanie.	
	M:TRO03	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Oui		Pas des navires en Mauritanie.	
	M:TRO06	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Oui		Pas des navires en 2021.	
	M:TRO07	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons.	
	M:TRO09	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Non	2021-08-02	Seulement prises accessoires des autres flottilles.	
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S25)	Oui		Aucune mesure en 2021.	
	M:TRO11	Déclarations/plans de capacité/de pêche des thonidés tropicaux	Non		Une révision des plans de gestion en Mauritanie est en cours.	
	M:TRO13	Captures mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET ; SKJ ; YFT)	Non		Pas de flottille mais seulement les prises accessoires des autres flottilles.	
	M:TRO14	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Non		Pas de flottille mais seulement les prises accessoires des autres flottilles.	
	M:TRO15	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Non		Pas de flottille mais seulement les prises accessoires des autres flottilles.	
	M:TRO17	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	Non		Pas de flottille mais seulement les prises accessoires des autres flottilles.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:TRO18	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application du TRO 2017	Non		Pas de flottille mais seulement les prises accessoires des autres flottilles.	
	M:TRO20	Résultats des essais sur la surveillance électronique	Non		Pas de flottille mais seulement les prises accessoires des autres flottilles.	
ESPADON	M:SWO01	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Non		Pas de flottille mais seulement les prises accessoires des autres flottilles.	
	M:SWO02	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non		Pas de flottille mais seulement les prises accessoires des autres flottilles.	
	M:SWO03	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Pas de flottille mais seulement les prises accessoires des autres flottilles.	
	M:SWO04	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Pas de flottille mais seulement les prises accessoires des autres flottilles.	
	M:SWO05	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	Oui		Pas de flottille en 2021.	
	M:SWO06	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui		Pas de pêche d'espadon en Mauritanie.	
	M:SWO07	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		Pas de pêche d'espadon en Mauritanie.	
	M:SWO10	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Oui		Pas de pêche d'espadon en Mauritanie.	
	M:SWO11	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Oui		Pas de pêche d'espadon en Mauritanie.	
	M:SWO12	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Oui		Pas de pêche d'espadon en Mauritanie.	
	M:SWO13	Liste des navires d'inspection	Oui		Pas navires en 2021.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SWO14	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Oui		Pas navires en 2021.	
	M:SWO15	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Pas navires en 2021.	
	M:SWO16	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Pas navires en 2021.	
	M:SWO17	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui		Pas navires en 2021.	
	M:SWO18	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Oui		Pas navires en 2021.	
	M:SWO19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Oui		Pas navires en 2021.	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui		Pas concerné.	
GERMON	M:ALB03	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Oui		Pas de pêche de germon en Mauritanie.	
	M:ALB04	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Pas de pêche de germon en Mauritanie.	
	M:ALB05	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Pas de pêche de germon en Mauritanie.	
	M:ALB06	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui		Pas de pêche de germon en Mauritanie.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:ALB07	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Oui		Pas de pêche de germon en Mauritanie.	
	M:ALB08	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer du germon de la Méditerranée	Oui		Pas de pêche de germon en Mauritanie.	
ISTIOPHORID	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Non		NA pas de pêche de germon en Mauritanie.	
	M:BIL04	Demande de dérogation à la remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	Oui			
	M:BIL05	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique pour les BIL	Oui		Pas d'essai en 2021.	
REQUINS	M:SHK05	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Non		Seulement les réglementations en vigueur.	
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Nord	Non			
AUTRES ESPS / PRISE ACCESSOIRE	M:BYC01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7, telle que modifiée par la Rec. 13-11 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Non		Les réglementations en vigueur sont alignés aux directives de la FAO.	
	M:BYC02	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	Oui		Pas de pêche des oiseaux de mer en Mauritanie.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BYC03	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		Les réglementations envisagent de limiter les prises.	
DIVERS	M:SDP01	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Oui		Pas concerné.	
	M:MIX01	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Oui		La Mauritanie applique les recommandations de l'ICCAT.	

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 minus 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 des thoniers pêchés dans la zone Mauritanienne par type d'engins.

Type de pêche	Nombre 2021
<i>Cannes</i>	10
<i>Palangres</i>	20
<i>Senne</i>	36
Total général	66

Tableau 2. 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
Total général	104	20	42	357	26	100	649

Tableau 3. Evolution des captures accessoires des thons côtiers réalisées par la pêche hauturière de petits pélagique (ventilées par espèce suivant les données d'observateurs scientifiques embarqués de l'IMROP)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	246	140	377	307	1842	1899	627	97	212	493	950	1337	1163	1050	1478	1015
<i>Euthynnus sp</i>	849	574	1100	1803	2418	0	1656	257	529	1303	2511	3533	3073	2775	3906	2700
<i>Sarda sarda</i>	1139	686	1666	1688	7253	13929	3163	491	1022	2489	4796	6747	5869	5299	7459	5116
Total (Tonnes)	2234	1400	3144	3798	11513	15828	5446	845	1763	4286	8259	11619	10107	9126	12846	8811

Tableau 4. 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	2019	2020	2021
<i>Acanthocybium Solandri</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	47,28	1575,3	44	161	13346	268	1987	678	1147	4
<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	147		
<i>Sarda sarda</i>							616,59	0,01	45	70	427	3495	144	38	86	25
<i>Scomberomorus tritor</i>							122,93	84,77	399	545	498	697	1254	1454	787	4106
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	0,1	0	0	0	0	0	0,1	0	1	10	14	0	0	678	19	
<i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i>													1346			
Total (tonnes)	508	591	490	223	201	114	809	1663	489	787	14530	4489	5229	2317	2040	4136

Tableau 5. 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).

<i>Années</i>	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	<i>Sphyrna makarran</i>	<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>	<i>Total général</i>
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
2019	303	4	24	330
2021	45	0.3	32	77
2021	12	0,08	17	29

**ANNUAL REPORT OF MEXICO
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU MÉXIQUE
INFORME ANUAL DE MÉXICO^{1, 2}**

SUMMARY

This 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 bycatch, 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, which is updated periodically to incorporate 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 competitive and sustainable development of Mexico's fisheries and aquaculture sector. For its part, the National Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture (INAPESCA) is responsible for carrying out scientific research and collecting data 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.

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RESUMEN

*El presente 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 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 otras. El marco legal normativo que regula esta pesquería en México incluye a 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 INAPESCA a través de la Dirección de Investigación Pesquera en el Atlántico (DIPA) se encarga de la compilación de los informes de viajes de pesca de los observadores nacionales por parte del Programa Nacional de Aprovechamiento del Atún y de Protección de Delfines (PNAAPD) 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), cuya actividad se ha mantenido con una cobertura del 100% en 2021, en seguimiento y cumplimiento a lo establecido en la NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014.

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 2021 registró 21 barcos que realizaron 239 viajes en los que se efectuaron 2,745 lances en 5,317 días de pesca con un intervalo de 2 a 35 días, se utilizaron 1,444'875 anzuelos.

El número de viajes por barco fue de 11.38, el número de días por barco fue de 253.19, el número de lances por barco fue de 130.71, el número de anzuelos por barco fue de 68,803.57 el número de anzuelos por lance fue de 526.37, el número de días por viaje fue de 22.25.

La distribución geográfica del esfuerzo ejercido durante 2021 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 329,999 anzuelos (23%) en el segundo trimestre 454,792 anzuelos (231%), en el tercer trimestre 386,583 anzuelos (27%) y en el cuarto trimestre 273,501 anzuelos (19%). En lo que respecta al número de lances en el primer trimestre se registraron 633 lances (23%), el segundo 862 lances (31%), en el tercero 728 lances (27%) y el cuarto 522 lances (19%). En lo que

corresponde a la variación espacial del esfuerzo pesquero entre trimestres, fue en el primero y cuarto en el que el patrón de distribución se mantuvo amplio, es decir con una cobertura en casi todos los cuadrantes de la ZEE, mientras que el segundo y tercero continúan manteniendo una distribución más concentrada en la parte suroeste de la ZEE.

1.4 Captura

Durante 2021 se registró una captura embodegada de 881 t de atún aleta amarilla, 43 t de marlín azul, 63 t de atún aleta azul, 24 t de pez vela, 25 t de pez espada y 15 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 DIPA ha mantenido en mejora continua el Sistema de Información de Atún del Golfo de México (SIA), que ha facilitado la integración y el manejo de la información que genera el programa de observadores de 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, además su utilización ha servido para dar atención a los 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 1), esfuerzo (Tarea 2) y estructura de tallas (Tarea 2) y las reuniones intersesiones 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 2021 se proporcionaron datos de Tarea 1 y Tarea 2 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, 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 las diversas Reuniones intersesiones del Grupo de especies durante 2021 en formato en línea debido a las restricciones sanitarias por la pandemia COVID-19, así como en las Reuniones intersesiones del Comité Permanente de Investigación y Estadísticas (SCRS). Asimismo, se mantuvo en relación a los compromisos adquiridos por México en el marco de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA), particularmente en seguimiento a la Rec. 19-02 “para reemplazar la recomendación 16-01 de ICCAT sobre un programa plurianual de conservación y ordenación para los túnidos tropicales”, particularmente sobre el párrafo 14 para informar mensualmente sus capturas.

Por otra parte, se participó en el SIMPOSIO “Experiencia, resultados y lecciones aprendidas de las campañas de marcado de atún oceánico del Programa de marcado de atún tropical en el Océano Atlántico (AOTTP)” que se llevó a cabo en línea del 12 al 14 de enero de 2021. Asimismo, en la Reunión intersesiones de 2021 del grupo de especies de istiofóridos en línea, del 08 al 12 de marzo de 2021, así como en el Taller sobre biología del pez espada de ICCAT de 2021, del 22 al 26 de marzo de 2021, y el Taller sobre marcado electrónico del GBYP que se realizó en línea, del 15 al 16 de marzo de 2021. En lo que respecta a los túnidos tropicales se participó en la reunión de 2021 del grupo técnico sobre MSE para los túnidos tropicales, en línea, del 29 al 31 de marzo de 2021. Respecto al atún rojo, se participó en la reunión intersesiones de 2021 del grupo de especies de atún rojo (incluye una reunión de preparación de datos sobre atún rojo, occidental), celebrado del 5 a 13 de abril de 2021, en dicha reunión se presentó el documento SCRS/2021/035 titulado “MULTINATIONAL PELAGIC LONGLINE INDEX OF BLUEFIN TUNA RELATIVE ABUNDANCE IN THE GULF OF MEXICO” como autores Matthew Lauretta, Karina Ramírez, John F. Walter, and Craig Brown, cuyo compromiso fue acordado en el marco de la reunión bilateral MexUS Golfo de 2020. Sobre el patudo, también se participó en la reunión de preparación de datos de patudo de 2021, del 22 al 30 de abril de 2021, y en la reunión de evaluación del stock de patudo de 2021 en línea, del 19 al 29 de julio de 2021. Por otra parte, respecto a ecosistemas, se participó en la reunión intersesiones de 2021 del subcomité de ecosistemas, en línea, del 5 al 10 de mayo de 2021. En relación a la investigación científica, el INAPESCA realizó la investigación “Interacción entre aves marinas, tortugas y mamíferos marinos en la pesquería de altura con palangre en el Golfo de México”.

RESUMEN DE LA COMUNICACIÓN EXIGENCIAS CIENTÍFICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	No	2022-09-15	
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	No	2022-07-28	
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	No	2022-07-28	
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	No	2022-07-28	
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	No	2022-07-28	
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	No	2022-07-28	
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de mercado científico (inventarios)	No	2022-07-28	
S:GEN08	Declaración de mercado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	Sí		México no ha llevado a cabo actividades de mercado convencional. No obstante, en 2021 no se registró ninguna recuperación de marca convencional.
S:GEN09	Declaración de mercado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	Sí		México no ha llevado a cabo actividades de mercado electrónico. No obstante, en 2021 no se registró ninguna recuperación de marca electrónica.
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos	No	2022-07-28	
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	No	2022-07-28	
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	Sí		México no lleva a cabo investigación sobre Sargassum pelágico.
S:GEN13	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	Sí		Dado que México no pesca en el área del Mediterráneo.
S:BFT01	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de ejemplares sacrificados en granjas (BFT)	Sí		dado que México no cuenta con granjas de atún rojo en el Golfo de México.
S:BFT02	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas (resultado de datos brutos de BFT) O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	Sí		México no utiliza cámaras estereoscópicas para obtener datos de talla de atún rojo, ya que la información es obtenida por observadores a bordo en el 100% de los viajes de pesca con palangre en el Golfo de México.

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas (informes resumidos de atún rojo en el momento de introducción en jaulas)	Sí		México no utiliza cámaras estereoscópicas para obtener datos de talla de atún rojo, ya que la información es obtenida por observadores a bordo en el 100% de los viajes de pesca con palangre en el Golfo de México. No obstante, México no lleva a cabo actividades en jaulas.
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	No	2022-07-28	La información de México se proporcionó a través de la Tarea 1 y Tarea 2.
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre W_BFT que se van a emprender	No	2022-09-15	Las actividades de investigación del atún rojo del oeste se llevan a cabo de forma bilateral, particularmente con miras a la evaluación de stock del atún rojo del oeste en 2021.
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No	2022-09-15	Las actividades de investigación del atún rojo del oeste se llevan a cabo de forma bilateral, particularmente con miras a la evaluación de stock del atún rojo del oeste en 2021.
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No	2022-09-15	México no ha implementado muestreos biológicos durante el 2021, no obstante ha desarrollado protocolos de las técnicas de muestreo biológico en colaboración con expertos de la Comisión.
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	No	2022-07-28	
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	Sí		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.
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales) (mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, tipo de DCP, etc.)	Sí		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.

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	Sí		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.
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	No	2022-07-28	
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No	2022-07-28	
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	No	2022-07-28	
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances en DPC	Sí		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.
S:ALB01	Edad de madurez	Sí		No aplica.
S:ALB02	Hábitat	Sí		No aplica para México.
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura	Sí		No aplica para México.
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE	Sí		No aplica para México.
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas	Sí		No aplica para México.
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	No	2022-07-28	
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	No	2022-07-28	
S:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos del seguimiento electrónico para BIL	No	2022-07-28	
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No	2022-09-15	
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	No	2022-09-15	
S:SHK03	Información sobre tintorera	No	2022-09-15	
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos.	No	2022-06-24	
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No	2022-09-15	Toda información de identificación se encuentra contenida en los manuales de observadores a bordo.

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No	2022-04-06	
S:BYC03	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	2022-09-15	México no obtuvo ningún registro de captura incidental de aves marinas en las actividades de pesca con palangre en el Golfo de México.
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No	2022-07-28	
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	No	2022-07-28	

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

RESUMEN DE LA COMUNICACIÓN EXIGENCIAS DE CUMPLIMIENTO

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	No	2022-09-15	2022-09-15
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	No	2022-09-15	
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	No	2022-08-17	
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	Sí		México no realiza ese tipo de actividad.
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	Sí		México no realiza ese tipo de actividad.
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	Sí		México no realiza transbordo.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	Sí		México no realiza transbordo.
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	Sí		México no realiza transbordo.
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	Sí		México no realiza transbordo.
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	Sí		México no realiza transbordo.
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No	2022-09-12	
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	No	2022-09-12	
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No	2022-09-12	
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	Sí		No existe ningún convenio internacional para el acceso de buques pesqueros extranjeros en aguas mexicanas.
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	Sí		No se identificaron denegaciones.
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	Sí		En México no existen informes de inspección sobre incumplimientos.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	Sí		México no ha presentado incumplimientos.
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	Sí		México no ha presentado incumplimientos.
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	Sí		México no tiene vigentes acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	Sí		México no tiene vigentes acuerdos bilaterales.
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	Sí		México no tiene vigentes acuerdos bilaterales.
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	No	2022-09-15	
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	No	2022-09-15	
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No	2022-09-14	La Comisión Nacional de Acuicultura y Pesca lleva a cabo la modernización, actualización y ampliación del Prontuario Estadístico de Pesca Deportiva que se publica en la página de Internet de la CONAPESCA https://www.gob.mx/conapenca donde se puede encontrar información sobre el número de permisos por entidad federativa, embarcación, el valor de los permisos por periodo de tiempo y categoría de embarcaciones, entre otros datos.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	Sí		En México no se tiene buques implicados en la pesca IUU.
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	Sí		No se tienen comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU.
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	Sí		No existen registros sobre este tema.
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	Sí		México no detecto ningún caso de incumplimiento.
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	Sí		México no detecto ningún caso de incumplimiento.
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	Sí		México no realiza actividades de pesca ilegal.
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	Sí		México no realiza actividades de pesca ilegal.
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	Sí		México no participa en actividades de inspección con otras Partes.
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	Sí		México no participa en actividades de inspección con otras Partes.
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	Sí		México no participa en actividades de inspección con otras Partes.
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	Sí		En México no se tiene buques implicados en pesca IUU.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	Sí		No existe un Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para la recuperación de observadores.
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	Sí		No existe un Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para la recuperación de observadores.
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	Sí		No se han registrado pérdidas de artes de pesca.
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	Sí		No se han registrado pérdidas de artes de pesca.
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	Sí		México no ha realizado avistamientos de buques.
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	Sí		México no cuenta con buques que suministren.
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	Sí		México no cuenta con granjas de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	Sí		México no lleva a cabo la actividad de engorda de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	Sí		México no lleva a cabo la actividad de engorda de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas/Declaración	Sí		México no lleva a cabo la actividad de engorda de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	Sí		México no lleva a cabo la actividad de engorda de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	Sí		México no lleva a cabo la actividad de engorda de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría (y revisión sin procede)	Sí		México no lleva a cabo la actividad de engorda de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	Sí		México no lleva a cabo la actividad de engorda de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 21-08	Sí		México no realiza la actividad de pesca del atún rojo en el Atlántico Este y Mediterráneo.
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo de 2021	No	2022-07-28	Fueron reportadas en Tarea 1 y Tarea 2.
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No	2022-07-28	Fueron reportadas en Tarea 1 y Tarea 2.
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	Sí		México no realiza actividades de pesca dirigida del atún rojo en el Golfo de México.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	Sí		México no realiza actividades de pesca en esta área.
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	Sí		México no captura BFT en el Atlántico este y Mediterráneo.
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	Sí		México no participa en el programa conjunto de inspección internacional.
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí		México no participa en el programa conjunto de inspección internacional.
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí		México no participa en el programa conjunto de inspección internacional.
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	Sí		México no participa en el programa conjunto de inspección internacional.
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	Sí		En México no se realizan transbordos de atún rojo.
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	Sí		México no realiza actividades de pesca en esta área.
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	Sí		México no captura BFT en el Atlántico este y Mediterráneo.
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	No	2021-02-05	Se envió en tiempo y forma un total 12 informes mensuales correspondientes al año 2021.
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	Sí		Esta recomendación aplica para el Atlántico este y Mar Mediterráneo. No obstante México envía la captura incidental anualmente.
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No	2022-09-14	Se implementó la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014 (2014/04/16), 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.
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	No	2022-09-09	
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No	2022-09-09	
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No	2022-09-09	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	No	2022-09-14	La NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014 (2014/04/16), 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.
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	Sí		México no cuenta con programas de marcado con marcas de cola.
	M:BFT32	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	Sí		No se cuenta con ningún registro.
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	Sí		Los datos ya se encuentran registrados en el sistema de CICAA.
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	Sí		No se realizan transferencias.
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	Sí		México no participa en el proyecto piloto REM.
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No	2022-09-15	
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	No	2022-07-28	
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	Sí		No se cuenta con registros de actividades de IUU.
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No	2022-03-30	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No	2022-09-09	
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	No	2022-04-29	
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S25).	Sí		México no realiza pesca con DCP.
	M:TRO11	Declaración/plan de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	Sí		México no excedió 1000 toneladas durante 2021.
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No	2022-01-31	Se enviaron a la Secretaría un total de 12 reportes mensuales durante 2021.
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	Sí		México no rebasó el 80% de la captura anual.
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	Sí		México no rebasó el 80% de la captura anual, así como no realizó utilización de los límites de captura.
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	No	2022-09-15	
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la TRO 2017	No	2022-09-15	
	M:TRO20	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico	Sí		No existen los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico.
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No	2022-03-30	
	M:SWO02	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No	2022-09-09	
	M:SWO03	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		México no cuenta con buques que dirijan la pesca al pez espada en el Mediterráneo.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:SWO04	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		México no cuenta con buques que dirijan la pesca al pez espada en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO05	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	Sí		México no cuenta con permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO06	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	Sí		México no realiza la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO07	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	No	2022-09-15	México no realiza actividades de pesca de pez espada en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO10	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	Sí		México no realiza actividades de pesca de pez espada en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO11	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		México no realiza actividades de pesca de pez espada en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO12	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	Sí		México no implemento ningún programa de marcado para pez espada del Norte en 2021.
	M:SWO13	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí		México no implemento ningún programa de marcado para pez espada del Norte.
	M:SWO14	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí		No se participa en el Programa conjunto ICCAT de inspección internacional.
	M:SWO15	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	No	2022-09-15	
	M:SWO16	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	Sí		México no realiza la pesca del pez espada del sur.
	M:SWO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	Sí		La captura de pez espada por México no ha rebasado los límites establecidos por la Secretaría.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:SWO18	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	Sí		México no realiza la pesca de pez espada del norte.
	M:SWO19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	Sí		No se participa en el Programa conjunto ICCAT de inspección internacional.
	M:SWO20	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		México no realiza actividades de pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí		México no cuenta con buques autorizados en el Mediterráneo.
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	Sí		México no realiza pesca de atún blanco del norte.
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	Sí		México no realiza pesca de atún blanco del sur.
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	Sí		México no reporta capturas del atún blanco del norte.
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	Sí		México no realiza pesca de atún blanco del sur.
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí		México no realiza pesca de atún blanco del Mediterráneo.
	MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11.	No	2022-08-23
M:BIL04		Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No	2022-09-15	El 10 de mayo de 2019 fue publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el “Acuerdo por el que se establece el volumen de captura para el aprovechamiento del marlín azul (<i>Makaira nigricans</i>) y el marlín blanco (<i>Tetrapturus</i> spp), en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
					<p>México y Mar Caribe para el año 2019”, establece un volumen de captura total de 70 toneladas de marlín azul (<i>Makaira nigricans</i>) y 25 toneladas de marlín blanco (<i>Tetrapturus</i> spp) para el año 2019, a distribuirse entre la captura incidental de la flota de palangre 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 (LGPAS), 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).</p>
	M:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	Sí		México no participa en los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL.
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	No	2022-08-23	
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso Atlántico norte	No	2022-09-15	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	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	No	2022-09-15	
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No	2022-09-15	
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No	2022-09-15	
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No	2022-09-15	
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No	2022-09-15	

Sección 4. Implementación de otras Medidas de conservación y ordenación de CICAA

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 1. De lo que se desprende que no se excedieron los límites de captura en 2021 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 “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.

Adicionalmente, el 23 de mayo de 2019, se publicó en el Diario Oficial de la Federación 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*”, en seguimiento a la recomendación “17-02 Recomendación de CICAA que enmienda la recomendación 16-03 sobre la conservación del pez espada del atlántico norte” regulación que para proteger al pez espada pequeño (*Xiphias gladius*), estableció una talla mínima de captura comercial de 125 centímetros de longitud de mandíbula inferior a la horquilla y un volumen de captura incidental de esa especie hasta un 15% (quince por ciento) de organismos inferiores a la talla mínima, sobre la captura total por desembarque.

Documentos estadísticos

01-21 Recomendación respecto a establecer un Programa de Documento Estadístico ICCAT para el patudo (Párrafo 6)

México no realiza la captura dirigida de patudo en el área, sin embargo, la captura incidental que se registra es reportada oportunamente a la Comisión.

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 1 y Tarea 2.

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

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, no obstante, se da seguimiento a la captura incidental por semestre para pez espada y marlines, particularmente, sobre sus valores específicos (porcentajes), contribuyendo con ello a disminuir la presión por pesca ejercida sobre las citadas especies.

El 10 de mayo de 2019 fue publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el “Acuerdo por el que se establece el volumen 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 el año 2019”, establece un volumen de captura total de 70 toneladas de marlín azul (*Makaira nigricans*) y 25 toneladas de marlín blanco (*Tetrapturus* spp) para el año 2019, a distribuirse entre la captura incidental de la flota de palangre 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 (LGPAS), 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 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 LGPAS en el que se establece que la Secretaría (actualmente la Secretaría de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural, SADER) procederá a la revocación de la concesión o permiso, cuando sus titulares comercialicen, bajo cualquier título jurídico, las capturas de la pesca deportivo-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)

De acuerdo a la Recomendación 21-02, que amplía y enmienda la recomendación 17-02 que enmienda la recomendación 16-03 para la conservación del pez espada del atlántico norte, y en la que México tiene un límite de captura anual de 200 t para los años 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 y 2022, la cual no ha sido superada en 2021.

Esta pesquería se encuentra regulada por la LGPAS y la 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.

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 publicó en el Diario Oficial de la Federación, el 23 de mayo de 2019, donde se establece una talla mínima de captura comercial de 125 centímetros de longitud de mandíbula inferior a la horquilla (LJFL), equivalente a 25 kilogramos en peso vivo, para los organismos de pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) capturados en aguas marinas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe. Los ejemplares con talla inferior a la establecida, deberán ser liberados en buenas condiciones de sobrevivencia. A la par, también se establece un volumen de captura incidental de hasta un 15% (quince por ciento) de organismos de pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) inferiores a la talla mínima, sobre la captura total por desembarque.

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.

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 de tiburones en el 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 las regulaciones pesqueras que promueven el aprovechamiento responsable y sostenible, con enfoque ecosistémico, de las especies de tiburones y rayas que ocurren en las aguas de jurisdicción federal.

En primera instancia el aprovechamiento sostenible de los tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la 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 elasmobranchios 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 japanica*, *M. thurstoni*, *M. munkiana*, *M. hypostomata* y *M. 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 Secretaría de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural antes 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 (CNP), 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 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 34 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* spp.), 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 esta 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 1 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 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.

En México, el aprovechamiento comercial los tiburones de la especie *Isurus oxyrinchus* (tiburón mako o “marrajo dientuso” según la denominación ICCAT) está regulado por la NOM-029-PESC-2006 Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento (DOF 14/02/2007).

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 NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto inducir al aprovechamiento responsable de elasmobranquios y la conservación de otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente.

13-11 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre captura fortuita de tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT. (Párrafo 8)

Se incluyeron dichas medidas en el proceso de actualización de la 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.

11-08 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre la conservación del tiburón jaquetón capturado en asociación con pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 7)

El aprovechamiento sostenible de las especies capturadas de tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la 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 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)

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.

De tal manera que durante el ejercicio 2021, no fueron expedidos permisos para el desembarque de productos pesqueros, por parte de embarcaciones pesqueras extranjeras, en puertos mexicanos situados en el territorio nacional adyacente al Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, de ahí que durante dicha anualidad, no tuvo verificativo inspección alguna para tal efecto.

La ausencia de tales permisos, aunado a todas y cada una de las verificaciones practicadas por personal de este órgano administrativo desconcentrado a embarcaciones pesqueras detectadas en las aludidas aguas de jurisdicción federal, efectuadas para comprobar el cumplimiento de las disposiciones previstas por la legislación pesquera nacional, dan cuenta de la inexistencia de transbordos de especies capturadas por embarcaciones pesqueras de bandera mexicana, así como de desembarcos de productos obtenidos de la pesca, por parte de embarcaciones de bandera extranjera.

No obstante la LGPAS 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, 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 deportiva 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 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. 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, así la 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 m, 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

El 30 de diciembre de 2020, se publicó en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el Programa Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura 2020-2024, en el cual se establecen diversas estrategias en materia de inspección y vigilancia, destacando las de: Llevar a cabo verificaciones previas de cumplimiento normativo, y Aplicar el uso de tecnología para la vigilancia (Sistema de Localización y Monitoreo Satelital de Embarcaciones Pesqueras – SISMEP).

Con base en lo anterior, durante el año 2021 tuvo verificativo la ejecución de múltiples actos de autoridad, destacando la realización de recorridos acuáticos en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, efectuados en coordinación con la Secretaría de Marina - Armada de México con la finalidad de prevenir, disuadir y sancionar la realización de actos sancionados por la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables, entre los cuales se encuentra el trasbordo de productos pesqueros sin contar con el permiso correspondiente.

Lo anterior, apoyado en el Sistema de Localización y Monitoreo Satelital de Embarcaciones Pesqueras previsto por la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-062-SAG/PESC-2014, vigente.

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 Acuicultura (RNPyA). 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 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 2021.

Código	Captura (t)	Captura (ejemplares)
YFT	881	26,372
BFT	63	239
BET	3	56
SKJ	3	731
BLF	2	537
ALB	1	36
WAH	11	760
BUM	43	878
SAI	24	1,429
SWO	25	474
WHM	12	672
FAL	9	118
SMA	2	28
THR	3	40
BSH	0	0
OCS	1	8
SPN	0	1
OTROa	15	1,604
OTROb	6	78
OTROc	2	92

Otro^a, otros peces; Otro^b, otros tiburones; Otro^c 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 19,519.96 t in 2021 compared to 18,037.4 t in 2020, which is an increase in volume of 8.2%. The major species caught off the coasts of Morocco are bluefin tuna, swordfish, bigeye, yellowfin, skipjack, small tunas, and 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 Regional Centres (6), 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 has started of other species, 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 2 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 19.519,96 t au cours de l'année 2021 contre 18.037,4 t au cours de l'année 2020 en termes de volume, soit une augmentation en volume de 8,2 %. 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. 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, comme en témoigne la série de documents scientifiques ainsi que les bases de données de la tâche 2, 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 19.519,96 t durante 2021, frente a las 18.037,4 t de 2020, es decir, un aumento de aproximadamente el 8,2 % en términos de volumen. Las principales especies explotadas en aguas frente a las costas marroquíes son atún rojo, pez espada, patudo, rabil, listado, pequeños túnidos, así como tiburones. 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 y análisis 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 2, 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

Au Maroc, les principales espèces de thonidés exploitées par les flottilles marocaines sont les suivantes :

- Thon rouge,
- Espadon,
- Thon obèse,
- Listao,
- Albacore,
- Germon
- Requins,
- Thonidés mineurs (bonite à dos rayé, Auxide, etc.) et d'autres espèces de thonidés.

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 nationales en atlantique et méditerranée.

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 et côtières capturent accessoirement le thon rouge en Méditerranée marocaine principalement durant la période juin - octobre. Des espèces de thonidés mineurs sont également capturées en Méditerranée marocaine.

L'espadon est capturé essentiellement en Méditerranée et au sud de la côte atlantique marocaine, entre Tan-Tan jusqu'au Cap Blanc.

Quant au germon, thon obèse et à l'albacore, ils sont pêchés en Atlantique au moyen de navires côtiers et artisanaux, 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 au niveau des 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 rarement les thonidés mineurs comme espèces accessoires. En 2021, 18 madragues ont été autorisées à opérer 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 :

Ces deux engins sont utilisés principalement par une importante communauté de pêcheurs artisanaux au moyen de centaines de barques artisanales (petits métiers) opérant au niveau du Déroit de Gibraltar et le long des côtes méditerranéennes et atlantiques. Ces unités de pêche ont de longueurs inférieures à 7m et un tonnage TJB < 3 tonnes.

Les engins ligne à main et palangre de surface capturent 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 (dénommés aussi sardiniers) qui ne pratiquent la pêche aux thonidés que de manière occasionnelle et accidentelle. L'activité se pratique essentiellement en Atlantique, 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 souligner que la pêche à la senne tournante réalise des quantités importantes de prises accessoires constituées essentiellement de thonidés mineurs et de thonidés tropicaux (notamment la listao).

Elle est également pratiquée par quatre navires de type thonier, spécialisés dans la capture du thon rouge vivant dans les eaux internationales en Méditerranée.

1.4 Engraissement des thonidés

Parmi les deux établissements d'engraisement de thon rouge vivant été autorisées au titre de l'année 2021, 02 fermes dénommés « BLUE FARM »/ AT001MAR00002 et « LA LEVANTADA »/ AT001MAR00003 enregistrés sur le registre ICCAT dédié à cet effet, ont été opérationnelles avec une capacité totale d'engraisement de 6 000 TM (**Tableau 1**).

Les fermes marocaines ont été approvisionnées 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 (**Tableau 2**) dans les 02 fermes « BLUE FARM » et « LA LEVANTADA », ont été réalisées en présence aussi de l'observateur régional ICCAT que l'observateur national.

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 : Recherche et statistiques

2.1 Déclaration des statistiques Tâche 1 et 2

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. Les données de prises par taille des Principales espèces de thonidés sont basées sur l'échantillonnage de 20% minimum des captures en mer ou à terre. Un récapitulatif des données Tâche 1 et 2 communiquées, est présenté aux **Tableaux 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 et 8**.

2.2 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 2021.

2.3 *Echantillon de taille de thon rouge prélevé pendant le transport*

En 2021, aucun senneur thonier marocain, n'a opéré dans le cadre des Opérations de Pêche Conjointe (JFO). Pour les madragues, aucune mortalité accidentelle de thon rouge n'a été déclarée durant les opérations de transfert et de transport de thon rouge des madragues vers les cages d'engraissement. En conséquence aucun échantillonnage de taille de thon rouge n'a pu être réalisé.

2.4 *Echantillons de taille de thon rouge prélevés pendant les transferts dans les cages associées aux déclarations de report des fermes*

En 2021, les données de taille/poids de 3524 individus de thon rouge destinés à l'engraissement, soit plus de 20% de la capture totale en effectif, ont été estimées par la caméra stéréoscopique lors des opérations de mis en cage. Ces données ont été saisies dans les formulaires ST05-T2CS et communiquées au secrétariat ICCAT dans les délais requis.

La longueur à la fourche des individus mis en cage variait entre 143 cm et 270 cm SFL avec une longueur moyenne d'environ 217 cm.

2.5 *Activités de recherche*

En 2021, l'Institut National de Recherche halieutique (INRH) a continué ses activités de recherche dédiées aux thonidés, aussi bien dans le cadre du projet GBYP, qu'au sein du SCRS, en vue d'améliorer les connaissances sur l'exploitation, la biologie, la structure ainsi que l'état des stocks des thonidés en particulier l'espadon, le thon rouge et la bonite à dos rayé. Ces activités ont abouti à des documents scientifiques présentés par l'équipe scientifique marocaine lors des réunions intersession et des réunions annuelles des groupes d'espèce et des réunions du groupe technique MSE sur le thon rouge

Aussi, durant l'année 2021, et conformément à la recommandation 21-08, le Maroc a continué son suivi scientifique visant l'étude du taux de croissance de thon rouge engraisé dans les fermes d'élevage. Toutes les données de suivi ont été soumises au secrétariat pour la mise à jour des analyses sur les taux de croissance. Les résultats de ce programme de suivi seront présentés au SCRS à la réunion du groupe d'espèces de 2022.

Conformément au paragraphe 1c de la Rec. 06-07, il a été également procédé à l'échantillonnage d'environ 800 spécimens de thon rouge engraisé lors des opérations de mise à mort dans la ferme d'engraissement Bluefarm installée en Atlantique entre juillet et septembre 2021.

Au cours de l'année 2021, le Maroc a aussi poursuivi sa collaboration et implication dans les projets de recherche ICCAT. Ainsi pour la sixième année consécutive, le Maroc contribue au projet de recherche ICCAT sur les thonidés mineurs (SMTYP), et ce à travers la collecte, le traitement et l'analyse des données biologiques de la bonite à dos rayé, exploitée au sud de la côte atlantique marocaine, en vue d'estimer les paramètres de croissance, la taille de première maturité et la structure génétique des stocks pour des fins d'évaluation des stocks de cette espèce au sein de la zone de convention de l'ICCAT.

2.6 *Résumé des principaux résultats du programme observateur scientifique*

En application de la Rec. 16-14, un programme d'observateur scientifique a été mis en place depuis 2018 pour suivre la flottille palangrière réfrigérée ciblant l'espadon et opérant au large de la côte atlantique sud marocaine. L'objectif est de collecter toutes les données biologiques et celles de capture et d'effort dirigé vers l'espèce cible. D'autres informations sont également collectées et concernent les prises accessoires et les rejets, notamment des espèces de requins taupe bleu et peau bleu.

Au cours de l'année 2021 et suite aux restrictions sanitaires et sécuritaires liées à la Pandémie COVID-19, ce programme a été temporairement interrompu. Toutefois, les quelques embarquements réalisés complétés avec des enquêtes ont permis de collecter des données sur les zones de pêche, les rejets des prises accessoires des requins taupe bleu et peau bleu ainsi que sur leur composition en taille. Ces données ont été transmises au secrétariat par le biais du formulaire ST09 avant les délais requis.

2.7 Prises accidentelles des oiseaux de mer & taux de capture accidentelle des tortues de mer

Les principaux résultats issus des enquêtes menées sur le terrain auprès des marins pêcheurs opérant à bord des palangriers artisanaux ciblant les thonidés et espèces voisines, montrent que :

- 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 par leurs hameçons, les pêcheurs procèdent au décrochage immédiat de l'hameçon de l'animal et à sa remise dans l'eau. D'après les résultats d'enquêtes menées auprès des pêcheurs, 100% des tortues relâchées sont libérées vivantes.
- 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, qu'ils ne sont jamais pris par leurs engins de pêche.

RÉSUMÉ DE DÉCLARATION EXIGENCES SCIENTIFIQUES

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
S:GEN01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Non	2022-07-22	
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	Non	2022-07-22	
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Non	2022-07-22	
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Non	2022-07-22	
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 ; T2SZ	Non	2022-07-22	
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Non	2022-07-22	
S:GEN07	Campagnes de marquage scientifique (inventaires)	Oui		Aucun marquage n'a été réalisé au niveau national ni dans le cadre de GBYP.
S:GEN08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Oui		Aucun marquage n'a été réalisé au niveau national ni dans le cadre de GBYP.
S:GEN09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Oui		Aucun marquage n'a été réalisé au niveau national ni dans le cadre de GBYP.
S:GEN10	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux	Non	2022-07-22	
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Non	2022-09-01	
S:GEN12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Oui		Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par la mer de Sargasse.
S:GEN13	Informations spécifiques sur les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangrières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Oui		Le Maroc n'opère ce type de pêcheries.
S:BFT01	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille de spécimens mis à mort dans les fermes (BFT)	Non	2022-04-01	Le formulaire ST06-T2 FM.

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
S:BFT02	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille provenant de caméras stéréoscopiques (résultats de données brutes BFT) OU méthodologie alternative pour l'estimation de la taille du thon rouge	Non	2022-04-01	Le formulaire ST06-T2 FM.
S:BFT03	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille provenant de caméras stéréoscopiques (rapports récapitulatifs sur le thon rouge au moment de la mise en cage)	Non	2022-04-01	Le formulaire ST06-T2 FM.
S:BFT04	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Non	2022-04-01	Données communiquées dans les formulaires ST03-ST04-ST05-ST06.
S:BFT05	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Oui		Le Maroc ne fait pas partie des CPC qui pêchent le thon rouge de l'Ouest.
S:BFT06	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non	2022-07-29	
S:BFT07	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Oui		Le Maroc n'a pas pu collecter des échantillons biologiques en 2021.
S:BFT09	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	Oui		Le Maroc n'a participé à aucun projet de recherche en 2021.
S:TRO02	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	Non	2022-02-21	
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 : Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Non	2022-02-21	
S:TRO04	Tâche 3 : Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Non	2022-02-21	
S:TRO05	Tâche 3 : Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Non	2022-02-21	
S:TRO10	Information sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui		Le Maroc n'a pas encore essayé la surveillance électronique.
S:TRO06	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Non	2022-02-21	
S:TRO07	Données historiques d'opérations sous DCP	Oui		Le Maroc n'a développé la pêche sous DCP qu'en 2019. Ces données ont été déjà communiquées au Secrétariat.

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
S:ALB01	Âge à la maturité	Oui		Le Maroc ne dispose pas d'une pêcherie ciblant le germon.
S:ALB02	Habitat	Oui		Le Maroc ne dispose pas d'une pêcherie ciblant le germon.
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition des captures	Oui		Le Maroc ne dispose pas d'une pêcherie palangrière ciblant le germon.
S:ALB04	Séries de CPUE.	Oui		Le Maroc ne dispose pas d'une pêcherie ciblant le germon.
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion des reproducteurs et des recrues dans les prises.	Oui		Le Maroc ne dispose pas d'une pêcherie ciblant le germon.
S:BIL03	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/de makaires épée	Oui		La pêche des makaires est interdite. Aucun rejet mort ou vivant enregistré.
S:BIL04	Informations sur les programmes de collecte de données de la pêcherie artisanale et/ou de petits métiers.	Oui		La pêche des makaires est interdite.
S:BIL05	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique concernant BIL	Oui		Non applicable. La pêche des makaires est interdite.
S:SHK01	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Oui		Le Maroc déclare les prises de requins par espèce.
S:SHK02	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taube bleu et de l'échantillonnage biologique de cette espèce	Non	2022-09-13	
S:SHK03	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	Non	2022-07-22	
S:SHK04	La quantité de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Nord capturé et retenu à bord, ainsi que rejets morts et les remises à l'eau de spécimens vivants	Non	2022-07-22	
S:BYC01	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	Non	2019-09-25	
S:BYC02	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Non		Information disponible figure dans le rapport national sur la pêcherie thonière.
S:BYC03	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		Information disponible dans le rapport annuel.

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
S:BYC04	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		L'information disponible est incluse dans le rapport national et dans le rapport de S11.
S:BYC05	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		Cf Exigence scientifique « S4 » de l'annexe de la 1ère partie du rapport annuel.

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

RÉSUMÉ DE DÉCLARATION EXIGENCES D'APPLICATION

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
GENERALITE	M:GEN01	Rapports annuels	Non	2022-07-22	
	M:GEN02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Non	2022-07-22	
	M:GEN03	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Non	2022-07-08	
	M:GEN04	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Oui		Le Maroc n'affrète pas de navires.
	M:GEN05	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Oui		Le Maroc n'affrète pas de navires.
	M:GEN06a	Rapports de transbordement - en mer	Non	2022-09-06	
	M:GEN06b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Non	2022-09-06	
	M:GEN07	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Oui		Le Maroc n'a pas de navires qui transbordent en mer.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:GEN08	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port	Oui		Le Maroc n'a pas de navires de charges autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique.
	M:GEN09	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures)	Oui		Le Maroc n'autorise pas les palangriers à transborder en mer dans la zone de Convention ICCAT.
	M:GEN10a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Non	2022-01-17	
	M:GEN10b	Points de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection portuaire	Non	2020-08-13	
	M:GEN11	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Non	2022-01-17	
	M:GEN12	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Non	2022-01-17	
	M:GEN13	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Non		Le Département de la Pêche Maritime du Royaume du Maroc n'a refusé l'entrée dans ses ports à aucun navire de pêche étranger.
	M:GEN14	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	2022-08-11	Jusqu'au 29/08/2022, 08 rapports d'inspection au port ont été transmis à l'ICCAT, ces rapports n'incluent pas de constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente. Date de transmission à l'ICCAT : - 11/08/2022 - 23/08/2022 - 29/08/2022 - 05/09/2022

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:GEN15	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Non		Le Département de la Pêche Maritime du Royaume du Maroc n'a pas constaté d'infraction lors des inspections menées dans ses ports.
	M:GEN16	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Non		Le Département de la Pêche Maritime du Royaume du Maroc n'a reçu aucun rapport d'inspection au port concluant une infraction apparente.
	M:GEN17	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Non	2022-08-26	
	M:GEN18	Accords d'accès et modification	Non	2022-07-08	2 accords envoyés (Maroc-UE) et (Maroc-Japon).
	M:GEN19	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Non	2022-07-08	
	M:GEN20	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non	2022-01-13	
	M:GEN21	Rapport sur l'examen des mesures internes	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas d'informations actualisées à déclarer au sujet des actions internes pour les navires de 20m ou plus.
	M:GEN23	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Oui		Le Maroc n'opère pas ce type de pêcheries.
	M:GEN24	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Non	2022-08-24	
	M:GEN25	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non		Liste IUU Par. 3 de la Rec. 18-08 pas encore reçue pour pouvoir faire des commentaires.
	M:GEN26	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer concernant les mesures commerciales.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:GEN27	Données sur la non-application	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a procédé à aucune transmission au secrétariat de l'ICCAT étant donné qu'il ne dispose pas d'informations pertinentes à transmettre à ce propos.
	M:GEN28	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a reçu de la part du Secrétariat aucune information sur des allégations de non-application.
	M:GEN29	Observations de navires	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a procédé à aucune transmission au secrétariat de l'ICCAT étant donné qu'il ne dispose pas, à ce jour, d'informations pertinentes à transmettre.
	M:GEN30	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Non		Aucune correspondance n'a été envoyée à l'ICCAT, étant donné que le Royaume du Maroc ne dispose pas, à ce jour, d'informations pertinentes à transmettre.
	M:GEN31	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, le cas échéant, et/ou Autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage du thon rouge	Oui		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. 19-17.
	M:GEN32	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	Oui		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. 19-17.
	M:GEN33	Déclaration de toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Oui		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. 19-17.
	M:GEN34	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Oui		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a pas de navire qui figure sur la liste IUU finale.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:GEN35	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour la récupération des observateurs	Non	2020-12-30	
	M:GEN36	Rapports sur des incidents impliquant des observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Oui		Aucun incident impliquant les observateurs régionaux de l'ICCAT en mission d'observation à bord des navires, madragues et fermes marocaines n'a été enregistré en 2022.
	M:GEN37	Signalisation de la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Aucune opération de récupération des engins de pêche perdus, autres que les palangres n'a été enregistrée en 2022.
	M:GEN38	Signalisation de la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Aucun engin de pêche n'a été déclaré perdu en 2022.
	M:GEN39	Points de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires (facultatif)	Non		Points de contact non encore désigné.
	M:GEN40	Déclarations d'approvisionnement	Oui		Toutes les opérations de ravitaillement en mer se font en présence de l'observateur régional.
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	Fermes de thon rouge	Non	2022-03-23	
	M:BFT02	Rapports sur l'élevage du thon rouge	Non	2022-07-06	
	M:BFT03	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Oui		Le report du poisson resté en cages n'est pas autorisé.
	M:BFT04	Déclaration/Rapport de mise en cages du thon rouge	Non	2022-06-21	2022-06-22; 2022-06-23; 2022-06-24; 2022-06-28.
	M:BFT05	Madragues de thon rouge	Non	2022-02-11	Madragues autorisées : 18.
	M:BFT07	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité	Non	2022-02-15	
	M:BFT08	Plan de la capacité d'élevage (et révisions, le cas échéant)	Non	2022-04-25	
	M:BFT09	Modifications des plans de pêche	Non	2022-04-25	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:BFT10	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 21-08	Non	2020-09-10	
	M:BFT11	Prises de thon rouge de 2021	Non	2022-04-01	
	M:BFT12	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Non	2022-04-04	Nombre de navires de captures du thon rouge autorisés: 04.
	M:BFT13	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non	2022-03-11	2022-03-11/ Le nombre des autres navires de thon rouge: 30.
	M:BFT14	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Non	2022-05-04	
	M:BFT15	Messages VMS	Non		Oui, applicable.
	M:BFT16	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Non	2022-02-15	
	M:BFT17	Liste des navires d'inspection	Oui		Le Royaume du Maroc compte cette saison, trois navires qui ont exercé en dehors de la ZEE nationale, et ne détache pas de navires d'inspection. Il est à signalé que ces navires ont embarqué des observateurs régionaux de l'ICCAT conformément aux dispositions des recommandations de l'ICCAT.
	M:BFT18	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Oui		Le Royaume du Maroc compte cette saison, trois navires qui ont exercé en dehors de la ZEE nationale, et ne détache pas de navires d'inspection. Il est à signalé que ces navires ont embarqué des observateurs régionaux de l'ICCAT conformément aux dispositions des recommandations de l'ICCAT.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:BFT19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Oui		Le Royaume du Maroc compte cette saison, trois navires qui ont exercé en dehors de la ZEE nationale, et ne détache pas de navires d'inspection. Il est à signalé que ces navires ont embarqué des observateurs régionaux de l'ICCAT conformément aux dispositions des recommandations de l'ICCAT.
	M:BFT20	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Non	2022-01-17	
	M:BFT21	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Non	2022-01-17	
	M:BFT22	Rapports bi-mensuels de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Non	2022-05-17	1er rapport: 2022-05-17; 2ème rapport: 2022-06-01; 3ème rapport: 2022-06-16; 4ème rapport: 2022-07-04; 5ème rapport: 2022-07-18; 6ème rapport : 2022- 08-08; 7ème rapport : 2022-09-05.
	M:BFT23	Rapports de capture mensuels sur le thon rouge	Oui		Le Maroc ne fait pas partie des CPC qui pêchent le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Ouest.
	M:BFT24	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Oui		La pêche n'est pas encore fermée.
	M:BFT25	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.	Oui		Cette exigence concerne le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Ouest et le Maroc fait partie de la zone Atlantique Est et Méditerranée.
	M:BFT27	Rapport annuel du BCD	Non	2022-09-06	
	M:BFT28	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Non	2022-04-29	Les dates d'envoi des demandes de mises à jour : -29/04/2022 -09/05/2022 -06/06/2022.
	M:BFT29	Points de contact pour les BCD	Non	2016-04-26	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:BFT30	Législation relative au BCD	Non		Le Maroc a utilisé le système eBCD pendant la saison de pêche de thon rouge 2022, et ce, pour tous les segments intervenant dans cette pêcherie.
	M:BFT31	Résumé du marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Oui		Le Maroc n'a pas de programmes d'apposition de marques sur la queue du BFT.
	M:BFT32	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT	Non		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.
	M:BFT33	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Non		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.
	M:BFT34	Contrôles aléatoires	Non	2022-04-26	
	M:BFT35	Autorité nationale et points de contact responsables du navire de transformation participant au projet pilote REM	Non	2022-02-03	
ESPECES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Non	2022-01-13	23 navires autorisés.
	M:TRO02	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	2022-02-21	Cf Exigence scientifique « S2 » transmis.
	M:TRO03	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Non		Néant, le Département de la Pêche Maritime du Royaume du Maroc n'a reçu aucune notification sur une éventuelle infraction en vertu du par. 51 de la Recommandation 21-01.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:TRO06	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Non	2022-03-31	Deux transmissions : - Données du S2 2021 : 31/03/2021 ; - Données du S1 2022 : 14/09/2022.
	M:TRO07	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non	2022-04-29	Les dates d'envoi des demandes de mises à jour : -29/04/2022 -09/05/2022 - 06/06/2022.
	M:TRO09	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Non	2022-01-07	4ème rapport du 2021: transmis le 2022-01-07 ; 1er rapport de 2022: 2022-04-08; 2ème rapport: 2022-07-05.
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S25)	Non	2022-01-27	
	M:TRO11	Déclarations/plans de capacité/de pêche des thonidés tropicaux	Non	2022-01-27	
	M:TRO13	Captures mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET ; SKJ ; YFT)	Non	2022-01-06	- Rapport du mois de décembre 2020: transmis le 2022-01-06; - Rapport du mois de janvier 2022: transmis le 2022-02-18; - Rapport du mois de février 2022: transmis le 2022-03-30; - Rapport du mois de mars 2022: transmis le 2022-04-04; - Rapport du mois d'avril 2022: transmis le 2022-05-04; - Rapport du mois de mai 2022: transmis le 2022-06-01; - Rapport du mois de juin 2022: transmis le 2022-07-04; - Rapport du mois de juillet 2022: transmis le 2022-08-10 ; - Rapport du mois d'Août 2022: transmis le 2022-09-07.
	M:TRO14	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obese	Oui		Le Maroc n'a pas encore atteint 80% de leur quota.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:TRO15	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Oui		La pêche n'est pas encore fermée.
	M:TRO17	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	Non		- 3 % du volume total des captures effectuées par navire au cours de la même année dans l'atlantique nord et centre marocain - de 2 à 5% du volume total des captures effectuées par navire au cours de la même année dans l'atlantique sud marocain et ce selon le type de navire.
	M:TRO18	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application du TRO 2017	Non		- Arrêté n° 1515-17 du 15 juin 2017 modifiant et complétant l'arrêté n° 4196-14 relatif à la pêche des petits pélagiques de l'Atlantique Nord Méditerranée et à la pêche des petits pélagiques de l'Atlantique Centre - Arrêté n°3049-19 du 08 octobre 2019 relatif à la pêche des petits pélagiques de l'Atlantique Sud.
	M:TRO20	Résultats des essais sur la surveillance électronique	Oui		Le Maroc déploie des observateurs scientifiques à bord des navires autorisés à pêcher les thonidés tropicaux.
ESPADON	M:SWO01	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Oui		Il n'y a pas eu d'importation déclarée ou détectée d'espadon congelé.
	M:SWO02	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non	2022-04-29	Les dates d'envoi des demandes de mises à jour : -29/04/2022 -09/05/2022 - 06/06/2022.
	M:SWO03	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non	2022-01-14	
	M:SWO04	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui		Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêches sportives/récréatives dans la Méditerranée.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:SWO05	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		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.
	M:SWO06	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non	2022-08-08	
	M:SWO07	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non	2022-08-08	
	M:SWO10	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Non	2022-01-17	
	M:SWO11	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Non		4ème rapport du 2021: transmis le 2022-01-18 ; 1er rapport de 2022: 2022-04-11; 2ème rapport de 2022: 2022-07-06.
	M:SWO12	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Oui		Le Maroc n'opère pas de pêche sportive /récréative de l'espadon en Méditerranée.
	M:SWO13	Liste des navires d'inspection	Oui		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.
	M:SWO14	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Oui		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.
	M:SWO15	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non	2022-01-13	860 navires.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:SWO16	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Le Maroc ne fait pas partie de l'Atlantique sud pour la pêcherie de l'espadon.
	M:SWO17	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui		Le Maroc n'a pas fixé de limite de prise accessoire.
	M:SWO18	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Oui		Le Maroc ne fait pas partie de l'Atlantique sud pour la pêcherie de l'espadon.
	M:SWO19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Oui		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.
	M:SWO20	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non	2022-03-09	2022-03-09
GERMON	M:ALB03	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Non	2022-01-14	
	M:ALB04	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Le Maroc n'a pas de navires autorisés à pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique nord.
	M:ALB05	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Le Maroc ne fait pas partie de l'Atlantique sud.
	M:ALB06	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui		Le Maroc n'a pas de limite de prise accessoire maximum de Germon de l'Atlantique nord à bord.
	M:ALB07	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Oui		Le Maroc ne fait pas partie de l'Atlantique sud.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:ALB08	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer du germon de la Méditerranée	Oui		Le Maroc n'a pas de navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à pêcher le germon de de la Méditerranée.
ISTIOPHORID	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Non	2022-08-12	
	M:BIL04	Demande de dérogation à la remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	Non		Le Maroc ne fait pas partie des CPC côtières qui ne sont pas des États en développement qui capturent des makaires/SPF à des fins de consommation locale dans le cadre de pêcheries côtières artisanales, de subsistance et de petits métiers.
	M:BIL05	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique pour les BIL	Non		Le Maroc ne fait pas partie des CPC testant des systèmes de surveillance électronique avec des interactions de BIL.
REQUINS	M:SHK05	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Non	2022-09-06	
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		En 2022, le Maroc a interdit définitivement la pêche des requins taupe bleue.
AUTRES ESPS / PRISE ACCESSOIRE	M:BYC01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7, telle que modifiée par la Rec. 13-11 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Non		Cf section7 du chapitre II du Rapport annuel.
	M:BYC02	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		Cf section7 du chapitre II du Rapport annuel.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:BYC03	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		Cf Exigence scientifique « S4 » de l'annexe de la 1ère partie du rapport annuel.
DIVERS	M:SDP01	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Oui		Le Département de la Pêche Maritime du Royaume du Maroc n'a pas mis en œuvre un système électronique pilote de documents statistiques électroniques.
	M:MIX01	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Non		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 des recommandations ICCAT 19-04/21-08 en matière de limite de la capacité des madragues, des fermes et des navires autorisés au 1er juillet 2008.

4.3 Suivi, contrôle et inspection des activités de la pêche

Les modalités de suivi, contrôle et observations de pêche interviendront conformément à la réglementation nationale et aux recommandations ICCAT en vigueur. Pour le thon rouge, ces modalités sont matérialisées par la méthodologie de contrôle et de surveillance des activités de la pêche du thon rouge de 2022.

Cette méthodologie rentre dans le cadre de la mise en application du plan national de contrôle des activités de la pêche maritime. Elle inclut des mesures pour se conformer aux dispositions ICCAT en matière de contrôle et inspection, notamment celles de la Recommandation 21-08 amendant la Recommandation 19-04 amendant la recommandation 18-02. Ainsi, cette méthodologie comporte les mesures relatives aux actions suivantes :

Notification préalable des débarquements :

- Tenue de registres pour le suivi des notifications préalables de l'entrée au port soumises par tous les navires de capture, de transformation et auxiliaires ayant à bord des prises équivalentes ou supérieures à trois poissons ou une tonne ;

Suivi et contrôle des débarquements :

- Le suivi et le contrôle systématique des débarquements de la flottille côtière et artisanale avec obligation de pesée effective avant la première vente et respect du système de documentation des captures mis en place au niveau national. Ce système de documentation national permet le contrôle par recoupement systématique direct entre la déclaration des captures au débarquement et les données de la première vente et permet un outil supplémentaire de vérification pour la validation des actes du processus eBCD ;

Suivi et contrôle des opérations de mise à mort dans les madragues et fermes d'engraissement :

- Le suivi et le contrôle des opérations de mise à mort au niveau des madragues et des fermes d'engraissement notamment à l'aide de la présence d'observateurs régionaux et/ou nationaux conformément aux dispositions de la recommandation 21-08 ;

Suivi et contrôle des opérations de transfert et mise en cage du thon rouge vivant :

- Le suivi et le contrôle des opérations de transfert de thon rouge et des opérations de mise en cage dans les fermes d'engraissement, sont appuyés notamment par la présence d'observateurs régionaux et/ou nationaux conformément aux dispositions de la recommandation 21-08, l'enregistrement des opérations de transfert en utilisant des caméras conventionnelles et l'enregistrement des opérations de mise en cage en utilisant des caméras conventionnelles et des caméras stéréoscopiques, conformément aux conditions énumérées dans la Recommandation 21-08 ;

Contrôles aléatoires dans les fermes d'engraissement :

- Des Contrôles aléatoires d'au moins 10% du nombre de cages dans chaque ferme après la fin des opérations de mise en cage. Ces contrôles se font sur le système de traçabilité interne mis en place par la ferme d'engraissement et aussi par opération de transfert suivie à l'aide d'une caméra de contrôle pour la vérification du nombre de thon rouge transféré ;

VMS :

- La surveillance par VMS des navires de pêche assujettis effectuée par le FMC du Département de la pêche avec une disponibilité en ligne à temps réel des données de position pour l'administration régionale des pêches maritimes (les Délégations des Pêches Maritimes) ;

Documentation des captures de thon rouge :

- L'instauration d'un processus de communication et d'enregistrement des informations de capture, de transfert et de mise en cage, notamment via la mise en application du programme de documentation des captures eBCD ;

Inspection au port :

- L'application des dispositions relatives aux mesures d'inspection au port des navires étrangers, et le respect des engagements internationaux du Royaume du Maroc auprès de la Commission Internationale pour la Conservation des Thonidés de l'Atlantique ;

Surveillance en mer :

- La surveillance en mer est aussi assurée par les autres autorités habilitées dans le cadre des attributions conférées par la réglementation nationale ;

Mesures relatives au scellement des cages :

- Le Royaume du Maroc compte appliquer les mesures relatives au scellement des cages de thon rouge dès l'entrée en vigueur de la recommandation 21-08 et lorsque le modèle de scellé ICCAT (conformément aux dispositions de l'annexe 14) sera arrêté.

4.4 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

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.

Tableau 1. Répartition des quantités de thon rouge livrées à Blue Farm au titre de l'année 2020.

Madrague	N° ICCAT	Quantité Destinée à BLUE FARM		Quantité Destinée à LA LEVANTADA	
		Poids (Kg)	Nombre de pièces	Poids (Kg)	Nombre de pièces
KENITRA 2	AT002MAR00010	128 643,39	652		
LOS CENIZOSOS	AT002MAR00004	353 704,93	1 817		
LAS CUEVAS	AT002MAR00012			146 589,48	735
ES SAHEL	AT002MAR00011	254 89,31	1 304		
PUNTA NEGRA	AT002MAR00005	374 760,85	1 902		
PRINCIPE	AT002MAR00002			277 687,87	1 405
JOLOT	AT002MAR00007			133 847,38	683
LA GARIFA	AT002MAR00003	264 781,04	1 370		
BOUKNADEL	AT002MAR00018	159 963,02	808		
GHARB	AT002MAR00015	265723,38	1 330		
KENITRA 1	AT002MAR00006			133 774,52	675
KENITRA 3	AT002MAR00008			96 777,37	497
MABROUKA	AT002MAR00017	138 061,51	834		
MANSOURIA	AT002MAR00013	129 943,94	655		
TOTAL		2 095 236,33	10 672	788 676,62	3 995

Tableau 2. Activité d'engraissement et mise à mort.

Nom de la ferme	Mise en cage		Mise à mort		Taux de croissance
	Qtité en (t)	Nbre de pièces	Qtité en (t)	Nbre de pièces	
BLUE FARM	2 095,96	10 672	3 367,44	10 672	60,66%
LA LEVANTADA	787,95	3 995	1 258,78	3 995	59,75%
Total	2 883,91	14 667,00	4 626,22	14 667	60,41%

Tableau 3. Statistiques générales.

<i>Espèces (code ICCAT)</i>	<i>TOTALTM 2029</i>	
<i>Espèce/Zone</i>	<i>Atlantique</i>	<i>Méditerranée</i>
Albacore (YFT)	493,40	0,00
Germon (ALB)	40,00	10,00
Thon obèse (BET)	1 239,11	0,00
Thon rouge (BFT)	2 883,91	410,35
Bacorette (LTA)	0,00	0,00
Listao (SKJ)	5 496,50	6,50
Bonite à dos rayé (BON)	4 516,13	13,30
Auxide (FRI)	208,80	91,20
Palomette (BOP)	169,46	10,83
Espadon (SWO)	955,30	924,20
Makaire blanc (WHM)	0,0	0,00
Makaire Bleu (BUM)	0,00	0,00
Makaire noir	0,00	0,00
Voilier de l'Atlantique (SAI)	0,00	0,00
Grand requin blanc (WSH)	0,00	0,00
Grand requin marteau (SPK)	0,00	0,00
Requin grisé (SBL)	6,95	0,00
Requin HÂ(GAG)	6,97	0,00
Requin marteau commun(SPZ)	0,00	0,00
Requin marteau Halicorne(SPL)	0,00	0,00
Requin perlon(HXT)	0,27	0,00
Requin sombre(DUS)	0,0	0,00
Requin Taupe bleue(SMA)	298,70	0,00
Requin Peau bleue	1 636,19	0,00
Taupe commune (POR)	0,00	0,00
Autres squalidés et requins (SHK)	0,00	0,00
Autres thonidés	101,91	0,00
SOUS TOTAL (TM)	18 053,58	1 466,378
TOTAL GENERAL (TM)	19 519,96	

Tableau 4. Données statistiques des pêcheries de thon rouge Est (BFT-E) et de l'espadon (SWO).

BFT	Engins	Volume
Atl	Trap	2883,91
Atl	PS	00
Atl	LL	00
Atl	Gill	00
Méd	Hand (HL)	372,43
Méd	Gill	00
Méd	PS	00
Méd	LL	37,92
Méd	Trap	00
Tot-Atl		2883,91
Tot-Méd		410,35
Tot		3 294,26

SWO	Engins	Volume
Atl	Trap	00
Atl	PS	00
Atl	Gill	00
Atl	HL	00
Atl	LL	Atl
Méd	LL	924,20
Méd	Gill	00
Méd	PS	00
Méd	Hand	00
Méd	Trap	Méd
Tot-Atl		955,30
Tot-Méd		924,20
Tot		1879,50

Tableau 5. Données statistiques de la pêche des thonidés mineurs.

	Engins	Bacorette (LTA)	B. Sarda (BON)	Auxide (FRI)	Palomette (BOP)	Total
Atl	Trap	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	Hand	0	1440,65	128,49	94,69	1663,83
Atl	Gill	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	LL	0	1987,09	33,82	49,11	2070,02
Atl	PS	0	1088,39	46,49	25,66	1160,54
Méd	Trap	0	0	0	0	0
Méd	Hand	0	0	54,92	6,90	61,82
Méd	Gill	0	0	0	0	0
Méd	LL	0	10,23	13,68	1,93	25,84
Méd	PS	0	3,07	22,60	2,00	27,67
Tot-Atl		0	4516,13	208,80	169,46	4894,39
Tot-Méd		0	13,30	91,20	10,83	115,33
Total		0	4529,43	300,00	180,29	5009,72

Tableau 6. Données statistiques des autres espèces thonières.

	Engins	Voilier (SAI)	Makaire bleu (BUM)	Albacore (YFT)	Germon (ALB)	Thon obèse (BET)	Listao (SKJ)	TOTAL
Atl	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	PS	0	0	312,2	27,6	149,5	469	958,3
Atl	Gill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	Hand	0	0	82,3	4,1	316	5027,5	5429,9
Atl	LL	0	0	98,9	8,3	773,6	0	880,8
Méd	LL	0	0	0	2,6	0	0	2,6
Méd	Gill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Méd	PS	0	0	0	6,8	0	0	6,8
Méd	Hand	0	0	0	0,6	0	6,5	7,1
Méd	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tot-Atl		0	0	493,4	40	1239,1	5496,5	7269
Tot-Méd		0	0	0	10	0	6,5	16,5
Total		0	0	493,4	50	1239,1	5503	7285,5

Tableau 7. Données statistiques des requins et squalidés.

Engin	Grand requin blanc (WSH)	Grand requin marteau (SPK)	Requin grisset (SBL)	Requin HÄ (GAG)	Requin marteau commun (SPZ)	Requin marteau Halicorne (SPL)	Requin perlon (HXT)	Requin sombre (DUS)	Requin Taupe bleue (SMA)	Requin Peau bleue (BSH)	Requin Taupe commune (POR)	Autres Squales & Requins	Total
Atl	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	PS	0	0	1,92	2,79	0	0	0,27	0	0	981,71	0	986,69
Atl	Gill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	LL & Hand	0	0	5,03	4,18	0	0	0	0	298,7	654,48	0	962,39
Méd	LL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Méd	Gill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Méd	PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Méd	Hand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Méd	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tot-Atl		0	0	6,95	6,97	0	0	0,27	0	298,7	1636,19	0	1949,08
Tot-Méd		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		0	0	6,95	6,97	0	0	0,27	0	298,7	1636,19	0	1949,08

Tableau 8. 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	2883,91	410,35	3294,26
Thon obèse	1 239,11	0,00	1239,11
Thon germon	40,00	10,00	50,00
Listao	5496,5	6,5	5503,00
Thon albacore	493,40	0,00	493,40
Makaire blanc	0	0	0
Makaire bleu	0	0	0
Espadon	955,30	924,20	1 879,50
Petits thonidés	4894,39	115,53	5009,72
Autres thonidés	101,91	0,00	101,91
Requins & Squalidés	1 949,08	0	1 949,08
TOTAL	18 053,58	1466,37	19519,96

Tableau 9. Récapitulatif des données Tâche 1 et 2 disponibles pour l'année 2021 (voir données détaillées sur support électronique en annexe à ce rapport).

<i>Espèce/stock</i>	<i>Type données</i>	<i>Code engin</i>
Thon rouge Atlantique Est (BFT)	- Données de prises nominales par zone - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données d'échantillonnage de taille de thon rouge - Données mensuelles de prises par taille	HL
	- Données de prises nominales par zone - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données de tailles de thon rouge vivant estimées par la caméra stéréoscopique - Données d'échantillonnage de taille de thon rouge engraisé - Données mensuelles de prises par taille	Trap
Espadon de la Méditerranée (SWO)	- Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - 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 de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille - Données mensuelles de prises par taille	LL
Albacore (YFT)	- Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données sur les opérations sous DCP	LL&PS
Thon obèse (BET)	- Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données sur les opérations sous DCP	LL&PS&HAND
Taupe bleu (SMA) et peau bleu (BSH)	- Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille (SMA) - Données du programme d'observateur scientifique (ST09)	LLSWO
Bonite à dos rayé de l'Atlantique (BON)	- Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille	Hand
Listao (SKJ)	- Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille - Données mensuelles de prises par taille	Hand

**ANNUAL REPORT OF NAMIBIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA NAMIBIE
INFORME ANUAL DE NAMIBIA**

SUMMARY

*Namibia's tuna longline (LL) fishery has been operational since the late 1960s followed by a tuna pole-and-line fishery that later started operations in the mid-seventies. Right after Independence in 1990 a Namibian-controlled tuna pole-and-line fishery started, mostly for albacore, with a fleet of about 30 local and foreign-owned vessels. Exploratory fishing for swordfish taken by surface longlining was initiated in 1996 and since 1999 substantial numbers of swordfish have been taken annually. The large pelagic sector of Namibia has two commercial fishing sectors that target tuna and tuna-like species – the Large Pelagic Longline and the Tuna Pole-Line (baitboat) sectors. The most important large pelagic species commonly caught by this fishery are tuna (mostly albacore *Thunnus alalunga* and bigeye tuna *T. obesus*), swordfish *Xiphias gladius*, and large pelagic sharks (mostly blue *Prionace glauca* and shortfin mako *Isurus oxyrinchus*). 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, as well as conservation and management measures adopted by ICCAT and other regional fisheries management organisations (RFMOs) or international organisations. Additionally, monitoring measures are in place to ensure that all products coming from licensed LSPLVs fishing vessels, when entering or leaving Namibia, are accompanied by the necessary documentation. In 2021 Namibia continued to undertake research on all ICCAT species caught by vessels operating in Namibian waters. Data obtained from the logbooks supplied to fishing vessels, as well as data collected by Fisheries Inspectors deployed at all landing points and the biological data collected by fisheries observers onboard fishing vessels were analysed and the results were submitted to ICCAT on 29 July 2022. The deployment of fisheries observers onboard the large pelagic fishing fleet continued to ensure monitoring and surveillance as they are tasked to observe, monitor and report any violations at sea. A total of 3 % of fisheries observers were deployed during the 2021 fishing season. Namibia continued the deployment of fisheries inspectors both at sea onboard fisheries patrol vessels and in the harbours to ensure that there is strict compliance with the country's rules and regulations related to the exploitation of marine living resources, which also include those that are adopted by Namibia as part of its obligations to RFMOs and International Organisations. Namibia also ratified the FAO Port State Measures agreements in June 2017.*

RÉSUMÉ

*La pêcherie palangrière thonière (LL) de la Namibie opère depuis la fin des années 1960, suivie d'une pêcherie à la canne et hameçon ciblant les thonidés qui a commencé ses activités plus tard, au milieu des années 1970. Une pêcherie thonière à la canne et hameçon contrôlée par la Namibie a commencé à opérer une année après l'indépendance du pays en 1990 et vise principalement le germon avec une flottille d'environ 30 navires locaux et étrangers. Une pêcherie exploratoire à la palangre de surface visant l'espadon a commencé à opérer en 1996 et a donné lieu, à partir de 1999, à des prises considérables d'espadons chaque année. L'important secteur pélagique de la Namibie compte deux secteurs de pêche commerciale qui ciblent les thonidés et les espèces apparentées : le secteur du grand palangrier pélagique et le secteur de la canne et hameçon (canneur) ciblant les thonidés. Les principales espèces de grands pélagiques qui sont habituellement capturées par cette pêcherie sont des thonidés (principalement le germon *Thunnus alalunga* et le thon obèse *T. obesus*), l'espadon *Xiphias gladius* et de grands requins pélagiques (essentiellement le requin bleu *Prionace glauca* et le requin-taube bleu *Isurus oxyrinchus*). En tant que membre de l'ICCAT, la Namibie 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 grands navires de pêche pélagiques palangriers (LSPLV) autorisés soient accompagnés des documents nécessaires à leur entrée ou sortie de la Namibie. En 2021, la Namibie a poursuivi ses travaux de recherche sur toutes les espèces*

ICCAT capturées par des navires opérant dans les eaux namibiennes. Les données extraites 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 biologiques rassemblées par les observateurs des pêcheries embarqués à bord des navires de pêche ont été analysées et les résultats ont été présentés à l'ICCAT le 29 juillet 2022. Les observateurs des pêcheries déployés à bord des grands navires de pêche pélagiques ont continué d'assurer le suivi et la surveillance étant donné qu'ils ont pour mission d'observer, de contrôler et de signaler toute infraction éventuelle commise en mer. Un total de 37 % des observateurs des pêcheries ont été déployés pendant la saison de pêche 2021. La Namibie a continué de déployer 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'État de port de la FAO.

RESUMEN

*La pesquería de atún con palangre en Namibia lleva funcionando desde finales de los años sesenta. S de una pesquería de atún con caña-liña últimos empezó a funcionar a mediados de los setenta. Inmediatamente después de la independencia, en 1990, se inició una pesquería de atún con caña-liña controlada por Namibia, principalmente de atún blanco, con una flota de unos 30 barcos de propiedad local y extranjera. La pesca exploratoria de pez espada con palangre de superficie se inició en 1996 y desde 1999 se han capturado anualmente cantidades considerables de pez espada. El sector de los grandes pelágicos de Namibia cuenta con dos sectores de pesca comercial de túnidos y especies afines: el sector de los grandes pelágicos con palangre y el sector del atún con caña-liña (cebo vivo). Las especies de grandes pelágicos más importantes capturadas habitualmente por esta pesquería son el atún (sobre todo el atún blanco (*Thunnus alalunga*) y el patudo (*Thunnus obesus*), el pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) y los grandes tiburones pelágicos (sobre todo tiburón azul (*Prionace glauca*) y el marrajo dientuso (*Isurus oxyrinchus*). Namibia, en su calidad de miembro de ICCAT, se esfuerza por implementar plenamente todas las medidas de conservación y ordenación 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 organización regional de ordenación pesquera (OROP) u organización internacional. Además, se han implementado medidas de seguimiento para garantizar que todos los productos procedentes de buques pesqueros LSPLV con licencia, en el momento de entrar o salir de Namibia, van acompañados de los documentos necesarios. En 2021, 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, así como los datos biológicos recopilados por los observadores de pesquerías embarcados en los buques pesqueros, y los resultados se transmitieron a ICCAT el 30 de julio de 2021. El despliegue de observadores de pesquerías embarcados en la flota pesquera de grandes pelágicos continuó garantizando el seguimiento y la vigilancia, ya que tienen la misión de observar, controlar y notificar cualquier infracción en el mar. Un total del 37 % de los observadores de pesca fueron asignados durante la temporada de pesca de 2021. Namibia prosiguió el despliegue de inspectores de pesca tanto en el mar, a bordo de buques patrulla de pesquerías, como en los puertos, para garantizar el estricto cumplimiento de las normas y reglamentos del país relacionados con la explotación de los recursos marinos vivos, que también incluyen los adoptados por Namibia en el marco de sus obligaciones con las S y las organizaciones internacionales. Namibia también ratificó los acuerdos de FAO sobre medidas del Estado rector del puerto en junio de 2017.*

Part I (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

In Namibian waters the tuna longline (LL) fishery started in 1968 with a tuna pole-and-line fishery starting operations in the mid-seventies. After Namibia's Independence in 1990, a Namibian-controlled tuna pole-and-line fishery started in 1991 (mostly for albacore) by a fleet of about 30 local and foreign-owned vessels. After Independence foreign longliners continued catching tuna in Namibian waters under South African licenses. A foreign longline tuna fishery started in 1993 targeting bigeye tuna for the high-value sashimi market. In 1996, exploratory fishing for swordfish taken by surface longlining was initiated and since 1999 substantial numbers of this species are taken annually. The tuna pole-and-line and tuna longline right was later replaced by a new right called Large Pelagic Fishing.

During the 2020 fishing season, 5 bait boats (BB) and 40 longline (LL) vessels operated in the Namibian waters. Most of the BB catches are usually made in the extreme south of Namibia while the LL catches are generally further offshore and sometimes outside the Namibian EEZ.

A summary of the catches landed by both the BB and LL vessels since 2017 is shown in Table 1 below. The table outlines that there has been a decrease in the number of vessels by 1 for the BB sector and an increase in the number of vessels from 29 to 40 in the LL sector. This subsequently meant that landings also increased. Albacore (ALB) landings were 366 mt in 2017 and have since substantially increased over the years, with the 2021 fishing season having 3412.63 mt landed. Bigeye tuna (BET) landings have also shown a sharp rise from 69.65 mt in 2019 to 567.62 mt in 2020 and have shown a decline 367.22 mt during the 2021 fishing season while the Swordfish (SWO) landings also showed a decline from 2020 (789.8mt) to 2021 (622.5 mt).

Section 2: Research and statistics

Namibia's large pelagic statistical data is collected in three ways:

1. Directly from the large pelagic fishing fleet, through logbook data which are supplied to the captains/masters/skippers of fishing vessels
2. As landing data obtained from fishing companies and
3. Biological data (RESDAT) collected at sea by Fisheries observers.

The data is then analysed, compiled and submitted through the relevant ICCAT reporting forms annually.

2.1 Logsheets

All fishing vessels are provided with logbooks and skippers are mandated to complete the logsheets for every fishing trip. The following information is noted on the logsheets:

- Vessel License No
- IRCS
- Captain's name
- Trip No
- Year and Month of the trip
- Logsheets Serial No
- Set/Shoot date & time (hours) with latitude and longitude position
- Haul/Catch date & time (hours) with latitude and longitude position
- Effort (number of hooks/poles)
- Number of each species in the catch
- Captain's estimate of the catch (in kg) for each species.

The information obtained from these logsheets enables the calculation of catch per unit effort for each set during any specified period.

2.2 RESDAT Form 1A and 2C

Fisheries observers assist with the scientific data collection onboard commercial vessels. They are provided with RESDAT forms, which are designed by Fisheries Scientists to assist with the collection of biological data when at sea. These forms are designed in such a way to include all necessary information required for the relevant analysis and reporting purposes. RESDAT form 1A contains station information (-vessel information; samplers information; haul & set date, time and position; area information, gear information and weather information) and catch information (Total catch (kg) per species with the number sampled and weight (kg) sampled per species); form 2A is for length information (species code, length) and form 2C contains biological information (species code, length, sex, maturity, species weight, gonad weight, simple type).

2.3 Observer Programme

Namibia deploys Fisheries Observers on all Namibian licensed fishing vessels, as well as on foreign chartered fishing vessels who operate within Namibia's EEZ and high seas (international waters). The deployment of Fisheries Observers on these vessels depends on the availability of space onboard vessels to accommodate them. The primary duties of Fisheries Observers 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,
- Collect scientific data, such as species identification, length, sex and maturity information, and additional biological data needed (i.e. for age and growth purposes, genetic studies, dietary information) as required by the Ministry's research department.

REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	No	2022-09-14		2022-09-15
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	No	2022-09-14		2022-07-29
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	No	2022-09-14		2022-07-29
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	No	2022-09-14		2022-07-29
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	No	2022-09-14		2022-07-29
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No	2022-09-14		2022-07-29
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No	2022-09-14	Namibia is not conducting any Scientific Tagging surveys	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No	2022-09-14	Namibia has neither released nor recovered any tags.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No	2022-09-14	Namibia has neither released nor recovered any tags.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	No	2022-09-14	No further information besides the required Task 2 data that was submitted on	2022-09-15
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not catch Pelagic Sargassum.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No	2022-09-14	Namibia has not released or recovered any Electronic Tagging declarations.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN13	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	2022-09-14	Namibia does not to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT01	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not target bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not target bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S: BFT02	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not target bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not target bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT05	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not target bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not target bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not target bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT09	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	2022-09-14	Namibia does not target bluefin tuna.	
S:TRO01	REDUNDANT. Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards.	No	2022-09-14	Task I data for BET and YFT, as well as Task 2 data for BET, sent on 2022/07/30. However, Namibia does not target BET or YFT and these species are only caught as bycatches.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not use aggregating devices.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not use aggregating devices.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes	2022-09-14		2022-07-29
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No	2022-09-14	No further information besides the required Task 2 data that was submitted on 2022/07/29.	2022-07-29
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No	2022-09-14	Namibia Does not use EMS.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No	2022-09-14	No further information besides the required Task 2 data that was submitted on 2022/07/29.	2022-07-29
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not use FAD devices.	
S:ALB01	Catch, size and age at maturity	Yes	2022-09-14	No further information besides the required Task 2 data that was submitted on 2022/07/29.	2022-07-29
S:ALB02	Habitat	Yes	2022-09-14		2022-07-29
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	Yes	2022-09-14		2022-07-29
S:ALB04	CPUE series	Yes	2022-09-14		2022-07-29
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	Yes	2022-09-14		2022-07-29
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No	2022-09-14	No further information besides the required Task 2 data that was submitted on 2022/07/29.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No	2022-09-14	No further information besides the required Task 2 data that was submitted on 2022/07/29.	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not use electronic monitoring systems (EMS).	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not use electronic monitoring systems (EMS).	2021-09-15
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No	2022-09-14	No further information besides the required Task 2 data that was submitted on 2022/07/29.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	No	2022-09-14	No further information besides the required Task 2 data that was submitted on 2022/07/29.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No	2022-09-14	No further information besides the required Task 2 data that was submitted on 2022/07/29.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No	2022-09-14	No further information besides the required Task 2 data that was submitted on 2022/07/29.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No	2022-09-14	Namibia do not catch any sea turtles.	
S:BYC03	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	2022-09-14	Namibia do not record any incidental catch of seabirds.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No	2022-09-14	Namibia do not have an artisanal fishery.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No	2022-09-14	Namibia Domestic laws does not alwo any discarding	

Part II (Management implementation)

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

REPORTING SUMMARY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	No	2022-09-14		2022-09-15
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	No	2022-09-14		2022-07-29
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	No	2022-09-14		2022-08-15
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No	2022-09-14		2022-07-29
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No	2022-09-14		2022-07-29
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No	2022-09-14		2022-07-29
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No	2022-09-14		2022-07-29
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No	2022-09-14		2022-07-29
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No	2022-09-14	Namibia has not registered any carrier vessels to receive transshipments at sea.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No	2022-09-14	There has been no change since the last submission of this form by Namibia.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes	2022-09-14		2014-02-24
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes	2022-09-14		2014-02-24

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2022-09-14		2014-02-24
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes	2022-09-14		2014-02-24
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No	2022-09-14	No vessels were denied entry or denial of port.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No	2022-09-14	No reports of potential non-compliance were received.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No	2022-09-14	No reports of apparent infringements were received.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No	2022-09-14	No reports of apparent infringements were received.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No	2022-09-14	Namibia has a bilateral agreement with Angola.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No	2022-09-14	Namibia has not entered into any access agreements with any party or private company.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No	2022-09-14	Namibia has not entered into any access agreements with any party or private company.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No	2022-09-14	There has been no change since the last submission of this form by Namibia.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No	2022-09-14		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not have a sport and recreational fisheries.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No	2022-09-14	Namibia have not reported any IUU vessels.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not have any comments on IUU allegations.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No	2022-09-14	Namibia has no relevant information to report.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No	2022-09-14	Namibia has no relevant information to report.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No	2022-09-14	Namibia has no relevant information to report.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No	2022-09-14	Namibia has no relevant information to report.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No	2022-09-14	Namibia has no relevant information to report.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No	2022-09-14	No other supporting maritime agencies are involved in at-sea inspection.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No	2022-09-14	No other supporting maritime agencies are involved in at-sea inspection.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No	2022-09-14		
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes	2022-09-14		2021-10-05
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not have an EAP for Observer recovery.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not have an EAP for Observer recovery.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No	2022-09-14	No reports were received for loss of fishing gear retrieved.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No	2022-09-14	No reports were received for loss of fishing gear not retrieved.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes	2022-09-14		2014-02-14
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not harvest bluefin.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not harvest bluefin.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not authorize any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not authorize any Bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2021	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not harvest bluefin.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not harvest bluefin.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not harvest bluefin.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not harvest bluefin.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not harvest bluefin.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not harvest bluefin.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not harvest bluefin.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not harvest bluefin.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not harvest bluefin.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not harvest bluefin.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No	2022-09-14	There has been no change since the last submission of this form by Namibia.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No	2022-09-14	There has been no change since the last submission of this form by Namibia.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No	2022-09-14		
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No	2022-09-14	Namibia did not import any SWO during 2021.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2022-09-14		2014-02-14
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes	2022-09-14		2022-07-29
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not allow the usage of FADs.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not target BET only catch as a bycatch.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not target BET only catch as a bycatch.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not target BET only catch as a bycatch.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not target BET only catch as a bycatch.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not target BET only catch as a bycatch.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not target BET only catch as a bycatch.	
	M:TRO20	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not do trials on EM.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No	2022-09-14	Namibia did not import any SWO during 2021.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No	2022-09-14		2014-02-14
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED, and hence has no specific closed period.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not have any sport/recreational vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not grant any permits for harpoons or longliners to catch highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED, and hence has no specific closed period.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not fish for the North Atlantic swordfish.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED, and hence has no specific closed period.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED, and hence has no specific closed period.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED, and hence has no specific closed period.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not fish for the Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not fish for the Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not fish in the North Atlantic.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not fish for the Med-SWO.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not fish in the North Atlantic.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not fish for the Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not fish for the Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not fish in the Mediterranean.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not authorise any vessels to fish for ALB-MED.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not authorise any vessels to fish for ALB-NORTH.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes	2022-09-14	There has been no change since the last submission of this form by Namibia.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No	2022-09-14	Namibian does not permit by-catch of SWO-N in other fisheries.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not permit by-catch of SWO-S in other fisheries.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not fish for sport/recreational in the MED.	
	BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	No	2022-09-14	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.
M:BIL04		Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No	2022-09-14	Namibia has no exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No	2022-09-14	Namibia do not conduct trials on electronic monitoring for BIL.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not fish in the North Atlantic.	2022-09-13
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not fish in the North Atlantic.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	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	No	2022-09-14	No sea turtle catches were recorded in ICCAT managed fisheries in Namibia during the reporting period.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No	2022-09-14	Namibia has an NPOA for seabirds, together with regulations in place.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No	2022-09-14	Namibia domestic laws does not allow any discarding.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No	2022-09-14	Namibia does not have a pilot electronic statistical document system.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No	2022-09-14	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 are accompanied by necessary documentation when entering or leaving the country. Namibia validates documentation of vessels who operate under a charter arrangement by cross-checking with those on ICCAT record. Namibia also issues re-exporting certificates for foreign catches landed in her two ports (Luderitz and Walvis Bay).

The management measures which are in force in the large pelagic fishery are as follows:

1. ICCAT's catch documentation scheme
2. TACs for Albacore and Swordfish
3. Catch limit on Bigeye tuna as a bycatch in the Albacore fishery
4. A sharing arrangement quota on Albacore
5. Gear restrictions for long-line & bait boat vessels only
6. Requirement of value-added processing as a license condition for bait boat vessels and lastly
7. A limited entry (number of licenses) for the longline fishery

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

Rec. 16-14: Implementation of Scientific Observer Programmes

Namibia do have a National Observer Program. The Fisheries Observer Agency's (FOA) mandate is to observe the harvesting, processing and handling of marine resources and to collect biological data onboard commercial fishing vessels. Fisheries observers were also tasked to observe the activities of fishing vessels at sea and report any violations for possible action to be taken against the culprits. 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 RFMO's and International Organisations.

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.

Table 1. Landings (mt) of ICCAT species caught by bait boat and longline vessels operating during the period 2017-2021.

Year	BB	LL	ALB	SWO	BET	YFT	BSH	SMA	BUM	OIL
2017	5	11	366	717	123	53	1357	194	57	16
2018	5	15	888	881	109	424	0	0	84	0
2019	5	22	966.5	811.5	69.65	81.76	0	0	52.72	38.73
2020	6	29	2165.7	789.8	567.62	0	0	0	0	0
2021	5	15	3412.63	622.5	367.22.	256	3237.3	637.5	9.85	131.3

Table 2. Level of Fisheries Observer coverage from July 2018 to June 2021.

Period	Tuna P&L		Tuna Longline	
	Fishing Trips	Observer Trips	Fishing Trips	Observer Trips
Jul 18 to Jun 19	21	18 (85.7%)	40	21 (52.5%)
Jul 19 to Jun 20	27	25 (93%)	45	31 (75%)
Jul 20 to Jun 21	36	32 (75%)	14	11
Jul 21 to Jun 22	44	37 (84.1%)	116	47(42%)

**ANNUAL REPORT OF NICARAGUA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU NICARAGUA
INFORME ANUAL DE NICARAGUA**

SUMMARY

The Republic of Nicaragua has not carried out any positive fishing activity in the ICCAT area, since the country does not yet have national or chartered fishing fleets. Notwithstanding, Nicaragua complies with the obligation to provide data on zero catches and fishing inactivity.

RÉSUMÉ

La République du Nicaragua n'a pas exercé d'activité de pêche positive dans la zone de l'ICCAT, du fait qu'elle ne dispose pas encore de flottilles de pêche nationales ou affrêtées, mais elle respecte néanmoins l'obligation de fournir des données sur la base de prises nulles et de l'inactivité de pêche.

RESUMEN

La República de Nicaragua no ha ejercido actividad pesquera positiva en el área de la ICCAT, debido a que aún no tiene flotas pesqueras nacionales ni fletadas, no obstante, se cumple con la obligación de provisionar datos sobre la base de cero capturas e inactividad pesquera.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

En Nicaragua no se han dado cambios en los reportes a la ICCAT respecto de la situación de las pesquerías que se desarrollan en nuestros espacios marítimos, el Instituto Nicaragüense de Pesca y Acuicultura (INPESCA) es la Autoridad nacional para la gestión técnica de las pesquerías que se ejercen en aguas nacionales e internacionales.

Esta labor incluye el manejo del Sistema Nacional de Estadísticas Pesqueras y Acuícolas, así como las investigaciones en estos rubros lo cual incluye la colecta y procesamiento de los datos de las pesquerías costeras que se realizan tanto en el Litoral Pacífico como en el Mar Caribe.

Nicaragua no reporta en este informe datos sobre sus pesquerías costeras ya que las especies objetivos de esas pesquerías no son especies bajo la jurisdicción de la ICCAT (especies ICCAT). Las pesquerías tradicionales de Nicaragua las componen especies de crustáceos tales como los camarones costeros (*Litopenaeus duorarum*, *Litopenaeus schmitti*, *Litopenaeus aztecus*) y son capturados principalmente por embarcaciones industriales con esloras desde 15.1 hasta 26 metros, y en menor medida por embarcaciones artesanales menores a los 15 metros de eslora. Pesca industrial y artesanal de la langosta del Caribe (*Panulirus argus*), moluscos como el Caracol rosado (*Lobatus gigas*) y pepino de mar (Holoturidae Spp), tales como los pargos (*Lutjanus* Spp.) y meros (*Epinephelus* Spp.). Estas pesquerías no se encuentran enlistadas por la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico (ICCAT), por lo que sus datos no son objeto de reporte, sin embargo, son objeto de seguimiento por el Sistema Nacional de Estadísticas Pesqueras y Acuícolas del país, así como del monitoreo, control y vigilancia para garantizar el cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación, entre ellas vedas, tallas mínimas, cuotas de captura, entre otras.

Con relación a las especies enlistadas por la ICCAT, Nicaragua mantiene un interés permanente en participar y desarrollar pesquerías de pelágicos mayores entre ellos, los túnidos tropicales. El Gobierno de Nicaragua desarrolla esfuerzos para, a corto plazo, ingresar una flota pesquera para participar de la pesquería de túnidos tropicales en el área de la ICCAT.

Una vez incorporada la flota pesquera nacional a la pesquería de la ICCAT, se realizará una actividad pesquera de los túnidos tropicales (YFT, BET, SKJ) aleta amarilla, patudo y listado, cuyos datos estadísticos serán reportados de manera oportuna a la Comisión, pretendemos hacer uso eficaz y eficiente de los recursos de cooperación para el mejoramiento de nuestras capacidades institucionales, informáticas y humanas en función de garantizar el cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenamiento pesquero establecidas por la ICCAT.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

En el país no se realizan investigaciones de las pesquerías de interés del ICCAT; tal y como se informa en la tabla resumen de requisitos científicos de la ICCAT, Nicaragua aún no posee flota para la pesca de túnidos tropicales y especies asociadas en el área de la ICCAT; no obstante, la captura de algunas especies pelágicas ocurre de manera incidental en la pesca artesanal costera de pargos y meros, la estadística de desembarque es recopilada por los inspectores de pesca directamente en los centros de acopio y plantas de proceso, la información de los pelágicos capturados como fauna de acompañamiento no se clasifica a nivel de especies, los datos son reportados y se ingresan en la base de datos en el grupo de otras especies.

Nicaragua cuenta con un efectivo sistema de monitoreo y seguimiento satelital de las embarcaciones (VMS) actualmente en funcionamiento que abarca toda la flota industrial (camaronera, langostera de nasas y buzos, caracolera y pepinera), medidas que deberán cumplir las embarcaciones de la flota pesquera de cerco que incorporará el país en un futuro cercano; sistema que será complementado con un programa de observadores de conformidad con las normas de la ICCAT para este fin.

RESUMEN DE LA COMUNICACIÓN EXIGENCIAS CIENTÍFICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	No	2022-09-22	
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	No		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	No		Confirmamos captura cero
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	No		Confirmamos captura cero
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí		Confirmamos captura cero.
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	Sí		Confirmamos captura cero.
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio, no realizamos prospecciones.
S:GEN08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:GEN09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:GEN13	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	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:BFT01	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de ejemplares sacrificados en granjas (BFT)	Sí		No operamos granjas, ni flota pesquera.

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:BFT02	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas (resultado de datos brutos de BFT) O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas (informes resumidos de atún rojo en el momento de introducción en jaulas)	Sí		No operamos jaulas, ni flota pesquera.
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio, ni tenemos BFT.
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre W_BFT que se van a emprender	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio, ni muestreo biológico.
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, tipo de DCP, etc)	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances en DPC	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:ALB01	Edad de madurez	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:ALB02	Hábitat	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos del seguimiento electrónico para BIL	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:SHK03	Información sobre tintorera	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos.	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:BYC03	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	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.

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****RESUMEN DE LA COMUNICACIÓN EXIGENCIAS DE CUMPLIMIENTO**

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	No	2022-09-16	2022-09-16
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	No		2022-09-16
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí		Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera.
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No		
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No		
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	No		
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	No		
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No		
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No		
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	No		
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No		
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	No		

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No		
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No		
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No		
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	No		
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No		
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No		
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación	No		
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No		
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No		

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	No		
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	No		
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No		
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	No		
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No		
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No		
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No		
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No		
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	No		
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No		
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	No		
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	No		
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No		

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No		
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	No		
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	No		
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	No		
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	No		
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	No		
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	No		
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	No		
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No		
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No		
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas/Declaración	No		
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No		
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	No		
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría (y revisión sin procede)	No		
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	No		

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 21-08	No		
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo de 2021	No		
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No		
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	No		
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No		
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	No		
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No		
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	No		
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No		
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No		
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No		
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	No		
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	No		
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el mercado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No		
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	No		
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No		
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No		

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	No		
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No		
	M:BFT32	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		
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	No		
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	No		
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	No		
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No		
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	No		
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No		
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No		
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	No		
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S25)	No		

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:TRO11	Declaración/plan de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	No		
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	No		
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	No		
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	No		
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la TRO 2017	No		
	M:TRO20	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico	No		
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		
	M:SWO02	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No		
	M:SWO03	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		
	M:SWO04	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		
	M:SWO05	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		
	M:SWO06	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:SWO07	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	No		
	M:SWO10	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No		
	M:SWO11	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		
	M:SWO12	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No		
	M:SWO13	Lista de buques de inspección	No		
	M:SWO14	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		
	M:SWO15	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	No		
	M:SWO16	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	No		
	M:SWO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No		
	M:SWO18	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No		
	M:SWO19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		
	M:SWO20	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No		

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No		
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No		
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No		
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11.	No		
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No		
	M:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	No		
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	No		
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo diente Atlántico norte	No		
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	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	No		

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No		
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No		
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No		
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No		

Sección 4: Implementación de otras medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

Nicaragua no ha implementado otras medidas adicionales de conservación y ordenación en el marco de la ICCAT debido a que aún no posee flota para la pesca de túnidos tropicales y especies asociadas en el área de esta Comisión.

Sección 5: Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

Ausencia de dificultades sustantivas para la implementación y cumplimiento

Nicaragua no ha tenido dificultades para la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación del ICCAT, haremos todos los esfuerzos para evitar incumplimientos en las medidas establecidas por la Comisión.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF NIGERIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU NIGÉRIA
INFORME ANUAL DE NIGERIA**

SUMMARY

The status of the tuna fisheries in Nigeria persists as reported in the 2020 Annual Report. This is mainly because Nigeria is yet to license any tuna fishing vessel to date. Even though, a series of letter of assurances have been issued to intending stakeholders. Currently, all vessels in the national waters are shrimp vessels that carry Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) and fish between 5 NM to 30 NM. There is no port where foreign fishing vessels discharge tuna and no access agreement has been contracted with any country on ICCAT fisheries. Nigeria has no quota yet for ICCAT fisheries; hence, no data to report in the compliance table.

RÉSUMÉ

La situation de la pêche thonière au Nigeria se maintient tel qu'indiqué dans le rapport annuel de 2020. Cela s'explique principalement par le fait que le Nigeria n'a pas encore autorisé de navire thonier à opérer à ce jour. Cependant, une série de lettres de garanties ont été rédigées à l'intention des parties prenantes. Actuellement, tous les navires opérant dans les eaux nationales sont des crevettiers qui sont munis de dispositifs d'exclusion des tortues (TED) et qui pêchent dans une zone comprise entre 5 et 30 milles marins. Aucun port ne reçoit les débarquements de thonidés de navires de pêche étrangers et aucun accord d'accès n'a été conclu avec d'autres pays concernant les pêcheries de l'ICCAT. Le Nigeria n'a pas encore reçu de quota pour les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, ce qui explique l'absence de données à déclarer dans le tableau d'application.

RESUMEN

La situación de la pesca de túnidos en Nigeria sigue siendo la misma que la comunicada en el informe anual de 2020. Esto se debe principalmente a que Nigeria aún no ha concedido licencias a ningún buque atunero hasta la fecha. No obstante, se han enviado cartas de garantía a los interesados. En la actualidad, todos los buques que faenan en aguas nacionales son camaróneros que llevan dispositivos excluidores de tortugas (DET) y pescan entre 5 y 30 millas náuticas, no hay ningún puerto en el que los buques pesqueros extranjeros desembarquen túnidos y no se ha firmado ningún acuerdo de acceso con ningún país para las pesquerías de ICCAT. Nigeria aún no dispone de cuota para las pesquerías de ICCAT; por lo tanto, no hay datos que comunicar en la tabla de cumplimiento.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF NORWAY
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA NORVÈGE
INFORME ANUAL DE NORUEGA**

SUMMARY

*Norway was allocated a quota of 300 tonnes of Eastern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) for 2021. In addition to this 5 % of the unused quota from 2020 was carried over to 2021. Thus, the total Norwegian quota in 2021 was 315 tonnes. Due to bad weather conditions, the quota was not exhausted. Numerous observations of Atlantic bluefin tuna continued to be made, also in 2021, along the Norwegian coast and in offshore waters from late June to October, with the majority of observations made in August and September. Norway put a lot of effort to obtain biological, ecological and genetic samples and data from Atlantic bluefin tuna caught in 2021. Norway continuously works on present and historical data on tuna and tuna-like species and aims at incorporating 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 2021.*

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RESUMEN

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Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The Norwegian fishing season in 2021 was characterized by Covid-19 which made it difficult to conduct a fishery for bluefin tuna. Eleven Norwegian vessels, eight purse seiners and three longliners, were authorised to fish for bluefin tuna in 2021. The purse seine vessels caught 145 tonnes. In addition to this 2,5 tonnes of bluefin tuna was caught in the recreational fishery, and 8 tonnes was caught as bycatch. Altogether 155 tonnes of the Norwegian bluefin tuna quota was caught in 2021.

Section 2: Research and statistics

The documentation of the comeback and reestablishment of Atlantic bluefin tuna (BFT) in Norway was recently published in an article from 2020 (Nøttestad et al. 2020). A continuous and sharp increase in BFT observations in Norwegian waters have been made during the last decade. In 2021, about 1000 various sized schools were observed along the Norwegian coast and in offshore waters from late June to October, with most observations made in August and September.

Norway has contributed on various important topics particularly related to BFT, including contributions to the MSE process on Atlantic bluefin tuna.

Norway conducted dedicated acoustic sonar field studies and experiments in combination with visual observations, both in 2020 and 2021 to obtain quantitative information on school size, distribution and behaviour of BFT in Norwegian waters (Pena et al. 2022). A major objective will be to develop and at some stage potentially establish a fishery independent index on abundance from sonar mapping, biological sampling and visual observations of adult BFT within Norwegian waters.

Norway conducted dedicated field studies on satellite (PSATs) and conventional tagging from recreational tag and release fishery on BFT in Norway also in 2021. Five fish were tagged with conventional tags between Skagerrak (southern Norway) and 63° north in 2021. The Institute of Marine Research (IMR) in Bergen, Norway, collaborated with ICCAT-GBYP and received five WC PSATs in 2021. All five BFTs were tagged north of 61°N, which is the northernmost e-tagging of BFT in the world (Ferber et al. 2021).

There have also been initial trials of live storage of Atlantic bluefin tuna in Norway both in 2020 and 2021 (Sistiaga et al. 2020; 2021).

Norway puts a lot of effort into obtaining 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) and in the recreational rod and reel fishery for BFT conducted in Norwegian waters. Sampling in Norwegian waters was conducted in August-September 2021. Samples were taken from Norwegian purse seine vessels. Samples have also been taken from bycatches in other fisheries as well as samples from the rod and reel fishery in Norway. Totally 179 large (>100 kg) and 1 juvenile Atlantic bluefin tuna (BFT) were sampled along the coast and in the Norwegian Sea in 2021. A total number of 179 genetic samples, 171 spines (fin rays) and 123 pair of otoliths have been taken from large specimen in 2021, (ICCAT 2022). Because a significant amount of the BFT were sold with heads on in 2021, it was only possible to extract the otoliths from 68% of the fish.

The number of Atlantic bluefin tuna literally catching themselves after penetrating Atlantic salmon farms along the coast of Norway, have been apparent during several years, including in 2021. Several master theses have also been produced recently in Norway related to population genetics, economical aspects of BFT rod and reel fishery and study on food safety and nutrients of BFT in Norwegian waters.

REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	No	2022-09-15		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	No	2022-07-31		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	No	2022-07-31		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	No	2022-07-31		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	No	2022-07-31		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No	2022-07-31		
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No	2022-07-31		
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No	2022-07-31		

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No	2022-07-31		
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	No	2022-07-31	Due to Covid-19 restrictions, Norway did not allow observers on board Norwegian vessels in 2021. Each vessel was required to designate one person as a “Non-ROP” and send a detailed activity report to the Directorate of Fisheries every week as long as the vessel was active in the fishery. The Directorate of Fisheries forwarded these reports to the ROP every week. Based on these reports, Norway has been able to gather enough information to complete the ST09 form.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		Due to Covid-19 restrictions, Norway did not allow observers on board Norwegian vessels in 2021.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		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.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		Norwegian vessels are not authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries or harpoon fisheries in the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT01	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Yes		Norway is not involved in farming of BFT.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		Norway is not involved in farming of BFT.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S: BFT02	Yes		Norway is not involved in farming of BFT.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes		There were no pelagic trawlers, longline vessels > 15 m, baitboats or towing vessels involved in the Norwegian fishery for bluefin tuna in 2021.	
S:BFT05	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Yes		Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for W-BFT.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for W-BFT.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for W-BFT.	
S:BFT09	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	2021-12-01	SCRS/2021/138	
S:TRO01	REDUNDANT. Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards.	Yes		There are no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		There are no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Yes		There are no Norwegian vessels using FADs in ICCAT fisheries.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		There are no Norwegian vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		There are no Norwegian vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		There are no Norwegian vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		There are no Norwegian vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data	Yes		There are no Norwegian vessels using FADs.	
S:TRO09	REDUNDANT. Results of trials on electronic monitoring.	Yes		There are no Norwegian vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna.	
S:ALB01	Catch, size and age at maturity	Yes		Norwegian vessels do not catch Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	Yes		Norwegian vessels do not catch Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	Yes		Norwegian vessels do not catch Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	Yes		Norwegian vessels do not catch Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	Yes		Norwegian vessels do not catch Mediterranean albacore.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		Blue and white marlin and/or roundscale spearfish do not occur in Norwegian waters. Hence, Norwegian vessels do not catch these billfishes neither in a directed fishery or as bycatch in other fisheries	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		Blue and white marlin and/or roundscale spearfish do not occur in Norwegian waters. Hence, Norwegian vessels do not catch these billfishes neither in a directed fishery or as bycatch in other fisheries	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		Blue and white marlin and/or roundscale spearfish do not occur in Norwegian waters. Hence, Norwegian vessels do not catch these billfishes neither in a directed fishery or as bycatch in other fisheries.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		Norway had, for vessels targeting BFT in 2021, no specific plan to improve data collection for sharks on a species specific level. There has been zero bycatch of sharks in the Norwegian ICCAT fisheries.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		Shortfin mako rarely appear in Norwegian waters and no by-catches have been made by Norwegian vessels. Hence, no research has been undertaken by Norway on this species.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	Yes		Norwegian vessels do not target blue sharks. This species is rarely found in our waters, hence, no scientific research has been conducted.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes		Shortfin mako rarely appear in Norwegian waters and no by-catches have been made by Norwegian vessels.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		There has been zero by-catches of sharks, seabirds, turtles or marine mammals by Norwegian vessels targeting BFT.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		The vessels targeting BFT in 2021 had no interaction with sea turtles.	
S:BYC03	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	Yes		The vessels targeting BFT in 2021 had no interaction with seabirds.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		There was no artisanal fishery conducted by Norwegian vessels on ICCAT regulated species in 2021.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		The vessels targeting BFT in 2021 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 has since been regulated as an ordinary fishery.

The 20 March 2009 Norway adopted 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 wilful 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 11 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. Please note section 5 concerning difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures in 2021.

REPORTING SUMMARY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	No	2022-09-14		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	No	2022-09-14		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	No	2022-08-14		2022-08-14
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		There are no Norwegian vessels involved in chartering arrangements with regards to tuna or tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		There are no Norwegian vessels involved in chartering arrangements with regards to tuna or tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes		There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipment of tuna or tuna-like species	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes		There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No	2013-06-27		2014-02-28
M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		Norwegian vessels fishing for BFT do not enter foreign ports		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No	2013-06-27	Subsequently amended when relevant	2022-02-14
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No	2013-06-27		
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		There has been no landing or transshipment of ICCAT managed species by foreign fishing vessels in Norwegian ports	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		There has been no landing or transshipment of ICCAT managed species by foreign fishing vessels in Norwegian ports	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		There has been no landing or transshipment of ICCAT managed species by foreign fishing vessels in Norwegian ports	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		There has been no landing or transshipment of ICCAT managed species by foreign fishing vessels in Norwegian ports	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		Norway has not entered into any bilateral agreement with any CPC regarding inspector exchange programmes to promote compliance with ICCAT management measures	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		Norway has not entered into any access agreement with regards to fishing for tuna or tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		Norway has not entered into any access agreement with regards to fishing for tuna or tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No	2021-08-02		2021-09-29

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No	2015-10-07		
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		<p>Norway has opened up for a very limited recreational fishery. Only teams that were approved for fishing were allowed to participate, and all team leaders were contacted and interviewed to make sure that they possessed the skills necessary for this type of fishery. In addition to this there is a separate crew pool where the people not participating in a team is listed. All the recreational fishers, both the one in the crew pool and the teams, have been placed in groups depending on their skills. Group 1 consists of teamleaders, group 2 of people with a lot of skills - but not enough to become team leaders-, and group 3 of people with fishing skills, but where they don't possess a lot of knowledge, if any, about fishing for bluefin tuna. For security reasons, a group 1 and 2 member, or two group 1 members, must always be on board the vessel while fishing. The teams fill out a google form on every trip they make, and if they catch a bluefin tuna, they are to report to the Norwegian FMC immediately. The teams can only fish one bluefin tuna. When this fish has been caught, their season is over. Of the recreational teams, some teams have been "upgraded" to participate in the tag- and release fishery in accordance with rec 19-04 paragraph 45. These teams are in close contact with the institute of marine research as well. In 2021 41 teams</p>	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					participated in a recreational fishery and 29 of these teams were also allowed to participate in the tag and release fishery. A quota of 4 tonnes were set aside for fish which died during the tagging process, and a quota of 6 tonnes were set aside for fish caught in the recreational fishery.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Yes		Norway has not forwarded information to ICCAT regarding presumed IUU activities, as there has not been any IUU allegations brought against Norwegian vessels.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		There has not been IUU allegations brought against Norwegian vessels.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		There is no relevant information to report regarding the Norwegian import and landing in 2021	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		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.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		There have not been any allegations of non-compliance against any Norwegian vessels.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		Norway does not have information on vessel sightings as referred to in Recommendation XXXX	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		There has not been any report of sightings of Norwegian vessels	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		Norway has not participated in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		Norway has not participated in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		Norway has not participated in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		Norway does not have any vessels on the IUU list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No	2022-05-20	Due to the covid-19 pandemic, Norway did not have any observers on board the purse seine vessels in 2021.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, Norwegian vessels did not carry regional observers in 2021	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		Norwegian vessels have not lost any gear in ICCAT fisheries since this provision came into force	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		Norwegian vessels have not lost any gear in ICCAT-fisheries since this provision came into force	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		Norway has not yet reported on points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		Norway does not have any carrier vessels providing supply services to other vessels involved in ICCAT fisheries	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Yes		No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		Norway does not authorise any trap fishery for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No	2022-02-14		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Yes		No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No	2022-03-01		
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08	Yes		No request for these documents has been made for the current year.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2021	No	2022-07-31		
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No	2022-07-01		2022-08-18
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		Norway does not have any other BFT vessels than catching vessels.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		There are no Norwegian vessels involved in joint fishing operations for BFT	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No	2022-08-01	VMS messages for the Norwegian purse seine vessels fishing for BFT are forwarded to the ICCAT secretariat every hour in the required period.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		The Norwegian BFT vessels were operating in waters under Norwegian jurisdiction only.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Norway does not participate to the Join Inspection Scheme	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Norway does not participate to the Join Inspection Scheme	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Norway does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes		Norway has not designated any port for transshipments, only for landings of bluefin tuna and tuna-like species.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No	2016-02-24	Forwarded 24/2-2016, 27/2, 28/2-2018, 15/2-2019, 21/2-2020	2022-02-15
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No	2022-09-12	1 - the Norwegian fishery had just started when this report was submitted.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		Norwegian vessels do not fish bluefin tuna in the western Atlantic	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		Norway was not fully utilized in 2021, and the Norwegian fishery in 2022 had just started when this report was submitted.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		In 2021 two bluefin tunas less than 30kg/115 cm were caught in a river north in Norway. Such small tunas have not been caught in Norway previous years, and should we catch such small tunas again, Norway will make an effort to tag and release these tunas. The Norwegian Sea-Water regulations do, nevertheless, provide a prohibition against fishing for bluefin tuna less than 30 kg/115cm.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No	2022-09-15		
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No	2009-04-29	Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013 and 29/06/2015.	2015-06-29
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No	2009-04-29		2013-03-22
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No	2009-05-08		
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		Norway did not have a tail tagging scheme in 2021.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		Norway has no information to report regarding such vessels	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No	2022-07-01	Registration of the vessels targeting BFT in 2022 was forwarded to the ICCAT Secretariat in the CP01-form Updated information on exporters, importers, vessel representatives, etc. has subsequently been added directly to the eBCD system at time of changes.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		Norway does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		Norway is not involved in the REM pilot project	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		Norway does not authorise fishing for tropical species	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		Norway does not authorise fishing for tropical species	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ in 2021.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No	2022-03-15		2022-09-15
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No	2009-04-29	Information forwarded to ICCAT 29/04/2009. Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013 and 29/06/2015.	2013-06-29
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		Norwegian vessels do not catch any tropical tuna (BET/YFT/SKJ)	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Yes		Norwegian vessels do not catch any tropical tuna. There are no Norwegian vessels deploying FADs.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes		There are no tropical tunas in Norwegian waters, hence Norwegian vessels do not catch tropical tunas, and there are no plans on establishing/increasing capacity in this fishery.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		Norway does not catch any tropical tuna (BET/YFT/SKJ)	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Norway does not catch any tropical tuna (BET/YFT/SKJ)	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		Norway does not have a quota for bigeye tuna.	
M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		There are no tropical tunas in Norwegian waters, hence this CPC does not take by-catch of tropical tuna		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Yes		Tropical tunas do not occur in Norwegian waters. Hence, Norwegian vessels do not catch these billfishes neither in a directed fishery or as bycatch in other fisheries. As a consequence, there are no established by-catch limits for tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO20	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Yes		There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for tropical tunas in this period.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No	2022-03-15		2022-09-15
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No	2009-04-29	Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013 and 29/06/2015.	2015-06-29
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Yes		Norway does not authorise any of its vessels to catch SWO-MED	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		Norway does not authorise any of its sport/recreational vessels to catch SWO-MED	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		Norway does not have any sport/recreational vessels to operate for SWO-MED in the ICCAT Convention area	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		Norway does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED, and hence has no specific closed period.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		Norway does not operate, nor has plans to operate, a SWO-N fishery	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		Norway has not authorised any of its ports to receive landings or allow transhipment of SWO-MED	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		Norwegian vessels are not authorized to fish for SWO.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		Norway does not tag and has not landed any tagged SWO-MED fish	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Norway does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Norway does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		Norway does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		Norway does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-S	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes		SWO-N is rarely found in Norwegian waters, hence a by-catch limit is not established.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes		SWO-S is not found in Norwegian waters, hence a by-catch limit is not established.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Norway does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		Norway does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		There were not Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for ALB in 2021	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		Norway does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-N	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		Norway does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-S	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		N. ALB is rarely found in Norwegian waters, hence no by-catch limit is established	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		S. ALB is not found in Norwegian waters, hence no by-catch limit is established	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		Norway does not authorise any vessels to catch MED-ALB for sport/recreational fishing	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	No	2021-09-21		
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No	2021-09-15	These species are not found in Norwegian waters. Hence, Norwegian vessels do not catch marlins/SPF for local consumption.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		These species are not found in Norwegian waters. Hence, Norway has no trials on electronic monitoring systems with BIL interactions.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	No	2022-09-15		
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		Shortfin mako rarely appear in Norwegian waters and no by-catches have been made by Norwegian vessels.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	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	No		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.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		There were no by-catches of sea birds in the Norwegian purse seine fishery for BFT in 2021	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		There were no by-catches in the Norwegian fishery for BFT in 2021	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		There is no pilot electronic statistical document system in Norway	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		Norway has no objection to any of the current ICCAT recommendations.	

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Not applicable. Norway has not taken any additional measures to implement ICCAT conservation and management measures not included in Section 3.

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

The Norwegian fishing season in 2021 was heavily affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. The Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries was in close contact with the ICCAT Secretariat due to the gravity of the pandemic, and constantly changing travelling restriction regulations in Norway and the rest of Europe. The Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries made a risk assessment for national inspectors/observers, concluding that they would not be allowed on board vessels. The risk assessment concluded that it would be nearly impossible to keep a sufficient distance between the inspector/observer and the rest of the crew. Consequently, having an inspector or observer on board would increase the risk of transmitting Covid-19 to/from the crew on the vessel, and the severe risk of potential life-threatening outcome. In this risk assessment, travelling to the vessel was also considered a high threat, even if the travelling was within Norway. When it came to an international observer, the risk of catching Covid-19 while travelling to/from the destination was also considered as a high threat.

The Directorate of Fisheries stayed in close contact with the ICCAT Secretariat and the ROP. It was arranged for each vessel to have a designated crew member to take the role as observer and fill out weekly report. These designated crew members participated in a one-day online briefing/training by the ROP, clarifying the procedures and data requirements. The reports from the designated crew members were sent to the Directorate of Fisheries for control, before forwarded to the ROP. The vessels participating in the fishery were monitored electronically by the Norwegian Fisheries Monitoring Centre (FMC), which is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. As long as the vessel was active in the BFT fishery, the vessel sent daily catch report to the FMC through the electronic reporting system. These reports were sent even if the vessel had zero catches. The data from these catch reports were compared to the catch landed in port. Any interruption in the transmission of the electronic logbooks were immediately followed up by the FMC. The Norwegian Coastguard did also have access to the electronic logbooks in real-time and did control the fishing vessels to the extent possible.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF PANAMA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU PANAMA
INFORME ANUAL DE PANAMÁ**

SUMMARY

*En las aguas del Océano Pacífico, Panamá desarrolla el 95% de su actividad pesquera artesanal, y en dicha área geográfica se encuentra el 80% de la población del país. Esto deja por sentado que las actividades pesqueras en el Caribe panameño, Océano Atlántico se desarrollan en un 5% de forma artesanal; pero también cuenta con una importante pesquería en la zona de alta mar, que ha desarrollado a través de su flota de buques con licencia internacional de pesca; que históricamente se ha dirigido a túnidos. La pesca artesanal que se desarrolla en el Caribe panameño, esta sectorizada hacia las zonas de las provincias de Bocas del Toro, Colón y la Comarca Guna Yala con una plataforma continental corta que permite el desarrollo de actividades pesqueras de subsistencia asociadas a los arrecifes, principalmente a la captura de langosta (*Panulirus* sp), pulpo y cangrejo centollo. En cuanto a la pesca de servicio internacional, Panamá mantiene un registro de buques de pesca 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. Actualmente, la flota la conforman por buques cerqueros y buques palangreros pescan Atún aleta amarilla (Yellowfin tuna -*Thunnus albacares*), Patudo (Bigeye tuna - *Thunnus obesus*), Barrilete (Skipjack tuna - *Katsuwonus pelamis*) y especies incidentales. Actualmente, se cuenta con registros y estadísticas sobre los datos de descarga de los productos pesqueros en los puertos nacionales y aquellos que desembarcan en puertos internacionales, a través de la Autoridad Marítima de Panamá (AMP) y la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá (ARAP). Por lo antes expuesto, y siendo Panamá un país comprometido con el cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación de los recursos pesqueros, hacemos entrega el informe anual y científico, así como el reporte de cumplimiento mediante el Sistema Integrado de Gestión en Línea (IOMS) para el 2021.*

RÉSUMÉ

*En las aguas del Océano Pacífico, Panamá desarrolla el 95% de su actividad pesquera artesanal, y en dicha área geográfica se encuentra el 80% de la población del país. Esto deja por sentado que las actividades pesqueras en el Caribe panameño, Océano Atlántico se desarrollan en un 5% de forma artesanal; pero también cuenta con una importante pesquería en la zona de alta mar, que ha desarrollado a través de su flota de buques con licencia internacional de pesca; que históricamente se ha dirigido a túnidos. La pesca artesanal que se desarrolla en el Caribe panameño, esta sectorizada hacia las zonas de las provincias de Bocas del Toro, Colón y la Comarca Guna Yala con una plataforma continental corta que permite el desarrollo de actividades pesqueras de subsistencia asociadas a los arrecifes, principalmente a la captura de langosta (*Panulirus* sp), pulpo y cangrejo centollo. En cuanto a la pesca de servicio internacional, Panamá mantiene un registro de buques de pesca 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. Actualmente, la flota la conforman por buques cerqueros y buques palangreros pescan Atún aleta amarilla (Yellowfin tuna -*Thunnus albacares*), Patudo (Bigeye tuna - *Thunnus obesus*), Barrilete (Skipjack tuna - *Katsuwonus pelamis*) y especies incidentales. Actualmente, se cuenta con registros y estadísticas sobre los datos de descarga de los productos pesqueros en los puertos nacionales y aquellos que desembarcan en puertos internacionales, a través de la Autoridad Marítima de Panamá (AMP) y la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá (ARAP). Por lo antes expuesto, y siendo Panamá un país comprometido con el cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación de los recursos pesqueros, hacemos entrega el informe anual y científico, así como el reporte de cumplimiento mediante el Sistema Integrado de Gestión en Línea (IOMS) para el 2021.*

RESUMEN

*En las aguas del Océano Pacífico, Panamá desarrolla el 95% de su actividad pesquera artesanal, y en dicha área geográfica se encuentra el 80% de la población del país. Esto deja por sentado que las actividades pesqueras en el Caribe panameño, Océano Atlántico se desarrollan en un 5% de forma artesanal; pero también cuenta con una importante pesquería en la zona de alta mar, que ha desarrollado a través de su flota de buques con licencia internacional de pesca; que históricamente se ha dirigido a túnidos. La pesca artesanal que se desarrolla en el Caribe panameño, esta sectorizada hacia las zonas de las provincias de Bocas del Toro, Colón y la Comarca Guna Yala con una plataforma continental corta que permite el desarrollo de actividades pesqueras de subsistencia asociadas a los arrecifes, principalmente a la captura de langosta (*Panulirus sp*), pulpo y cangrejo centollo. En cuanto a la pesca de servicio internacional, Panamá mantiene un registro de buques de pesca 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. Actualmente, la flota la conforman por buques cerqueros y buques palangreros pescan Atún aleta amarilla (Yellowfin tuna -*Thunnus albacares*), Patudo (Bigeye tuna - *Thunnus obesus*), Barrilete (Skipjack tuna - *Katsuwonus pelamis*) y especies incidentales. Actualmente, se cuenta con registros y estadísticas sobre los datos de descarga de los productos pesqueros en los puertos nacionales y aquellos que desembarcan en puertos internacionales, a través de la Autoridad Marítima de Panamá (AMP) y la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá (ARAP). Por lo antes expuesto, y siendo Panamá un país comprometido con el cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación de los recursos pesqueros, hacemos entrega el informe anual y científico, así como el reporte de cumplimiento mediante el Sistema Integrado de Gestión en Línea (IOMS) para el 2021.*

Parte I (información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

En las aguas del Océano Pacífico, Panamá desarrolla el 95% de su actividad pesquera artesanal, y en dicha área geográfica se encuentra el 80% de la población del país. Esto deja por sentado que las actividades pesqueras en el Caribe panameño, Océano Atlántico se desarrollan en un 5% de forma artesanal; pero también cuenta con una importante pesquería en la zona de alta mar, que ha desarrollado a través de su flota de buques con licencia internacional de pesca; que históricamente se ha dirigido a túnidos.

Flota nacional de servicio interior

La pesca artesanal que se desarrolla en el Caribe panameño esta sectorizada hacia las zonas de las provincias de Bocas del Toro, Colón y la Comarca Guna Yala (Archipiélago de San Blas); con una plataforma continental corta que permite el desarrollo de actividades pesqueras de subsistencia asociadas a los arrecifes, principalmente a la captura de langosta (*Panulirus argus*), pulpo y cangrejo centollo. De estas especies la más importante es la pesca de la langosta (*Panulirus argus*), 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 y controles de tallas para algunas de estas especies.

Con relación a la pesca deportiva en el Caribe se realiza en las provincias de 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, habiéndose adoptado una normativa nacional que prohíbe la comercialización de esta especie si es capturada en aguas nacionales.

Flota de servicio internacional

Panamá, mantiene registros de naves de pesca 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 pesca. Actualmente, la flota la conforman por buques cerqueros y buques palangreros pescan Atún aleta amarilla (Yellowfin tuna-*Thunnus albacares*), Patudo (Bigeye tuna- *Thunnus obesus*), Barrilete (Skipjack tuna-*Katsuwonus pelamis*) y especies incidentales.

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 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, y se prohíbe la pesca en el Mediterráneo, la pesca dirigida a la captura de atún rojo y atún blanco del Norte o del Sur en el Atlántico.

Para el año de 1998, 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 forma parte del pre-requisito para obtener la licencia de pesca. El sistema de monitoreo satelital (VMS) instalado a bordo, trata de un sistema de vigilancia de embarcaciones (VMS) que utiliza Panamá, tanto en los buques de bandera panameña que pescan en el Atlántico, como en todas las naves de pesca y relacionadas a la pesca de licencia internacional. Es oportuno recalcar que, en el caso de estas naves de pesca, el tamaño de la eslora no exige del cumplimiento de la norma.

Por otro lado, desde el 2002 Panamá prohíbe, en marco de las medidas de cumplimiento emanadas por la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas en 1999, el uso de redes de enmalle y/o deriva a todas las naves de pesca industrial de servicio interior e internacional con bandera panameña. También, en concordancia con estos instrumentos internacionales, se adoptan los programas para el control de la pesca ilegal por parte de la Unión Europea y otras organizaciones regionales de ordenación pesqueras (OROP), 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.

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 y Gente de Mar, que en conjunto con la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá (ARAP) recopilan los datos de descarga de los productos pesqueros en los puertos a nivel nacionales y de aquellos buques que desembarcan en puertos internacionales.

ARAP mantiene comunicación estrecha con puertos extranjeros, empresas representantes de los buques y observadores a bordo, para obtener la estadística procedente de los cuadernos de pesca, programa de observadores a bordo y certificados de captura de los buques que pescan en aguas distantes del Atlántico.

La Dirección General de Investigación y Desarrollo de la ARAP, actualmente es la encargada de revisar y analizar los datos de capturas de las especies de túnidos tropicales procedente de la zona económica exclusiva y en conjunto con la Dirección General de Inspección, Vigilancia y Control verifica las capturas realizadas en aguas internacionales de los buques nacionales. A través de los datos contenidos en la plataforma de la Autoridad Nacional de Aduanas, estas direcciones dan seguimiento a las exportaciones, importación de los productos pesqueros tanto de los buques que pescan en aguas nacionales como las internacionales.

La ARAP da seguimiento a los datos biométricos obtenidos de los programas de observadores a bordo de las especies explotadas, en agua distantes, que son importantes como apoyo al desarrollo pesquero del país.

Para el 2022, la Autoridad trabaja en la sistematización de los procesos mediante una plataforma de desembarque y bitácoras de pesca, para gestionar y obtener los datos de captura y desembarque por especie y zonas de pesca procedentes de las operaciones de pesca de la flota cerquera y palangrera que pescan en las aguas de servicio internacional, con la finalidad de vigilar y hacer cumplir las normas domésticas y las normas en los Organismos Regionales de Pesca.

Investigaciones

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.

Programa de observadores a bordo

Panamá cuenta con una flota cerquera compuesta por 6 buques internaciones de bandera panameña autorizados para la pesca de túnidos tropicales en la región del Océano Atlántico (4 con pesca activa). Estos buques están clasificados dentro de las clases en [40,50[, [60,70[y >70 m de LOA. El programa de observadores a bordos de buques de cerco es aplicado a los buques de cerco de clase >70 m de LOA. Para el 2021 se cubrió un total de 108 lances, 61 sobre FAD y 47 sobre FSC, realizados durante los meses de enero-abril y noviembre-diciembre. Se reportó la liberación de 6826 individuos de especies no objetivos, 1536 descartados muertos y 5290 vivos, según la plantilla ST09.

Existe un programa de recolección, revisión, seguimiento y análisis de datos de pesca proveniente de los buques de pesca internacional, específicamente encargados de las Tareas 1 y 2 de ICCAT. Son utilizados los datos de los cuadernos de pesca y del programa de observadores a bordo, para estimar la captura de especies capturadas y descartadas. Así mismo para estimar la cobertura del programa de observadores y sus posteriores estimaciones los descartes de la captura incidental.

Características de la flota de Tarea 1 - Número de buques pesqueros por clases de tamaño, arte y pabellón. Para el periodo de evaluación, la flota de palangre está conformada por un total de 34 buques y está clasificada de la siguiente manera: 12 buques clase LOA<20 m y 22 buques clase 20 m <= LOA < 30 m. La flota de cerco está conformada por 4 buques activos y clasificada por: 3 buques >70 de LOA y 1 buque de 40 m LOA.

Estadísticas de captura de Tarea 1 - Captura anual nominal de túnidos, especies afines y tiburones por región, pabellón y especie y, cuando sea posible, por ZEE y alta mar. Para la flota de cerco se reportó para las especies objetivos capturas nominales de 1 051 000 kg para el listado, 5 000 kg de Atún aleta amarilla, 898 kg de peto y 5 000 kg de atún patudo patudo.

En el caso de las especies afines y tiburones para esta flota se reportó una captura de 6 444 kg, descartadas en su totalidad. De las cuales 5 724 kg fueron descartes vivos y 720 kg descartes muertos. Entre los grupos de especies descartadas se encontraron las Agujas, marlines, peces velas, escualos diversos y pastinacas. En la flota de palangre se reportó una captura nominal total de 2 089 259 kg, repartidos en 200 114 kg para el atún blanco, 1 304 248 kg de atún aleta amarilla, 219 466 kg de patudo, 1997 834 kg pez vela del atlántico, 83 846 kg de tiburón azul, 48 975 kg peto y 34 776 kg de escolar clavo.

Estadísticas de captura y esfuerzo de Tarea 2. Para la flota de palangre el esfuerzo fue 6 294 130 anzuelos colocados en el 2021 y para la flota de cerco fue de 246 lances observados.

En base a las directrices del año 2022 para preparación de los informes anuales (Ref: 12-13 de ICCAT) los datos de las tablas resumen de requisitos científicos se ha introducido directamente en el sistema Integrado de Gestión en Línea (IOMS) de ICCAT. Enviado 2022/09/13.

RESUMEN DE LA COMUNICACIÓN EXIGENCIAS CIENTÍFICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	No	2022-09-13	2022/09/13	
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	No	2022-08-05		
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	No	2022-08-05		2022-10-21
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	No	2022-08-05		2022-10-21
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	No	2022-08-05		2022-10-21
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	No	2022-08-05		2022-10-21
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de mercado científico (inventarios)	Sí		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	Sí		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:GEN09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	Sí		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos	No	2022-08-05		2022-10-21
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	No	2022-08-04		
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	Sí		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:GEN13	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	Sí		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:BFT01	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de ejemplares sacrificados en granjas (BFT)	Sí		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:BFT02	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas (resultado de datos brutos de BFT) O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	Sí		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas (informes resumidos de atún rojo en el momento de introducción en jaulas)	Sí		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	Sí		No se efectúa dicha actividad	
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre W_BFT que se van a emprender	Sí		No se efectúa dicha actividad	
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	Sí		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	Sí		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	Sí		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:TRO01	REDUNDANTE. Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ, incluidos descartes	No	2022-08-05	Datos enviado mediante formulario ST01 y ST02.	

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	No	2022-02-09		
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales) (mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, tipo de DCP, etc.)	No	2022-08-05		
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	No	2022-08-05		
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	No	2022-08-05		
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	Sí		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	No	2022-10-21		
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances en DPC	No	2021-10-07		
S:TRO09	REDUNDANTE. Resultados de los ensayos del seguimiento electrónico	Sí		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:ALB01	Edad de madurez	Sí		N/A	
S:ALB02	Hábitat	Sí		N/A	
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura	Sí		NA	
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE	Sí		N/A	
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas	Sí		N/A	
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	Sí		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	Sí		La regulación domestica no permite la captura, posesión o comercialización de picudos. Estos son exclusivos para la pesca deportiva en modalidad de captura y liberación.	
S:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos del seguimiento electrónico para BIL	Sí		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	Sí		Se esta reportando la información en las tarea 1 y 2.	
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	Sí		NO se reportaron capturas, ni liberación para esta especie.	
S:SHK03	Información sobre tintorera	No	2022-08-05		
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos	Sí		NO se reportaron capturas, ni liberación para esta especie.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No	2022-09-10		
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No	2022-08-05	Se informa mediante la planilla ST09.	
S:BYC03	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	2022-08-05	Se informa mediante la planilla ST09.	
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	Sí		La captura artesanal que representa aproximadamente el 5% en el Caribe se dedica a la pesca de supervivencia para la captura de langosta y moluscos.	
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	No	2022-09-13	Incluidas en la sección 3 del informe anual.	

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

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).

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. 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 abordo un sistema de verificación de monitoreo satelital (VMS).

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.

Para el 2008, mediante Decreto Ejecutivo No. 17 de 30 de junio de 2008, se hace extensiva la obligación a todas las naves de pesca mayores de 6 TRB, norma que entró a regir en el año 2009. Hoy, la instalación y uso de VMS es un pre-requisito para obtener la licencia de pesca. También, 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 ese momento 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.

La Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá, a través de la Resolución ADM/ARAP N° 100 del 11 de diciembre de 2019, adopta las Directrices Voluntarias para la actuación del Estado de Pabellón, las normas para prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada. 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.

Mediante Resolución ADM / ARAP N° 059 del 7 de octubre de 2019, se creó el Comité Técnico de Cumplimiento de la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá y se adoptó su reglamento de aplicación.

Mediante la Resolución ADM/ARAP N° 002 de 7 de enero de 2020, se adopta el plan nacional de inspección y control basado en el riesgo para todos los buques pesqueros de bandera nacional, incluyendo el suministro de productos pesqueros a las plantas de transformación. Además, crea la Unidad de Control y Seguimiento, que incluye herramientas sistemáticas para prevenir la pesca INDNR y proporciona alertas de las actividades realizadas por los buques panameños.

Adicionalmente, con el objetivo de evitar el ingreso de naves y armadores o personas relacionadas a prácticas de pesca INDNR, Panamá publicó la Resolución N° ADM/ARAP-003 de 13 de enero de 2021, por la cual se adopta el documento titulado “Manual de Procedimientos para la expedición de la carta de no objeción para el registro de buques ante la Autoridad Marítima de Panamá (AMP), 2021”, el cual actualmente se encuentra en revisión con el fin de mejorar los controles de registro de embarcaciones que puedan colocar en riesgo la posición de Panamá frente a la cero tolerancia contra la pesca ilegal.

La ARAP adoptó la lista oficial de buques identificados como INDNR, que ha sido refrendada por la Autoridad Marítima de Panamá, emitiendo un comunicado por parte de la Dirección General de Marina Mercante, a través de Circular Técnica, además que, la incorporación a la ventanilla única denominada VUMPA y la comunicación a través de Circular Técnica por parte de la Dirección General de Puertos de la AMP. Estas comunicaciones son enviadas a todos los usuarios de la industria marítima auxiliar.

Actualmente, se ha reforzado la cooperación entre agencias e instituciones con la firma de acuerdos de cooperación con la Autoridad Marítima de Panamá, Global Fishing Watch, la Cámara Marítima, entre otros, para garantizar la aplicación integral y coherente del acuerdo de medidas del Estado rector del puerto de la FAO. Se creó la Dirección de Asuntos Pesqueros Internacionales en la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá, velando porque las embarcaciones cumplan con las medidas de conservación y manejo, de acuerdo a las medidas de las recomendaciones y resoluciones aplicables en cada organismo en coordinación con la AMP.

Finalmente, Panamá promulgó su nueva ley general de pesca No. 204 de 23 de marzo de 2021, con el fin de robustecer y actualizar el marco legal que abriga las actividades relacionadas a la pesca y acuicultura de todos los nacionales independientemente de que participen en el servicio interior o internacional y promulga la Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 049 del 5 de octubre de 2021, que adopta de forma doméstica, todas las Recomendaciones ICCAT vigentes hasta ese momento.

La ley No. 204 de 23 de marzo de 2021 permite que Panamá tome las acciones y medidas internas necesarias en cumplimiento con el párrafo 5 de la Rec. 21-14, incluyendo las acciones sancionatorias y punitivas, de conformidad con la legislación nacional lo cual ha sido divulgado, y consideraciones más profundas están siendo desarrolladas en la reglamentación de dicha ley, abarcando a los GBP de Panamá incluidos en el registro de ICCAT con el fin de mejorar el cumplimiento por parte de dichos buques de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT.

Por ende, Panamá solo autoriza a las GBP capacitadas para cumplir con los requisitos y responsabilidades establecidos con arreglo al Convenio y las medidas de conservación y ordenación para operar en la zona del Convenio, incluyendo la permanencia a bordo de los certificados válidos del registro del buque y una autorización válida para pescar y/o transbordar; según sea el caso.

En base a la Resolución N° ADM/ARAP-003, Panamá se asegurará de que los GBP incluidos en el registro de ICCAT no tengan antecedentes de pesca INDNR o, si los tienen, asegurarse de que los nuevos armadores proporcionen pruebas suficientes que demuestran que los anteriores armadores y operadores no se benefician, ni tienen interés legal o financiero alguno en dichos buques y que no ejercen ningún tipo de control sobre los mismos, o bien que, teniendo en cuenta todos los hechos pertinentes, por lo tanto que los GBP no realizan ni están asociados con actividades de pesca IUU, siendo ciudadanos o entidades legales situadas en el territorio de las CPC del pabellón, de tal modo que se puedan emprender actividades de control o acciones punitivas.

En cuanto a la recomendación Rec.11-08, 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.

Por otro lado, las directrices de comunicación en base a información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación, correspondientes a M:GEN17, Panamá no ha concretado acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales relativos a un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñados para promover la cooperación, sin embargo, se han firmado memorandos de entendimiento con algunas CPC con la finalidad de llevar a cabo un intercambio de información más adecuado. También, se comunica lo concerniente al cumplimiento sobre técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo (GEN23) que esta CPC no cuenta con pesquerías deportivas o de recreo en la zona del Convenio ICCAT.

Lo relacionado con informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm (BTF025) indicamos que, a efectos de la recomendación Res-17-06, Panamá no autoriza buques de captura de atún rojo en el Atlántico, ni en el Mediterráneo. En este sentido, 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.

En cuanto a las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente solicitadas en el M: BYC03 para el cumplimiento del párrafo 1e Recomendación 11-10 y S:BYC05 sobre: Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente, hacemos referencia a 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; la 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”.

RESUMEN DE LA COMUNICACIÓN EXIGENCIAS DE CUMPLIMIENTO

Grupo	N° Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	No	2022-09-13		
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	No	2022-09-13		

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	No	2022-09-14		
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	Sí		No aplica. Panamá no ha fletado ningún buque.	
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	Sí		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	No	2022-09-08		
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	No	2022-09-08		
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No		El CPC autoriza a cada buque a enviar la plantilla de declaración de transbordo una vez culminada la actividad en un plazo de 24 horas.	
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No		Panamá actualiza recurrentemente a la secretaria la información de buques de transportes autorizados, ya sean nuevos, renovaciones o modificaciones bajo la plantilla CP01.	
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	Sí		Para el año 2021 no hay reporte de transbordo de buques GPP en alta mar.	
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No	2022-08-16		
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	No	2022-08-16		
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No	2022-08-16		
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No	2022-08-16		

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	Sí		N/A. No se ha denegado el uso de puertos.	
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	Sí		no contamos con caso de infracción en inspección a buques de pabellón extranjeros para el period.	
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	Sí		No hay hallazgos de incumplimiento.	
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	Sí		No hay supuestas infracciones.	
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	Sí		No se han hecho acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñados para promover la cooperación, sin embargo, se han firmado memorandos de entendimiento con algunas CPC con la finalidad de llevar a cabo un intercambio de información más adecuado.	
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	Sí		N/A. No hay acuerdos de acceso y cambios.	
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	Sí		N/A. No hay acuerdos de acceso y cambios.	
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	No		Panamá actualiza recurrentemente a la secretaria la información de buques mayores de 20m o superior, bajo la plantilla CP01.	
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	No	2022-09-13	Incluido en el informe anual parte II.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	Sí		Esta CPC no cuenta con pesquerías deportivas o de recreo en la zona del Convenio ICCAT.	
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene información que comunicar sobre supuestas actividades IUU.	
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene información que comunicar sobre supuestas actividades IUU.	
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.	
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No	2022-09-10	Respuesta a carta de cumplimiento.	
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No	2022-09-10	Respuesta a carta de cumplimiento.	
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	Sí		No se reportó avistamiento de buques.	
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	Sí		No se reportó avistamiento de buques.	
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	Sí		N/A	
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	Sí		N/A. Panamá no participa en el programa.	
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	Sí		N/A. Panamá no participa en el programa.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	Sí		N/A. No se presentó solicitud.	
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	No	2021-01-04		
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	Sí		N/A. No hay activación del EAP.	
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	Sí		N/A. No hay reporte de artes de pesca perdidos o recuperados.	
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	Sí		N/A. No hay reporte de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados.	
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	Sí		No se envió.	
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	No	2022-03-25		
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas/Declaración	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT05	Almadras de atún rojo	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría (y revisión sin procede)	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 21-08	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo de 2021	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	No		Panamá actualiza recurrentemente a la secretaria la información de buques que trasportan atún rojo, bajo la plantilla CP01, 15 días antes del comienzo de la actividad pesquera.	
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	No		La CPC de acuerdo a las recomendaciones enmarcadas establece la regulación de envío de datos VMS cada hora a la comisión de pesca mediante formato NAF.	
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	Sí		Panamá no cuenta con buques que captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	Sí		Panamá no cuenta con buques que captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	Sí		Panamá no cuenta con buques que captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	Sí		Panamá no cuenta con buques que captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	Sí		Panamá no cuenta con buques que captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT32	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	Sí		N/A. No se cuenta con captura de atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	Sí		En el programa eBCD solo se registran los datos relacionados a buques de actividades relacionadas o de apoyo a esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	Sí		Esta CPC no está involucrado en el proyecto piloto de REM.	
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No		Panamá actualiza recurrentemente a la secretaria la información de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes, bajo la plantilla CP01 cuando es requerido una actualización del registro nacional.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	No	2022-08-05		
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	Sí		N/A. No hay investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas.	
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí		Esta CPC no importa ni reexporta patudo.	
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No	2022-06-23		
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	No	2022-10-11		
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S25).	No	2022-02-09		
	M:TRO11	Declaración/plan de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	No	2022-02-09		
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No	2022-10-11		
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	Sí		No llegó al 80%.	
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	Sí		Esta CPC no alcanzó su límite de captura.	
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	Sí		Esta CPC no realiza captura fortuita de túnidos tropicales.	
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la TRO 2017	No	2022-07-02		
	M:TRO20	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico	Sí		No se ha realizado.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí		No hubo de importación de pez espada.	
	M:SWO02	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No	2022-06-23		
	M:SWO03	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO04	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques deportivos/recreativos a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO05	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	Sí		Esta CPC no concede permisos a buques de arpón o palangreros para capturar stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO06	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	Sí		Esta CPC no opera, ni tiene planes para operar, ninguna pesquería dirigida al pez espada del Mediterráneo y, por tanto, no tiene un periodo de veda específico.	
	M:SWO07	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	Sí		Esta CPC no opera, ni tiene planes para operar, una pesquería dirigida al pez espada del norte.	
	M:SWO10	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza que en sus puertos se realicen desembarques o transbordos de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO11	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo que comunicar.	
	M:SWO12	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	Sí		Esta CPC no marca pez espada del Mediterráneo ni ha desembarcado ningún ejemplar marcado.	
	M:SWO13	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el pez espada del Mediterráneo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SWO14	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO15	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques de 20 m o más a capturar pez espada del norte.	
	M:SWO16	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques de 20 m o más a capturar pez espada del sur.	
	M:SWO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene capturas fortuitas de pez espada del norte a bordo.	
	M:SWO18	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene capturas fortuitas de pez espada del norte a bordo.	
	M:SWO19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no opera, ni tiene planes para operar, ninguna pesquería dirigida al pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques de 20 m o más a capturar atún blanco del norte.	
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques de 20 m o más a capturar atún blanco del sur.	
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No	2022-09-14	Datos fueron suministrados con el CP13 COC.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No	2022-09-14	Datos fueron suministrados con el CP13 COC.	
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques deportivos/recreativos a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11.	No	2021-10-27		
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No		N/A. No se emitieron exenciones para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF.	
	M:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	Sí		No hay ensayo de seguimiento electrónico para BIL.	
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	No	2022-09-10		
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso Atlántico norte	Sí		NA. No hay desembarque.	
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	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	No		Mediante Decreto Ejecutivo No. 160 de 2013, se establecieron medidas que se encuentran vinculadas a la Rec. 10-09, párr. 1, 2 y 7, tal y como fue enmendada por la Rec. 13-11 y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de la FAO.	
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No	2017-09-12	El Decreto Ejecutivo N°126 de 12 de septiembre de 2017, se regula las licencias de palangre que incluye medidas de mitigación para las aves. Adicionalmente fue adoptada la Res. ADM/ARAP N°039 de 12	2022-07-21

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
					de julio de 2022, que adopta el documento titulado "Plan Nacional para reducir las capturas incidentales de aves marinas, 2022 de la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá, la cual salió en GO: 29583 el jueves 21 de julio de 2022.	
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No	2022-09-14	Incluidas en la sección 3 del informe anual.	
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	Sí		Esta CPC no ha implementado un sistema piloto de documento estadístico electrónico.	
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	Sí		N/A. No hay objeciones a la Recs. de ICCAT.	

Sección 4: Implementación de otras medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

Panamá como país, a través de la ARAP, competente en ejercer acciones de Seguimiento, Control y Vigilancia, cuenta con un Centro de Control y Seguimiento Pesquero con aplicaciones tecnológicas propias para la vigilancia de los buques de pesca, lo que se ha extendido a un seguimiento en conjunto con la Autoridad Marítima de Panamá con quienes permanece un constante intercambio de información en base a las actividades propias del seguimiento a la flota de pesca internacional. Los buques de pesca 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.

Panamá ha incrementado la gestión de control de la flota, que establece la obligación de obtener una licencia de pesca para los buques pesqueros en alta mar o ZEE de otros Estados, con un Sistema de Seguimiento de Buques (VMS) como obligatorio para todos los buques pesqueros y buques pesqueros de apoyo. La Autoridad Marítima de Panamá lleva a cabo la diligencia debida para garantizar que los registros que se pretenden inscribir en el registro no están vinculados a actividades INDNR / IUU.

La ARAP con su Comité Técnico de Cumplimiento lleva a cabo una revisión de los estándares de cumplimiento de bandera que vaya cónsono con las medidas de ordenación, no solo de la ICCAT, si no de todas las OROP donde la flota pesquera panameña de servicio internacional tiene presencia o realiza operaciones, incluyendo las relacionadas a la obligación en materia de comunicación de las pesquerías 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 1 y 2 reflejando que siempre se ha respetado lo que establecen las medidas de ordenación y conservación de la Comisión.

Resolución ADM-ARAP N° 015 del 2019 sobre observadores científicos. Por medio de este instrumento legal, la ARAP tiene atribuciones para incluir a bordo de los buques de pesca, observadores a bordo propios y/o autorizados mediante programas de observadores. Esta disposición es de obligatorio cumplimiento con respecto a los buques nacionales de servicio interior e internacional cuando la Autoridad lo solicite, a fin de dar cumplimiento a las normativas e investigaciones existentes para la conservación y ordenación de los recursos pesqueros. El Estado panameño a través de la ARAP autoriza a los programas de observadores a bordo y organización que capaciten y certifiquen observadores a bordo, con la finalidad de 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.

En referencia a la Recomendación ICCAT 11-15, la Autoridad trabaja en la sistematización de los procesos mediante una plataforma de desembarque y bitácoras de pesca, para gestionar y obtener los datos de captura y desembarque por especie y zonas de pesca procedentes de las operaciones de pesca de la flota cerquera y palangrera que pescan en las aguas de servicio internacional, con la finalidad de vigilar y hacer cumplir las normas domésticas y las normas en los Organismos Regionales de Pesca.

Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

De forma responsable, Panamá mediante la implementación de la resolución ADM/ARAP No. 049 del 5 de octubre de 2021, adoptó de forma doméstica, todas las Recomendaciones ICCAT vigentes.

Implementación doméstica

Panamá cuenta con un listado resumido de aquellas regulaciones domésticas que ayudan en la implementación de las medidas de ordenación y conservación adoptadas por la Comisión, las cuales refuerzan las acciones de Panamá en contribución con las Recomendaciones.

- Ley No. 204 de 18 de marzo de 2021, que regula la pesca, la acuicultura y actividades conexas en la República de Panamá
- Ley No. 44 del 23 de noviembre de 2006, que crea la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá, unifica las distintas competencias de los recursos acuáticos, acuicultura y actividades relacionadas a la pesca y se dicta otras disposiciones.
- Ley No. 7 de 10 de febrero de 1998, que crea la Autoridad Marítima de Panamá, con distintas competencias de la administración pública y dicta otras disposiciones.
- Decreto Ejecutivo No. 96 de 12 de noviembre de 2009, que crea la Comisión Interinstitucional para prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca INDNR sobre buques de pesca dedicados a la captura, transporte y trasbordo de recursos acuáticos, así como los buques que apoyan la pesca, como un cuerpo asesor y consultivo especializado en todos los asuntos relacionados a políticas y medidas sobre la pesca INDNR de buques registrados en la Marina Mercante de Panamá.
- Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 059 de 7 de octubre de 2019, que crea el Comité Técnico de Cumplimiento de la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá para asegurar el cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación de las OROP y normas domésticas.
- Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 100 de 11 de diciembre de 2019, que adopta las guías voluntarias para la actuación del Estado de Pabellón destinadas a prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca INDNR de la FAO.

- Decreto Ejecutivo No. 131 de 14 de abril de 202, que establece y regula las licencias de captura y actividades relacionadas a la pesca a buques de bandera panameña de servicio internacional y dicta otras disposiciones para prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca INDNR.

Seguimiento, control y vigilancia

- Decreto Ejecutivo No. 98-A de 17 de noviembre de 2009, por el cual se aprueba el Plan de Acción Nacional para prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca INDNR.
- Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 003 de 18 de noviembre de 2009, por el cual se adopta el Código de Conducta para la pesca responsable de la FAO y sus anexos, así como también se adopta el plan de acción internacional para prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca INDNR.
- Ley No. 43 de 14 de septiembre de 2016, por el cual se aprueba el Acuerdo sobre Medidas del Estado Rector del Puerto de la FAO, para prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca INDNR.
- Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 002 de 7 de enero de 2020, por el cual se aprueba el plan de inspección y control en base a riesgo de la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá.
- Decreto Ejecutivo No. 161 de 6 de junio 2013, que establece los mecanismos de inspección, vigilancia y control a los buques de pesca bajo pabellón nacional de servicio internacional.
- Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 105 de 23 de diciembre de 2019, por el cual se dispone la realización de inspecciones a bordo de la flota pesquera de servicio nacional e internacional panameña.

Sección 5: Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

1. Al trabajarse sobre un documento en inglés, el entendimiento de la traducción en español de las recomendaciones genera cierto nivel de interpretación sobre las regulaciones de las acciones de las CPC.
2. Incompatibilidad de término entre el cierre de la plataforma al 15 de septiembre, cuando hay medidas de cumplimiento pueden estregarse posteriormente. Ejemplo: 1 de octubre.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF PHILIPPINES
RAPPORT ANNUEL DES PHILIPPINES
INFORME ANUAL DE FILIPINAS**

SUMMARY

The Philippines had been strengthening its data collection system to address the conservation and management issues of highly migratory fish stocks, as evidenced by its involvement in the data collection project funded by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC). Although the Philippines has remained inactive in the Convention Area of the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) from the year 2015 to the present, it still supports the ICCAT statistical programme for bluefin, bigeye, and swordfish and provides financial support to the ICCAT Regional Observer Programme. The Philippines as a member of ICCAT continues its strong commitment to the effective management, conservation, and sustainable use of highly migratory fish stocks in the ICCAT Convention area.

RÉSUMÉ

Les Philippines ont renforcé leur système de collecte de données pour traiter les questions de conservation et de gestion des stocks de poissons grands migrateurs, comme en témoigne leur participation au projet de collecte de données financé par la Commission des pêches du Pacifique occidental et central (WCPFC). Bien que les Philippines soient restées inactives dans la zone de la Convention de la Commission internationale pour la Conservation des Thonidés de l'Atlantique (ICCAT) de 2015 à aujourd'hui, elles soutiennent toujours le programme statistique de l'ICCAT pour le thon rouge, le thon obèse et l'espadon, et apportent un soutien financier au programme régional d'observateurs de l'ICCAT. En tant que membre de l'ICCAT, les Philippines maintiennent leur engagement ferme en faveur de la gestion efficace, de la conservation et de l'utilisation durable des stocks de poissons grands migrateurs dans la zone de la convention de l'ICCAT.

RESUMEN

Filipinas ha estado reforzando el sistema de recopilación de datos para abordar las cuestiones de conservación y ordenación de stocks de peces altamente migratorios tal y como se evidencia por su participación en un proyecto de recopilación de datos financiado por la Comisión Pesquera del Pacífico central y occidental (WCPFC). Aunque Filipinas ha permanecido inactiva en la zona del Convenio de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (ICCAT) desde 2015 hasta la actualidad, sigue apoyando el programa estadístico de ICCAT para el atún rojo, el patudo y el pez espada, y sigue proporcionando apoyo financiero al Programa regional de observadores de ICCAT. Filipinas, en su calidad de miembro de ICCAT, mantiene su firme compromiso de fomentar la ordenación eficaz, la conservación y el uso sostenible de los stocks de peces altamente migratorios en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The Philippines is still one of the top fish-producing countries in the world. Over 2.1 million Filipinos depend on the fishing industry for their livelihood. The Philippines is also considered a major tuna producer in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO). The fishing industry's contribution to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2021 was 1.3% (*Philippine Fisheries Profile, 2020, Philippine Statistics Authority 2022*).

In 2021, the foreign trade performance of the fishery industry gave a net surplus of 320 million dollars. Tuna remained the top export commodity with a collective volume of 94,752MT for fresh/chilled/frozen, smoked/dried, and canned tuna products valued at US \$384 million. Canned tuna, though, constitutes the bulk of tuna products being exported. In general, tuna exports decreased by 30% in terms of volume and decreased slightly by 21% in terms of value (*Philippine Statistics Authority, 2022*).

Chilled/frozen fish comprised the bulk of the total import in terms of value. Tuna, mackerel, and cuttlefish are the major import fish commodities in 2021. Tuna has the largest import share of 39% with an import value of US \$251million. Other fishery imports include mackerel, 9%, and cuttlefish, 1% (*Philippine Statistics Authority, 2022*).

Tunas are being caught by a variety of gears such as purse seine and ring net, aside from long line, hook, and line and handline. In the ICCAT area, only longline is being used as gear for catching tunas. However, for the past several years, the Philippines did not have any active nor authorized fishing vessels in the ICCAT Convention area.

Section 2: Research and statistics

The statistics for tuna in the Philippines are gathered by the Philippine Statistics Authority. Notwithstanding, the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources conducts an annual review of its tuna statistics together with the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission to obtain more appropriate statistics for the Science Committee, as the reportorial system for PSA is a little different from that of the Tuna RFMOs. In view of the provisions of the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998, Philippine fishing vessels are required to submit fish caught reports every month and failure to do so will mean the suspension or non-renewal of their Commercial Fishing Vessel and Gear License (CFVGL). Moreover, landing surveys are conducted in major landing sites in the country by enumerators under our National Stock Assessment Program (NSAP). The Philippines is also involved in the Philippines Data Collection Project (PDCP) of the Western and Central Pacific Tuna Commission (WCPFC) which aims to strengthen the data collection system to address the conservation and management issues of highly migratory fish stocks by setting a standard data collection and verification for the tuna fisheries in the region. Every May of every year, there is a joint Philippines/WCPFC Annual Tuna Fisheries Catch Estimates Review Workshop. The system utilized in this activity is the same that is applied for all other tuna RFMO data. Tuna catch data from other RFMOs are periodically submitted.

The Philippines is also a participant in the Regional Observer Program of ICCAT to monitor the transshipment of catches on the high seas and is contributing a sizable amount to its implementation.

REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	No	2022-09-15	Confirmation of "0" catches for the calendar year 2021.	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	No	2022-08-15	Confirmation of "0" catches for the calendar year 2021.	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	No	2022-08-15	Confirmation of "0" catches for the calendar year 2021.	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	No	2022-08-15	Confirmation of "0" catches for the calendar year 2021.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	No	2022-08-15	Confirmation of "0" catches for the calendar year 2021.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No	2022-08-15	Confirmation of "0" catches for the calendar year 2021.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	No	2022-08-15	The Philippine-flagged vessels are required to have an observer when fishing in distant waters/high seas.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2014 to present.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2014 to present.	
S:BFT01	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	No	2022-08-15	Confirmation of "0" catches for the calendar year 2021.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2014 to present.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S: BFT02	No	2022-08-15	Confirmation of "0" catches for the calendar year 2021.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No	2022-08-15	The Philippine-flagged vessels are required to have an observer when fishing in distant waters/high seas.	
S:BFT05	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not implement cooperative research programs on W-BFT.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:BFT09	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	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No	2022-08-15	The Philippines has no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT Area of Convention.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	No	2022-08-15	The Philippines has no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT Area of Convention.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No	2022-08-15	The Philippines has no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT Area of Convention.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No	2022-08-15	The Philippines has no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT Area of Convention.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management. The Philippines does not implement EMS.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No	2022-08-15	The Philippines has no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT Area of Convention.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not deploy FAD in the ICCAT Area of Convention.	
S:ALB01	Catch, size and age at maturity	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management. The Philippines does not implement EMS.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management. The Philippines does not implement EMS.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management. The Philippines does not implement EMS.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management. The Philippines does not implement EMS.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management. The Philippines does not implement EMS.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management. The Philippines does not implement EMS.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
S:BYC03	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	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	

Part II (Management implementation)

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

Through the amended Philippine Fisheries Code (Republic Act Number 8550), the Philippines continue to implement relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures as well as Philippine fisheries laws and regulations. The amendments of the Philippine Fisheries Code (Republic Act Number 8550) are for the purpose of elevating the level of penalties to reflect more current international levels of sanctions and new developments which are consistent with our international commitments. These would mean the application of the Port State Measures Agreement among others. All of these are for the purpose of implementing our Flag State, Port State, and Coastal State obligations.

All fishing vessels are required to secure Commercial Fishing and Gear License (CFVGL) before they are allowed to fish in Philippine waters. Moreover, if they plan to fish outside Philippine waters they are also required to secure an International Fishing Permit before they are allowed to fish. All these fishing vessels are also required to keep a daily record of fish catch and spoilage, landing points, gear, species, quantity, and value of fish caught and those off-loaded for transshipment, sale, and/or disposal. These reports are submitted to the BFAR for record and validation. Failure on their part to submit this requirement is a ground for suspension or non-renewal of the CFVGL and International Fishing Permit.

The Philippine Fisheries Code also provides the establishment of monitoring, control, and surveillance system [MCS] to ensure that the fisheries and aquatic resources in Philippine waters and adjacent waters and also in the other Oceans where our fishing vessels are operating are judiciously and wisely utilized and managed on a sustainable basis. On October 19, 2009, in observance of the Fish Conservation Week celebration, the BFAR launched a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS). The Philippine Vessel Monitoring System is now in place and in operation. The system has the capability to track Philippine-flagged vessels operating in the ICCAT, WCPFC, and IOTC. Likewise, BFAR required commercial fishing vessel owners to submit Vessel Tracking Agreement Form (VTAF) authorizing BFAR to monitor and track their respective vessels. The Vessel Operation Center (VOC) with its operation of the VMS/Integrated Marine Environment Monitoring System (IMEMS) is capable of tracking/monitoring Philippine Flagged Vessels operating in Philippines waters, waters under the jurisdiction of other coastal states, and in international waters.

Moreover, the Philippines has been implementing the Philippine Tuna Management Plan which provides management measures such as control of fishing capacity where there is an existing moratorium on the acquisition of new fishing vessels targeting tunas except when these are for replacement of old fishing vessels, regulation on the catching of immature fish through mesh size regulation, regulation on fish Aggregating Devices (FAD) by limiting the number per catcher fishing vessel, etc. This Philippine Tuna Management Plan is now subject to review because of newer conservation and management measures approved by Tuna RFMOs of which the Philippines is a member.

REPORTING SUMMARY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	No	2022-09-15	See annual report.	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	No	2022-09-15	See annual report.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota/catch limit management.	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC is no involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes		Not applicable. Not involved in any transshipment (at sea and in-port).	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes		Not applicable. Not involved in any transshipment (at sea and in-port).	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		Not applicable. Not involved in any transshipment (at sea and in-port).	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments either at-sea or in-port.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments either at-sea or in-port.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		Not applicable. No pelagic long line vessels are permitted to tranship.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		Not applicable. No pelagic long line vessels are permitted to tranship.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has not entered into any such bilateral arrangements.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has not entered into any such bilateral arrangements. Not applicable. This CPC has not entered into any such bilateral arrangements.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no fishing vessels of 20m or above authorized to fish for, retain on board, transship or land tuna and tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no fishing vessels of 20m or above authorized to fish for, retain on board, transship or land tuna and tuna-like species. Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		Not applicable. There are no sport or recreational fisheries carried out by this CPC in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no relevant information to report.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has not received any reports of its vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		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.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		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.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		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.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2014 to present.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2014 to present.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2014 to present.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2014 to present.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2014 to present.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2014 to present.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2021	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not operate any BFT-W fishery or have any opportunity to take any BFT-W as by-catch.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no information to report regarding such vessels.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has not received reports of IUU activity by its vessels nor has any additional information to report.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not import or re-export any BET from ICCAT Area of Convention.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not catch or trade any BET from ICCAT Area of Convention.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not catch any BET from ICCAT Area of Convention.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not deploy FADs to catch tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species in the ICCAT Area of Convention.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species in the ICCAT Area of Convention.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species in the ICCAT Area of Convention.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species in the ICCAT Area of Convention.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species in the ICCAT Area of Convention.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2014 to present.	
	M:TRO20	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2014 to present.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading SWO This CPC is not involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading SWO. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its sport/recreational vessels to catch MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its sport/recreational vessels to catch MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not grant any permits for harpoons or longliners to catch highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any catches of SWO-MED to report.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading SWO. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		Not available. This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to receive landings or allow transshipment of MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		Not available. This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to receive landings or allow transshipment of MED-SWO.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		Not applicable. This CPCs does not tag and has not landed any tagged MED-SWO fish.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-S.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit by-catch of SWO-N in other fisheries.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit by-catch of SWO-S in other fisheries.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for MED-SWO.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any vessels to fish for ALB-MED.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-S.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-S.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit by-catch of ALB-N in other fisheries.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit by-catch of ALB-S in other fisheries.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its sport/recreational vessels to catch MED-ALB.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	No	2021-09-30	see attachment in email. The Philippines has no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT Area of Convention since 2014.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2014 to present.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2014 to present.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	No	2021-09-30	see attachment in email. The Philippines has no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT Area of Convention since 2014.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2014 to present.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	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	No	2022-09-15	See annual report.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not have an NPOA for seabirds and has not longline fishery in the area to which the requirement pertains.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not operate any fishery for tuna or tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention area and hence can take no by-catch.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
MISCELLA NEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2014 to present.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		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

The Philippines under its Fisheries Code and other subsequent issuances recognizes the prohibition in the catching of sharks, turtles, and other species that have been listed under CITES. Fishing vessels authorized to fish in other RFMOs convention areas complies with the provisions and applicable strategies to mitigate and avoid such mortalities of sharks, turtles, and other species.

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

None as of the moment, as the Philippines has no active fleet in the ICCAT area of Convention from 2015 to the present.

ANNUAL REPORT OF RUSSIA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA RUSSIE
INFORME ANUAL DE RUSIA

SUMMARY

In 2021-2022, during trawl fishing by the Russian vessels in the ICCAT Convention area, tuna occurred in the catches. During non-specialized trawl fishing (for small coastal fish species) tuna occurred as a 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 2021-2022. 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" as well as Panel 2 on "northern temperate tunas". Research carried out in 2021-2022 comprised collecting and processing current fishery and biological materials.

RÉSUMÉ

Entre 2021 et 2022, 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 (ciblant les 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 problèmes relatifs à la relance de ce type de pêcherie sont en cours de solution. Entre 2021 et 2022, 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 élabore 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 consacrés aux thonidés tropicaux et aux travaux de la Sous-commission 2 dédiés aux thonidés tempérés du Nord. Les travaux de recherche réalisés en 2021 et 2022 ont englobé la collecte et le traitement du matériel actuel sur la pêche et la biologie.

RESUMEN

En 2021-2022, durante las actividades de la pesca de arrastre de los buques rusos en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT, se capturaron túnidos. Durante la pesca de arrastre no especializada (pequeños peces costeros), se capturaron túnidos de forma fortuita. Actualmente, se está llevando a cabo la pesca especializada de túnidos tropicales con cerco. Se están solucionando los problemas existentes para reiniciar este tipo de pesquería. En 2021-2022 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 marco de las actividades de ICCAT, Rusia participa en los trabajos de la Subcomisión 1 sobre "túnidos tropicales" y de la Subcomisión 2 sobre "túnidos templados del norte". Los trabajos de investigación realizados en 2021-2022 incluyeron la recopilación y procesamiento de materiales biológicos y pesqueros actuales.

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Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

In 2021, trawl fishing vessels caught 64 t of bullet tuna *Auxis rochei*, 153 t of frigate tuna *Auxis thazard*, 304 t of Atlantic black skipjack *Euthynnus alletteratus*, 4 t of oceanic skipjack *Katsuwonus pelamis* and 908 t of Atlantic bonito *Sarda sarda* as a by-catch in the Eastern-Central Atlantic (ECA). There are 1433 t of tunas in total.

According to preliminary figures, in the first half of 2022 in the ECA, trawl vessels caught 10 t of frigate tuna, 2 t of bullet tuna, 27 t of Atlantic black skipjack and 571 t of Atlantic bonito. There are 610 t of tunas in total.

Section 2: Research and statistics

In 2021, AtlantNIRO observers sampled biological material on tunas aboard trawlers in the Eastern-Central Atlantic (area BIL94B according to the 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 4962 specimens for length measurements, 1672 specimens for biological analyses.

Bullet tuna occurred in catches within the area of 17°28’- 25°08’ N in January, February and June-December. Fish length varied from 21,0 up to 42,0 cm, the mean length was 33,0 cm. During the mentioned period partially spawned and finishing spawning (75%) tuna specimens dominated in the catches.

Frigate tuna occurred in the catches within the area of 21°26’-21°44’ N in August and September. In the observation period fish length varied from 33,0 up to 34,0 cm (2 collected specimens), the mean length was 34,0 cm.

Atlantic black skipjack occurred individually within the area of 17°52’-18°53’ N in January. Fish length varied from 33,0 up to 48,0 cm. The mean length was 43,5 cm. Tuna was predominantly represented by partially spawned (48%), finishing spawning (48%).

Oceanic skipjack occurred in the catches within the area of 20°22’-28°28’ N in September-December. Fish length varied from 40,0 up to 57,0 cm. The mean length was 49,7 cm. Species was presented by partially spawned (60%), finishing spawning (21%) specimens.

Atlantic bonito occurred as a by-catch in the area of 17° 02’-28° 39’ N all year round, except for March-April. The catches contained 30,0-70,0 cm specimens. The mean length made up 46,1 cm. The proportion of partially spawned fish made up - 55%, immature and maturing fish - 18%, finishing spawning - 9%, post-spawning fish - 7%, spawning - 3%, others - 8%.

REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	No	2022-09-05	2022-09-05
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	No	2022-07-14	2022-07-14
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	No	2022-07-14	2022-07-14
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	No	2022-07-14	2022-07-14
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	No	2022-07-14	2022-07-14
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No	2022-07-14	2022-07-14

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		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 are annually submitted to the ICCAT in the form of datasets Task 1, Task 2, Task 3. In this regard, S:GEN07 has no concern with Russia or it is partially related with it (2022-07-14). There are no scientific tagging surveys (inventories).
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No	2022-07-14	Specialized fishing and tagging do not carry out (2022-07-14).
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No	2022-07-14	Specialized fishing and tagging do not carry out (2022-07-14).
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	No	2022-07-14	2022-07-14
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No	2022-07-14	Observers covered 15% fishing days of trawl fisheries (2022-07-14).
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		There are no fishery vessels in the region.
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		There is no fishery in the Mediterranean.
S:BFT01	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Yes		No tuna production under farm conditions.
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		No tuna production under farm conditions.
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S: BFT02	Yes		No tuna production under farm conditions.
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes		There is no fishery and BFT observer programs.
S:BFT05	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Yes		There is no fishery and W-BFT research programs.
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		There is no specialized fishery.
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		There is no specialized fishery and information resulting from GBYP.
S:BFT09	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	Yes		Russia does not carry out the fishery for bluefin tuna, neither farms it nor participates in relevant scientific programs.

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		FADs (fish aggregating devices) are not used. Specialized fishery for tropical tunas does not carry out.
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Yes		FADs (fish aggregating devices) are not used.
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		No specialized fishery and support vessels.
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No	2022-07-14	Observer data on fish by-catch in trawls. Submitted to the ICCAT (2022-07-14). Observers cover 15% of the time of the work of trawlers.
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		No specialized fishery of tunas. Russian trawl fishing vessels do not use electronic monitoring systems.
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		Data are not collected in ports. Data are collected by observers at sea.
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data	Yes		FADs are not used in the trawl fishery.
S:ALB01	Catch, size and age at maturity	Yes		There is no specialized fishery.
S:ALB02	Habitat	Yes		There is no specialized fishery.
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	Yes		There is no specialized fishery.
S:ALB04	CPUE series	Yes		There is no specialized fishery.
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	Yes		There is no specialized fishery.
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		There is no specialized fishery.
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		There are no specialized artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries.
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		No specialized fishery of tunas. Trawl fishing vessels do not use electronic monitoring systems.
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		Not specialized fishery. Sharks are rarely encountered in the trawler by-catch. Data are collected in accordance with the observer programme (Appendix 1).
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No	2022-07-14	2022-07-14 (Appendix 2).
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	No	2022-07-14	2022-07-14 (Appendix 2).
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No	2022-07-14	2022-07-14

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		In identifying by-catch species, observers onboard the trawlers use the «ICCAT By-catch Coordination Study» that includes identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area.
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		There is no ICCAT fishery in Russia. In 2021 observers did not encounter sea turtles in the trawl catches.
S:BYC03	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	Yes		In 2021 Russia did not conduct longline and purse seine fisheries for tunas. Observers did not encounter seabirds in the trawl catches.
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		There is no ICCAT artisanal fishery in Russia.
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No	2022-07-14	Observers onboard the vessels record species of fish by-catch. Data are collected on the number of by-catch by species, length and biological state of species (2022-07-14).

Part II (Management implementation)

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

REPORTING SUMMARY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	No	2022-09-05	2022-09-05
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	No		In 2021, 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 2010-2021. A purse-seine specialized fishing for tunas of a tropical group is planned in 2023. Issues aimed at resuming of this type of fishery are being

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
					resolved. Within the framework of ICCAT activities Russia carried out in 2021-2022 comprised collecting and processing current fishery and biological materials (2022-07-14).
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	No	2022-07-21	2022-07-21
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		There are no charter vessels. Not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		There are no charter vessels. Not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	Yes		There is no specialized tuna fishery and transhipment at sea.
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	Yes		There is no specialized tuna fishery and transhipment in-port.
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		There is no specialized tuna fishery and transhipment at sea.
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No	2021-04-30	Carrier vessel is included in the ICCAT Record of Vessels (2021-04-30). The tasks of the vessel are not defined.
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		There are no LSPLVs vessels and any modifications of vessels are permitted to tranship.
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No	2022-04-13	List of Russian ports was submitted to the ICCAT on 2022-04-13. 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 in 2021.
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No	2022-04-13	List of Russian ports was submitted to the ICCAT on 2022-04-13. 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 in 2021.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No	2022-04-13	(2022-04-13) 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 No. 1912-p).
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No	2022-04-13	(2022-04-13) 72 hours.
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		No Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port.
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		No vessels entries to the ports.
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		No vessels entries to the ports.
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		No vessels entries to the ports.
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		There is no Russian specialized tuna fishery. Foreign countries and their vessels did not have any requests relating to the port inspection. No vessels entries to the ports.
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		There were no agreements.
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		There were no agreements.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No	2020-12-31	In 2021 there were 10 authorised vessels in the ICCAT Record of Vessels. There are 12 currently authorised vessels in the ICCAT Record of Vessels. Information on vessels is available in the “Active Vessels List” on the ICCAT website in section the ICCAT Record of Vessels.
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		There is no Russian specialized tuna fishery. Russian vessels have their fishing activities in compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures.
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		There is no sport and recreational fisheries.
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Yes		There are no vessels involved in IUU Fishing. No information to report on alleged IUU activities.
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		No information regarding any presumed IUU activities of fishing vessels and additional information to report.
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		There is no Russian specialized ICCAT fishery. There are no import and landing data to report.
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		No data on non-Compliance. No information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		No allegations of non-compliance.
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		There were no sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		No received reports on vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		There are no specialized fishery vessels. No national authority responsible for at-sea inspection.
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		There are no specialized fishery vessels. There is no POC for program implementation.
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		There are no specialized fishery vessels and no activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel.
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		There are no vessels involved in IUU Fishing. No information to report on alleged IUU activities.
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		There is no ICCAT fishery.
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		There is no ICCAT fishery.
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		There is no information about lost fishing gear retrieved.
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		There is no information about lost fishing gear not retrieved.
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		No points of contacts have been designated specifically for vessel sightings.
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No	2021-04-30	Carrier vessel is included in ICCAT Record of Vessels (2021-04-30), but there is no ICCAT fishery.
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		There is no specialized farming fishery.
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		There is no specialized farming fishery.
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		There is no specialized caged fishery.
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Yes		There is no specialized caged fishery.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		There is no specialized fishery (traps).
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes		There is no specialized tuna fishery and final plan for 2021 (Rec. 20-07).
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Yes		There is no specialized farming fishery.
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		There is no specialized fishery, fishing plans or individual quotas.
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08	Yes		There is no specialized fishery of bluefin tuna and related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08.
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2021	Yes		There is no bluefin tuna fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		There is no specialized fishery and vessels.
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		There is no specialized BFT fishery and vessels.
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		No Joint Fishing Operations to operate for BFT.
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		There is no specialized fishery BFT or other operations pertaining to BFT.
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		There is no specialized fishery and Joint Inspection Scheme plans (BFT).
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		There is no specialized fishery and Joint Inspection Scheme plans (BFT).
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		There is no specialized fishery and Joint Inspection Scheme plans (BFT).
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		There is no specialized fishery and Joint Inspection Scheme plans (BFT).
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes		There is no specialized fishery of BFT.
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		There is no specialized fishery BFT and no authorized ports to allow vessels to carry out transshipment and landing of BFT.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		There is no specialized fishery (including traps).
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		There is no specialized fishery of bluefin tuna and activities pertaining to BFT.
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		There is no specialized fishery and activities pertaining to BFT.
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		There is no specialized fishery.
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		Russia does not carry out bluefin tuna fishery. There is no importing or exporting bluefin tuna during 2021. In the framework of eBCD information system, in 2021 there was only one denied request on a role of Farm representative.
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		Russia is not involved in catching or exporting of BFT.
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No	2018-01-22	Submitted as required 2018-01-22. Russia is not involved in catching or trading BFT. eBCD Contact point: Atlantic branch of VNIRO (AtlantNIRO).
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		Russia is not involved in catching BFT.
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		Russia does not participate in the BFT fishery.
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		Russia has no information about vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT.
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Not applicable since there has been no problem on data registration in eBCD system. The required data has been entered directly through the eBCD system at https://etuna.iccat.int/
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		There is no specialized farming fishery.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		There is no specialized BFT fishery and vessels.
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		There were no Russian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ in 2021. There is no specialized fishery.
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		There were no Russian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ in 2019, 2020. There is no specialized fishery.
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		No data of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels.
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Russia does not import or re-export BET.
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		Russia does not catch or export BET and all swordfish.
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		There is no specialized tropical tunas fishery.
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Yes		There is no specialized fishery. Russia does not deploy FADs to catch tropical tuna.
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes		There is no specialized tropical tuna fishery and plans for 2021.
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		There is no specialized fishery of tropical tuna (BET, SKJ, YFT).
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		There are no specialized fishery and bigeye tuna catches.
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		There are no specialized fishery and bigeye tuna catches.
M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	No		By-catch limit for bigeye tuna is 1575 t (Rec.21-01).	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	No	2022-07-14	There is no Russian specialized tuna fishery. Small tunas occur in the trawl by-catch. Observers onboard the vessels record species of fish by-catch. Data are collected on the number of by-catch by species, length and biological state of species (2022-07-14). Also for controlling all catches by all vessels the National system for monitoring of aquatic biological resources and fishing vessels in Centre for Fisheries Monitoring and Communications (CFMC https://cfmc.ru) is used.
	M:TRO20	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Yes		No specialized fishery of tropical tunas. Trawl fishing vessels do not use electronic monitoring systems.
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		There is no specialized fishery or SWO trading.
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		There is no specialized fishery or SWO trading.
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Yes		There is no specialized fishery of MED-SWO.
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		There are no sport/recreational vessels to catch Med-SWO.
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		There are no harpoons or longline fishery in the Mediterranean for the previous year.
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		There is no fishery of Med-SWO.
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		There is no fishery of North swordfish.
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		There is no specialized fishery of Med-SWO and authorised ports.
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		There is no specialized fishery of Med-SWO.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		There is no specialized fishery and tagging program.
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		There is no specialized fishery and inspection vessels.
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		There are no specialized fishery inspectors [and agencies].
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		There is no specialized fishery and vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO.
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		There is no specialized fishery and vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO.
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes		There is no specialized ICCAT fishery.
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes		There is no specialized ICCAT fishery.
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		There is no specialized ICCAT fishery and inspection.
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		There is no specialized fishery and fishing plan.
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		There is no specialized Mediterranean albacore fishery and no list of vessels.
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		There is no specialized fishery and no list of Vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore.
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		There is no specialized fishery and no list of Vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore.
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		There is no specialized ICCAT fishery and by-catch of N. ALB.
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		There is no specialized ICCAT fishery and by-catch of S. ALB.
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		There is no sport and recreational fisheries of Med-ALB.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	No	2022-07-21	(2022-07-21) There is no specialized fishery and any dead discards of billfish.
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery, so no catch of BUM/WHM/SPF.
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		There is no specialized fishery and electronic monitoring for BIL.
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	No	2022-07-21	(2022-07-21) There is no specialized fishery and any dead discards of sharks.
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		There is no specialized fishery and no landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako.
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	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	No		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 2021.
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		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, seabirds did not occur in the trawl by-catch in 2021.
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. Information about by-catch in trawls is represented in datasets Task 1, Task 2, Task 3 (2022-07-14). The corresponding steps are described in Billfish Check Sheet and Shark Implementation Check Sheet.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		No pilot ICCAT electronic statistical document system has been implemented (except ICCAT eBCD and IOMS).
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		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 datasets Task 1, Task 2, Task 3. 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

In 2021-2022, 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.

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

In 2021, 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 2021, the catch of tunas was 1433 tons.

Difficulties are encountered in collecting of scientific materials by observers on board fishing trawlers.

1. In 2021-2022, Russia did not have specialized tuna fishing vessels (purse seine, longline, pole and line) engaged in harvesting the ICCAT species (tunas, swordfishes, sharks and sea turtles). In this regard, the quantity of the ICCAT species in the total catch is extremely limited, since trawls conditionally suitable for catching large fish, served as a fishing gear. Tunas from the group “Small Tunas” occasionally occurred in trawl catches during target fishing for other small species (horse-mackerel, mackerel, sardine and other species). The catch of tunas from the group “Tropical Tunas” is represented by a small number of skipjack as a by-catch. Large tunas from this group were absent, as well as tunas of the group "Temperate Waters". Swordfishes and sharks are presented in by-catch of trawlers in single specimens.

2. In the absence of specialized fishing for tunas and 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.
3. 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 periodically carry out work in the vessel's hold on a conveyor feeding the catch for processing, and it caused some difficulties with by-catch per day assessment.

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.

**Program of Russia's scientific research works carried out by observers
in the ICCAT Convention area in 2018-2022**

Justification

Tuna fishing is one of the most profitable among other types of fishing. This is due to the high consumer qualities of tunas and significant market price. The total catch of tunas by all Countries fishing in the Atlantic Ocean, has varied between 540 000 and 643 000 t in the last five years. Yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tunas as well as the Small Tunas Species Group are the most dominate species. Purse seine fishing accounts for 75% of the catch of these species.

The scale of the catch of tunas by Russia in the eastern tropical Atlantic has been small since 2008. During trawl fishing for small pelagic fish tunas occur as a by-catch. The annual by-catch does not exceed 3500 t. At the same time, according to the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) and expert estimates of the Atlantic branch of VNIRO (AtlantNIRO), the total residual resource for the Tropical Tunas Species Group (mostly skipjack tuna) is not less than 90 000 t. The current catch of these species is estimated at 490 000 - 500 000 t.

Small Tunas (frigate tuna, bullet tuna, Atlantic black skipjack, etc.) make up a large reserve for fishing which amounts to 400 000 t with the existing catch of 70 000 – 100 000 t.

Currently, it is the International Commission (ICCAT) which assesses the stocks of Atlantic tunas and developments fisheries management measures. Russia is a founder of the Commission and since 1977 it has been its member. In accordance with the current ICCAT recommendations, Russia has the right to tuna fishing. However, Russia does not currently conduct a specialized tuna fishery and forms a purse seine fleet to renew tuna fishing in the Eastern Atlantic.

Thus, the relatively stable state of the fishery resources of the Tropical Tunas and Small Tunas Species Groups in the Atlantic Ocean, the stable legislative and legal position of Russia in the ICCAT and the existing reserve in the fishing effort suggest favourable environment for expanding fisheries.

Purpose of work

The purpose of the work is to provide fishery resources and defend the interests of the Russian fisheries in the high seas of the Atlantic Ocean, the EEZs of the coastal States by collecting biological and fishery information on tunas and tuna-like species, assess the state of stocks of most dominate tuna species that form the basis of the fishery, the maximum sustainable catch as well as possible catch by the national tuna fleet. It is also to compliance with the obligations imposed by the ICCAT Convention to Contracting Parties of the Commission.

List of the main species under study

1. Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)
2. Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)
3. Oceanic skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)
4. Atlantic black skipjack (*Euthynnus alletteratus*)
5. Atlantic bonito (*Sarda sarda*)
6. Frigate tuna (*Auxis thazard*)
7. Bullet tuna (*Auxis rochei*)
8. Sharks
9. Swordfish and billfishes
10. By-catch species (bony fishes, turtles, seabird, marine mammals)

Sources of informational support

4-12 Russian fishing trawlers operating year-round. Observers collect biological and fishery information onboard trawl vessels.

Research vessels (RVs) of the Atlantic branch of VNIRO (AtlantNIRO) (tuna by-catches in trawls). Works are carried out by the Scientific Group. Information on the occurrence of tunas and tuna-like species, fishery and biological parameters.

Fishery and biological information on tunas received by AtlantNIRO through Vessel Daily Reports.

Content of works

Processing fishery information on catch volumes, fishing effort, catch per unit of effort, catches by age, species composition of catches.

Processing samples collected at sea (age, maturity stages of gonads, nutrition).

Statistical processing biological information on size and age composition of catches, physiological state of tunas. Calculating biological parameters.

Estimating abundance and biomass of tunas on the basis of the production models.

Studying inter-annual variability in the distribution of aggregations of tunas as target species of trawl fishing based on data from national and foreign fisheries.

Works are carried out according to the manual “Methodological justification of search, fishing and biological research of tunas, billfishes and sharks in the Atlantic Ocean” (AtlantNIRO, Kaliningrad, 1985. – p. 1 – 152) and the ICCAT Field Manual (<http://www.iccat.int/en/ICCATManual.htm>).

Expected results

1. Tables in the ICCAT format based on the results of collecting scientific samples of tunas as target species. Tables on conversion of fishery data based on scientific materials by areas, squares of 1 by 1 degrees, fish species, months, quarters, fish length.
2. National annual report of Russia based on materials from observers and scientific groups worked within the ICCAT Convention Area.
3. Annual estimates of tuna abundance indices based on fishery data. Biomass estimates of dominate tuna species using mathematical models of exploited populations.
4. Characteristics of the development of hydrometeorological and oceanological processes involved in the formation of tuna aggregations based on satellite, vessels observations and other sources of information.
5. Ecological and population parameters determining the characteristics of the distribution and behavior of tuna fishes.
6. Main patterns of variability of abundance and distribution of tuna populations as well as nature of the fishery.
7. Recommendations for tuna fishing by the Russian fleet in the high seas and exclusive economic zones of coastal States of the Atlantic Ocean.

Table 1. Observer data on sharks by-catch by the Russian trawlers and some parameters of sharks in 2021.

<i>Species (English name)</i>	<i>Species (Latin name)</i>	<i>Months</i>	<i>Measurement Analysis</i>	<i>Coordinates</i>	<i>Fish length TL from- to cm</i>	<i>Mean length TL cm</i>
Bigeye thresher	Alopias superciliosus	4, 6	2 2	16°05' - 18°25' N	130-184	157,5
Shortfin mako	Isurus oxyrinchus	9, 11	11 8	20°49' - 22°48' N	97-224	124,3
Blue shark	Prionace glauca	8, 9, 11	68 61	21°13' - 25°08' N	67-220	99,4
Bronze hammerhead shark,	Sphyrna lewini	2	3 3	19°49' - 19°53' N	96-102	99,8
Smooth hammerhead	Sphyrna zygaena	11	2 2	28°42' - 28°48' N	149-152	151,0
Spined pygmy shark.	Squaliolus laticaudus	11	1 1	27°51' - 27°53' N	14	14,0

**ANNUAL REPORT OF SENEGAL
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU SÉNÉGAL
INFORME ANUAL DE SENEGAL¹²³**

SUMMARY

In Senegal, tuna and tuna-like species are fished by the industrial and artisanal fleets. In 2021, 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). Some gears of the artisanal fishery target or bycatch billfish (marlins and sailfish), large tunas, small tunas (Atlantic black skipjack, mackerel, bonito, Atlantic bonito, frigate tuna etc.) and shark. Total catches of tropical tunas taken by Senegalese baitboats and purse seiners amounted to around 42,467 t (36,418 t in 2020). The total catch of the six (6) Senegalese baitboats is estimated at 1,845 t in 2021 (2,169 t in 2020), with 954 t of skipjack, 663 t of yellowfin, 184 t of bigeye, and 44 t of frigate tuna. The tropical tuna catches of Senegalese purse seiners are estimated at 40,622 t (36,418 t in 2020), with 7,509 t of yellowfin, 27,021 t of skipjack, 518 t of bigeye and 5,574 t of small tunas. It should be noted that 86 % of catches are taken under floating objects (FOB). The fishing effort deployed in 2021 by the industrial tuna fleets was 1126 days at sea and 952 fishing days for baitboats, and 1700 fishing days and 1748 days at sea for Senegalese purse seiners. In 2021, the total catches of all species combined of the artisanal fishery are estimated at 17,711 t, i.e., a significant increase of 117% compared to 2020 (8,158 t).

RÉSUMÉ

Au Sénégal, les thonidés et espèces voisines et apparentées sont pêchées par les flottilles industrielle et artisanale. La flottille thonière industrielle sénégalaise était composée en 2021 de six (6) canneurs et sept (7) senneurs qui exploitent essentiellement les thonidés tropicaux de l'Atlantique notamment l'albacore (Thunnus albacares), le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus) et le listao (Katsuwonus pelamis). Les engins de la pêche artisanale capturent de façon ciblée et ou accessoire les poissons porte-épée (marlins et voilier), les thons majeurs, les petits thonidés (thonine, maquereau bonite, bonite à dos rayé, auxide, etc.) et les requins. Les prises totales de thonidés tropicaux des engins des canneurs et senneurs sénégalais s'élèvent autour de 42.467 t (36.418 t en 2020). La capture totale des six (6) canneurs sénégalais était estimée à 1.845 t en 2021 (2.169 t en 2020) dont 954 t de listao, 663 t d'albacore, 184 t de thon obèse, et 44 t d'auxide. Les prises de thonidés tropicaux des senneurs sénégalais sont estimées à 40.622 t (36.418 t en 2020) dont 7.509 t d'albacore, 27.021 t de listao, 518 t de thon obèse et 5.574 t de petits thonidés. Il convient de noter que 86 % des captures sont effectuées sous objets flottants (FOB). En 2021, les efforts de pêche déployés par les flottilles thonières industrielles sont de 1.126 jours de mer et 952 jours de pêche pour les canneurs et 1.700 jours de pêche et 1.748 jours de mer pour les senneurs sénégalais. En 2021, les prises de toutes espèces confondues de la pêche artisanale sont estimées à 17.711 t en 2021 soit une forte hausse 117 % par rapport à 2020 (8.158 t).

RESUMEN

En Senegal, los túnidos y especies afines son pescados por flotas tanto industriales como artesanales. En 2021, la flota atunera industrial senegalesa está formada por seis (6) barcos de cebo vivo y siete (7) cerqueros que pescan principalmente túnidos tropicales del Atlántico, sobre todo rabil (Thunnus albacares), patudo (Thunnus obesus) y listado (Katsuwonus pelamis). Algunos artes de pesca artesanales capturan peces de pico (marlines y pez vela), grandes túnidos y pequeños túnidos (bacoreta, carita lucio, bonito, melva, etc.) y tiburones. Las capturas totales de túnidos tropicales de los barcos de cebo vivo y cerqueros senegaleses ascendieron a 42.467 t (aproximadamente 36.118 t en 2020). La captura total de los seis (6) barcos de cebo vivo senegaleses se ha estimado en 1.845 t en 2021 (2.169 t en 2020) de las cuales 954 t corresponden al listado, 663 t al rabil, 184 t al patudo y 44 t a la melva. Las capturas de túnidos tropicales de

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los cerqueros senegaleses se han estimado en 40.622 t (36.418 t en 2020), de las cuales 7.509 t corresponden al rabil, 27.021 t al listado, 518 t al patudo y 5.574 t a pequeños túnidos. Cabe señalar que el 86 % de las capturas se realizan con objetos flotantes (FOB). En 2021 los esfuerzos de pesca desplegados por la flota atunera industrial fueron de 1.126 días de mar y 952 días de pesca para los barcos de cebo vivo y de 1.700 días de pesca y 1.748 días en el mar para los cerqueros senegaleses. En 2021, las capturas de todas las especies por parte de la pesca artesanal se estiman en 17.711 t, lo que supone un fuerte aumento del 117 % respecto a 2020 (8.158 t).

1ère 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. Cette activité est pratiquée par les flottilles industrielles et artisanales. La gestion des ressources hauturières revêt un grand intérêt pour le Sénégal. Le Sénégal pays membre de l'ICCAT, adhère pleinement aux recommandations de cette organisation pour une gestion rationnelle et adéquate des ressources thonières. Le présent rapport présente les actions menées en 2021 dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des recommandations de l'ICCAT.

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

1.1 La pêche industrielle thonière

La flottille nationale qui cible les thons majeurs est composée de 06 canneurs et 07 senneurs sénégalais.

1.1.1 Les prises de thonidés majeurs des canneurs et senneurs sénégalais en 2021

En 2021, les prises totales de thonidés majeurs et autres espèces des thoniers senneurs et canneurs s'élèvent à t 42 467 soit une hausse de 17 % par rapport à 2020 (36 418 tonnes) (**Tableau 1**). La capture totale de thonidés tropicaux des six (6) canneurs sénégalais en 2021 est estimée à 1845 t dont 954 t de listao (52%), 663 t d'albacore (36 %) et 184 t de thon obèse (10 %) et 1 t d'auxide (2 %) La capture totale des canneurs de 2021 a connu une baisse de 15% par rapport à celle de 2020 (2169 t).

Les prises totales des senneurs sénégalais en 2021 sont estimées à 40 622 t soit une hausse de 19 % par rapport à 2020 (34 249 t) et les captures sous objets flottants (FOB) (33724 t) représentent 86 % de la capture totale (**Tableau 2**). Le listao (SKJ) reste toujours l'espèce dominante dans la capture totale (63 %) et les captures sous bancs objets (71 %). En revanche, dans les captures effectuées sous bancs libres l'Auxis thazard est l'espèce dominante.

En 2021, L'effort de pêche déployé par les canneurs sénégalais est de jours de mer et 1126 jours de mer et 952 jours de pêche contre 1072 jours de mer et 987 jours de pêche en 2020. La baisse de l'effort de pêche des canneurs est due à la difficulté qu'ils ont pour avoir l'appât vivant depuis l'instauration de l'Aire Marine protégée de Gorée. En revanche, l'effort de pêche des senneurs a augmenté en passant à 1748 jours de mer et 1700 jours de pêche en 2021 contre 1126 et 952 en 2020 (**Tableaux 4**). Les efforts déployés par les canneurs et des senneurs ont légèrement augmenté par rapport à 2019. Les senneurs ont réalisés un total de 1995 coups dont 1826 coups positifs et 169 coups nuls (1503 sous bancs objets et 492 sous bancs libres). Les **Figures 1 et 2** illustrent la distribution spatiale des captures et de l'effort des canneurs sénégalais et des senneurs sénégalais dans l'Atlantique (**Figures 3 et 4**).

1.2 Les prises des pêcheries artisanales

En 2021, les prises de petits thonidés et espèces apparentées et de requins des pêcheries artisanales utilisant la ligne à la main, la ligne de traîne et les filets sont estimées à 17711 t en 2021 (**Tableau 4**). On note une forte hausse de 117% par rapport à 2020 (8158 t). L'auxide est l'espèce dominante dans les prises (6799 t) suivi de la thonine (3698 t), de la bonite à dos rayé (2988 t), du Listao (1562 t), du voilier (972 t), de la Coryphène (546 t), du thazard blanc (23 t) et des marlins (73t). Les prises de requins des pêcheries artisanales les plus importants sont les familles des Carcharhinidae (456 t) et Sphyrnidae (250 t)

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

2.1 Recherche

Le Centre de Recherches Océanographiques de Dakar-Thiaroye (CRODT) est la structure de l'Institut Sénégalais de Recherches Agricoles chargée de la Recherche halieutique assure la recherche sur les ressources thonières et espèces apparentées. Ainsi, les scientifiques du CRODT sont impliqués 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, EPBR dédié aux istiophoridés, 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 d'extension du programme marquage des thons tropicaux de l'Atlantique (AOTTP) à savoir la sensibilisation et récupération des marques, l'apposition des fausses marques, la récupération des marques, le paiement des récompenses et la lecture d'âge des poissons marqués à l'Ocxytetracycline (OTC) ou non à partir des otolithes et épines des thons tropicaux et les istiophoridés qui sont toujours en cours d'exécution au Sénégal.

2.2 Les statistiques

Pêcheries Industrielle

Senneurs et canneurs : Thons tropicaux

Les activités des 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 sont toujours suivies par les scientifiques du CRODT. 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, la Direction de la Surveillance et de la Protection des Pêches, etc.).

L'échantillonnage multi spécifique est également réalisé 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). 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.

Les pêcheries artisanales : Thons mineurs, Requins et Istiophoridés

Le système d'enquête développé et mis en place par le CRODT depuis les années 70 permet de collecter des statistiques de la pêche artisanale 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 collectées par des enquêteurs qui sont 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, des données sur le prix au débarquement des espèces, les quantités de carburant achetées, consommées etc. Les espèces de thonidés et espèces apparentés sont prises en compte par le Système d'information du CRODT.

Le suivi des débarquements et l'échantillonnage des tailles des istiophoridés (le voilier-*Istiophorus albicans* et marlins) est toujours réalisé dans les principaux centres de débarquement de la pêche artisanale.

Depuis 2018, la collecte des échantillons biologiques sur les trois espèces d'istiophoridés (BUM, WHM et SAI) est menée au CRODT dans le cadre du programme de recherche intensive sur les istiophoridés.. Des prélèvements des trois premières épines anales, et des otolithes sont toujours effectués en vue de réaliser l'étude de la croissance des trois espèces. L'équipe du CRODT est responsable du traitement et de l'âge des poissons d'istiophoridés capturés par les pêcheries de l'Afrique de l'ouest.

RÉSUMÉ DE DÉCLARATION EXIGENCES SCIENTIFIQUES

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
S:GEN01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Non		
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	Non	2022-07-31	
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Non	2022-07-31	
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Non	2022-07-31	
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 ; T2SZ	Non		
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Non		
S:GEN07	Campagnes de marquage scientifique (inventaires)	Non		
S:GEN08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Non		
S:GEN09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Non		
S:GEN10	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux	Non		
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Non		
S:GEN12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Non		
S:GEN13	Informations spécifiques sur les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangrières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Non		
S:BFT01	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille de spécimens mis à mort dans les fermes (BFT)	Oui		Pas des fermes pour le BFT.
S:BFT02	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille provenant de caméras stéréoscopiques (résultats de données brutes BFT) OU méthodologie alternative pour l'estimation de la taille du thon rouge	Oui		Sénégal ne pêche pas BFT dans le MED.
S:BFT03	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille provenant de caméras stéréoscopiques (rapports récapitulatifs sur le thon rouge au moment de la mise en cage)	Non		
S:BFT04	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Non		
S:BFT05	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non		

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
S:BFT06	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non		
S:BFT07	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Non		
S:BFT09	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		
S:TRO02	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	Non		
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 : Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Non	2022-08-01	Incluse les données historiques de 2016 à 2021.
S:TRO04	Tâche 3 : Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Non		
S:TRO05	Tâche 3 : Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Non		
S:TRO10	Information sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		
S:TRO06	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Non		
S:TRO07	Données historiques d'opérations sous DCP	Non		
S:ALB01	Âge à la maturité	Non		
S:ALB02	Habitat	Non		
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition des captures	Non		
S:ALB04	Séries de CPUE.	Non		
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion des reproducteurs et des recrues dans les prises.	Non		
S:BIL03	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/de makaires épée	Non		
S:BIL04	Informations sur les programmes de collecte de données de la pêche artisanale et/ou de petits métiers	Non		

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
S:BIL05	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique concernant BIL	Non		
S:SHK01	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Non		
S:SHK02	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taupe bleu et de l'échantillonnage biologique de cette espèce	Non		
S:SHK03	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	Non		
S:SHK04	La quantité de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique Nord capturé et retenu à bord, ainsi que rejets morts et les remises à l'eau de spécimens vivants	Non		
S:BYC01	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	Non		
S:BYC02	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Non		
S:BYC03	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		
S:BYC04	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		
S:BYC05	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		

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

RÉSUMÉ DE DÉCLARATION EXIGENCES D'APPLICATION

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
GENERALITE	M:GEN01	Rapports annuels	Non	2022-09-14	2022-09-14
	M:GEN02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Non		2022-09-19
	M:GEN03	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Non	2022-08-15	2022-08-15
	M:GEN04	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Oui		Le Sénégal n'affrète pas de navires.
	M:GEN05	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non		2021-12-31
	M:GEN06a	Rapports de transbordement -en mer	Oui		le Sénégal n'a aucun navire grand palangrier actif en 2021.
	M:GEN06b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Oui		Aucun transbordement au port.
	M:GEN07	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Oui		Le Sénégal n'a aucun navire de charge.
	M:GEN08	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Oui		Le Sénégal ne dispose pas de navire de charge pour recevoir des transbordements en mer.
	M:GEN09	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	Oui		Aucun navire LPSLV nouvellement autorisé en 2021.
M:GEN10a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Non		2017-12-18	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:GEN10b	Points de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection portuaire	Non		2017-12-18
	M:GEN11	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Non		2021-04-02
	M:GEN12	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Non	2017-12-18	2021-04-02
	M:GEN13	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Oui		Aucun refus d'entrée ou d'utilisation du port relevé.
	M:GEN14	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Oui		Aucune constatation de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente notée.
	M:GEN15	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Oui		Aucune mesure prise car des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente ne sont pas notées.
	M:GEN16	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Oui		Pas de notification de conclusions de l'enquête suite faute de constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente.
	M:GEN17	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Oui		Pas d'accord bilatéral qui autorise un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs.
	M:GEN18	Accords d'accès et modification	Oui		Aucun accord d'accès nouveau en 2021.
	M:GEN19	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Non		2021-09-15

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:GEN20	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		2021-09-16
	M:GEN21	Rapport sur l'examen des mesures internes	Non		2021-09-15
	M:GEN23	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non		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 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 d'arrêté de réglementation de la pêche sportive est en toujours cours.
	M:GEN24	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Non		Aucun navire.
	M:GEN25	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non	2021-11-20	2021-11-20
	M:GEN26	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Non		01/09/2021 : S1 2021 23/08/2022 : S2 2021 08/08/2022 : S1 2022
	M:GEN27	Données sur la non-application	Oui		Des données de non application n'ont pas été signalées au Sénégal pour 2021.
	M:GEN28	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Oui		Aucune allégation de non application notée.
	M:GEN29	Observations de navires	Oui		Aucune observation de navire n'a été signalée au Sénégal.
	M:GEN30	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Oui		Cette CPC 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.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:GEN31	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, le cas échéant, et/ou Autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage du thon rouge	Oui		Le Sénégal n'a aucune madrague et de ferme d'élevage de thon rouge.
	M:GEN32	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	Oui		Le Sénégal n'a aucune madrague et de ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et ne participe à aucun programme de cette nature.
	M:GEN33	Déclaration de toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Oui		Aucun programme pilote conduit.
	M:GEN34	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Oui		Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale.
	M:GEN35	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour la récupération des observateurs	Oui		Le Sénégal n'a pas de navires à bord desquels des observateurs régionaux de l'ICCAT peuvent être déployés.
	M:GEN36	Rapports sur des incidents impliquant des observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Oui		Aucun incident signalé.
	M:GEN37	Signalisation de la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Aucun engin perdu récupéré.
	M:GEN38	Signalisation de la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Aucun engin perdu déclaré.
	M:GEN39	Points de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires (facultatif)	Non		2021-09-15

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:GEN40	Déclarations d'approvisionnement	Oui		Aucune déclaration.
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	Fermes de thon rouge	Oui		Non applicable, le Sénégal n'a aucune ferme de thon rouge.
	M:BFT02	Rapports sur l'élevage du thon rouge	Oui		Le Sénégal n'a aucune ferme de thon rouge.
	M:BFT03	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Oui		Le Sénégal n'a aucune ferme de thon rouge.
	M:BFT04	Déclaration/Rapport de mise en cages du thon rouge	Oui		Le Sénégal n'a aucune ferme de thon rouge.
	M:BFT05	Madragues de thon rouge	Oui		Le Sénégal n'a aucune madrague de thon rouge.
	M:BFT07	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité	Oui		Le Sénégal n'a aucune ferme de thon rouge.
	M:BFT08	Plan de la capacité d'élevage (et révisions, le cas échéant)	Oui		Le Sénégal n'a aucune ferme de thon rouge.
	M:BFT09	Modifications des plans de pêche	Oui		Le Sénégal ne cible pas le thon rouge.
	M:BFT10	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 21-08	Oui		Cette CPC n'exploite aucune pêcherie ou ne réalise aucune opération concernant le thon rouge de l'Est.
	M:BFT11	Prises de thon rouge de 2021	Oui		Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche le thon rouge.
	M:BFT12	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Oui		le Sénégal ne cible pas le thon rouge.
	M:BFT13	Autres navires de thon rouge	Oui		Le Sénégal ne cible pas le thon.
	M:BFT14	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Oui		Aucune opération de pêche conjointe menée car le Sénégal ne cible pas le thon rouge.
	M:BFT15	Messages VMS	Oui		Aucune opération de pêche conjointe menée car le Sénégal ne cible pas le thon rouge.
	M:BFT16	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Oui		Aucune opération de pêche conjointe menée car le Sénégal ne cible pas le thon rouge.
	M:BFT17	Liste des navires d'inspection	Oui		Aucune opération de pêche conjointe menée car le Sénégal ne cible pas le thon rouge.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:BFT18	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Oui		Aucune opération de pêche conjointe menée car le Sénégal ne cible pas le thon rouge.
	M:BFT19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Oui		Aucune opération de pêche conjointe menée car le Sénégal ne cible pas le thon rouge.
	M:BFT20	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Non		2021-02-04
	M:BFT21	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Non		2021-02-04
	M:BFT22	Rapports bi-mensuels de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Oui		Le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
	M:BFT23	Rapports de capture mensuels sur le thon rouge	Oui		Le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
	M:BFT24	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Oui		Le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
	M:BFT25	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.	Oui		Le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
	M:BFT27	Rapport annuel du BCD	Oui		Le Sénégal ne pêche pas et n'a pas capturé de thon rouge.
	M:BFT28	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Oui		Le Sénégal ne pêche pas et n'a pas capturé de thon rouge.
	M:BFT29	Points de contact pour les BCD	Oui		Le Sénégal ne pêche pas et n'a pas capturé de thon rouge.
	M:BFT30	Législation relative au BCD	Oui		Le Sénégal ne pêche pas et n'a pas capturé de thon rouge.
	M:BFT31	Résumé du marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Oui		Le Sénégal ne pêche pas et n'a pas capturé de thon rouge.
	M:BFT32	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT	Oui		Le Sénégal ne pêche pas et n'a pas capturé de thon rouge.
	M:BFT33	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Oui		Le Sénégal ne pêche pas et n'a pas capturé de thon rouge.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:BFT34	Contrôles aléatoires	Oui		Le Sénégal ne pêche pas et n'a pas capturé de thon rouge.
	M:BFT35	Autorité nationale et points de contact responsables du navire de transformation participant au projet pilote REM	Oui		Le Sénégal ne pêche pas et n'a pas capturé de thon rouge.
ESPECES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Non		2021-06-08
	M:TRO02	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		2021-06-08
	M:TRO03	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Oui		Cette CPC n'a pas reçu de rapport d'activités IUU concernant ses navires et n'a aucune information supplémentaire à déclarer.
	M:TRO06	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Non		01/09/2021 : S1 2021 23/08/2022 : S2 2021 08/08/2022 : S1 2022
	M:TRO07	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non		19/10/2020
	M:TRO09	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Non		Aucune
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S25)	Non	2018-01-31	2021-02-02
	M:TRO11	Déclarations/plans de capacité/de pêche des thonidés tropicaux	Non		2021-01-29
	M:TRO13	Captures mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET ; SKJ ; YFT)	Non		Aucune
	M:TRO14	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Non		Aucune
	M:TRO15	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Non		Limite pas atteinte.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:TRO17	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	Oui		Aucune limite définie.
	M:TRO18	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application du TRO 2017	Non		Aucune
	M:TRO20	Résultats des essais sur la surveillance électronique	Oui		Aucun essai réalisé.
ESPADON	M:SWO01	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Non		S1: 01-09-2021 S2 2021 : 23-08-2021 S1 202: 208-08-2022
	M:SWO02	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non		2020-12-17
	M:SWO03	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui		Le Sénégal ne cible l'espadon de Méditerranée.
	M:SWO04	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui		Le Sénégal ne cible l'espadon de Méditerranée.
	M:SWO05	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	Oui		Le Sénégal ne cible l'espadon de Méditerranée.
	M:SWO06	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui		Le Sénégal ne cible l'espadon de Méditerranée.
	M:SWO07	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non	2021-09-15	
	M:SWO10	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Oui		Le Sénégal n'autorise pas des débarquements ou des transbordements d'espadon de la Méditerranée soient réalisés dans ses ports.
	M:SWO11	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Oui		Le Sénégal ne cible pas l'espadon de Méditerranée.
	M:SWO12	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Oui		Le Sénégal ne cible pas l'espadon de Méditerranée.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:SWO13	Liste des navires d'inspection	Oui		Le Sénégal ne cible pas l'espadon de Méditerranée.
	M:SWO14	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Oui		Le Sénégal ne cible pas l'espadon de Méditerranée.
	M:SWO15	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		8
	M:SWO16	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		8
	M:SWO17	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non		5%
	M:SWO18	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non		5%
	M:SWO19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Oui		Pas d'inspection conjointe.
	M:SWO20	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui		Le Sénégal ne cible pas l'espadon de Méditerranée.
GERMON	M:ALB03	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Oui		Le Sénégal ne cible pas le germon de Méditerranée.
	M:ALB04	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		1
	M:ALB05	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Aucun
	M:ALB06	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non		Aucune

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:ALB07	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non		Aucune
	M:ALB08	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer du germon de la Méditerranée	Oui		La pêche sportive/récréative ne cible pas le germon de Méditerranée.
ISTOPHORID	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Non	2019-09-09	2022-03-17
	M:BIL04	Demande de dérogation à la remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	Non		Aucune dérogation demandée.
	M:BIL05	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique pour les BIL	Non		Aucun essai entrepris.
REQUINS	M:SHK05	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Non	2021-10-01	
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		Aucun
AUTRES ESPS / PRISE ACCESSOIRE	M:BYC01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7, telle que modifiée par la Rec. 13-11 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO	Non		Protection intégrale des tortues marines, oiseaux et cétacés et l'interdiction de leur capture sont dans la législation des pêches. Formation des observateurs pour le recueil de données. Formation aux bonnes pratiques 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. Poursuite de la sensibilisation.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:BYC02	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		Protection intégrale des tortues marines, oiseaux et cétacés et l'interdiction de leur capture sont dans la législation des pêches. Formation des observateurs pour le recueil de données. Formation aux bonnes pratiques 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. Poursuite de la sensibilisation.
	M:BYC03	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		Protection intégrale des tortues marines, oiseaux et cétacés et l'interdiction de leur capture sont dans la législation des pêches. Formation des observateurs pour le recueil de données. Formation aux bonnes pratiques 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. Poursuite de la sensibilisation.
DIVERS	M:SDP01	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non		Aucun programme pilote engagé.
	M:MIX01	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Non		Aucune information ou clarification concernant les objections à des recommandations de l'ICCAT

Tableau 1. Prises totales par espèce des canneurs et senneurs de 2021.

<i>Espèces</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>FRI</i>	<i>Total</i>
Canneurs	663	954	184	44	1845
Senneurs	7509	27021	518	5574	40622
Total	8 172	27 975	702	5 618	42 467

Tableau 2. Prises par espèce selon les types de bancs des senneurs sénégalais en 2021

<i>Type de Banc</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>AUTRES</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bancs libres	1897	3373	6	1563	6839
Bancs objets	5612	23648	512	4012	33784
Total	7509	27021	518	5575	40 623

Tableau 3. Efforts en Jours de mer et jours de pêche et nombre de calées des senneurs sénégalais de 2021.

<i>Type de bancs</i>	<i>Nb calées positives</i>	<i>Nb calées nulles</i>	<i>Nb calées total</i>	<i>Jours de mer</i>	<i>Jours de pêche</i>
Objets	1430	73	1503	1748	1700
Libres	396	96	492		

Tableau 4. Prises (en tonnes) de petits thonidés, d'istiophoridés, thons majeurs et requins des pêcheries artisanales de 2021.

<i>Espèces</i>	<i>Quatité (tonnes)</i>
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	6799
<i>Eutynnus alletteratus</i>	3698
<i>Sarda sarda</i>	2988
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	1562
<i>Istiophorus platyptarus</i>	972
<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	546
<i>Carcharhinus spp</i>	459
<i>Scomberomorus tritor</i>	154
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	54
<i>Sphyrna spp</i>	250
<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	73
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	56
<i>Carcharhinidae divers</i>	48
<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	22.7
<i>Orcynopsis unicolor</i>	23
<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	6
Total	17 711

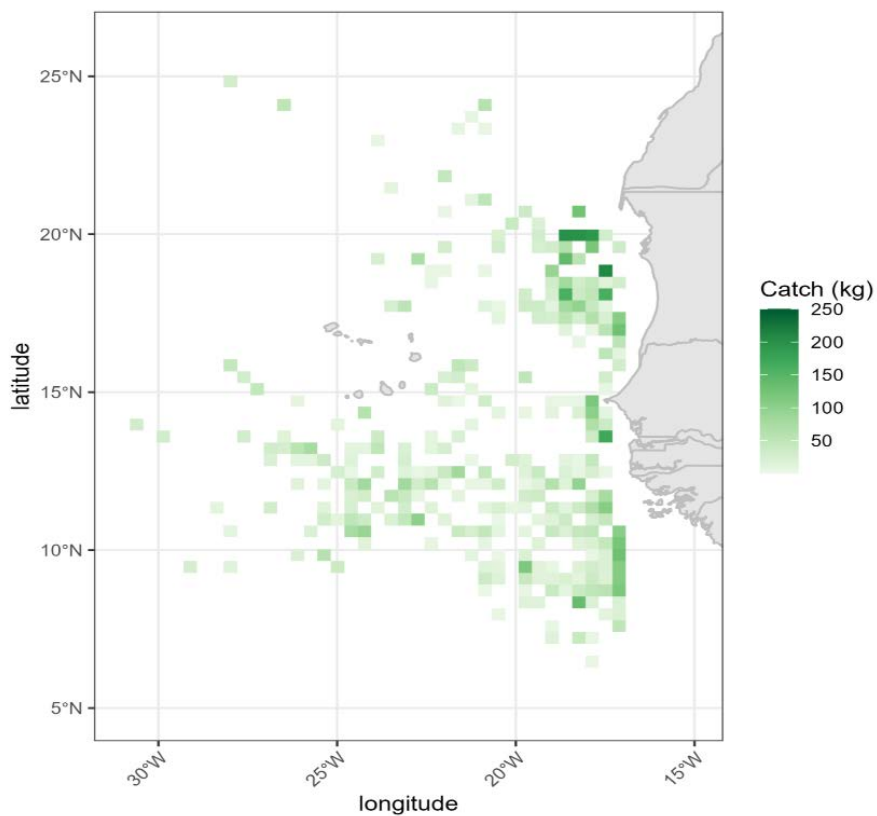


Figure 1. Distribution des captures des canneurs sénégalais en 2021.

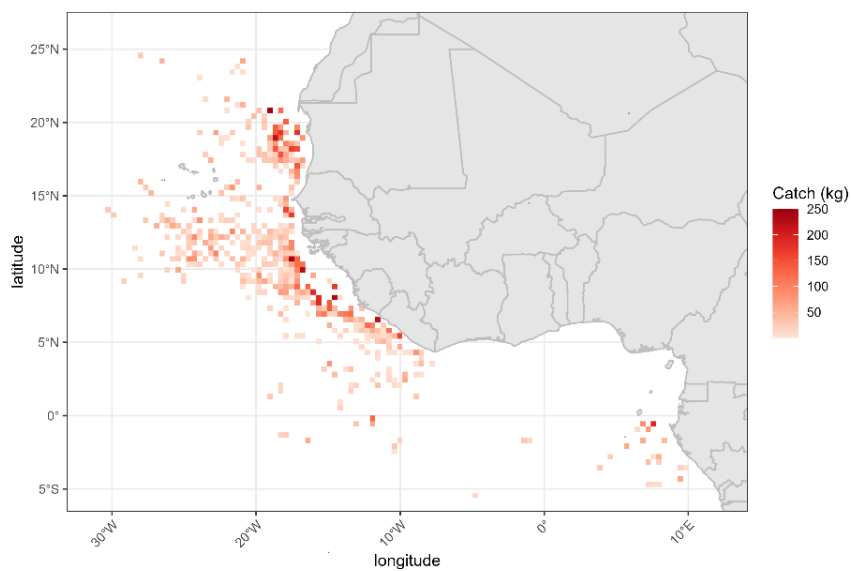


Figure 2 . Distribution des captures des senneurs sénégalais en 2021.

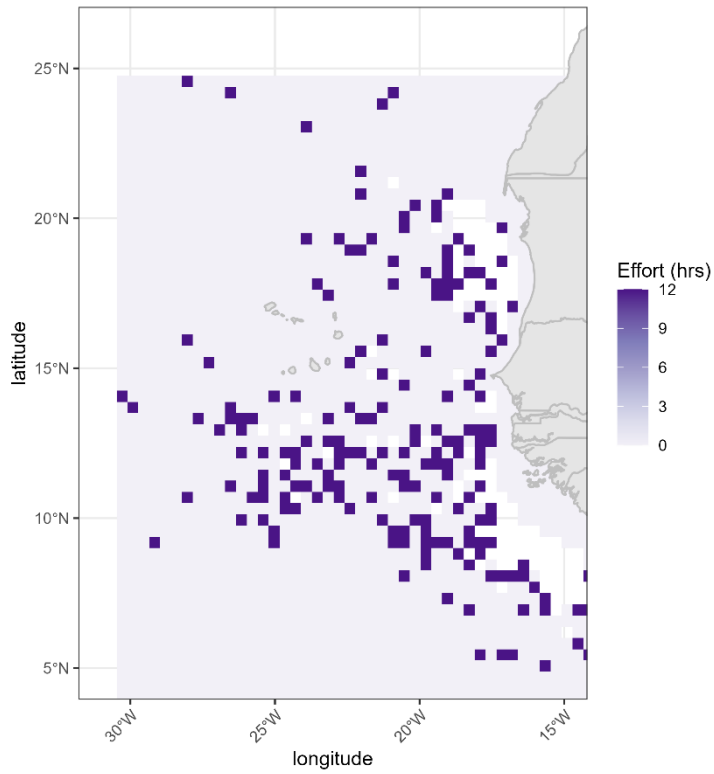


Figure 3. Distribution spatiale de l'effort de pêche des canneurs sénégalais en 2021.

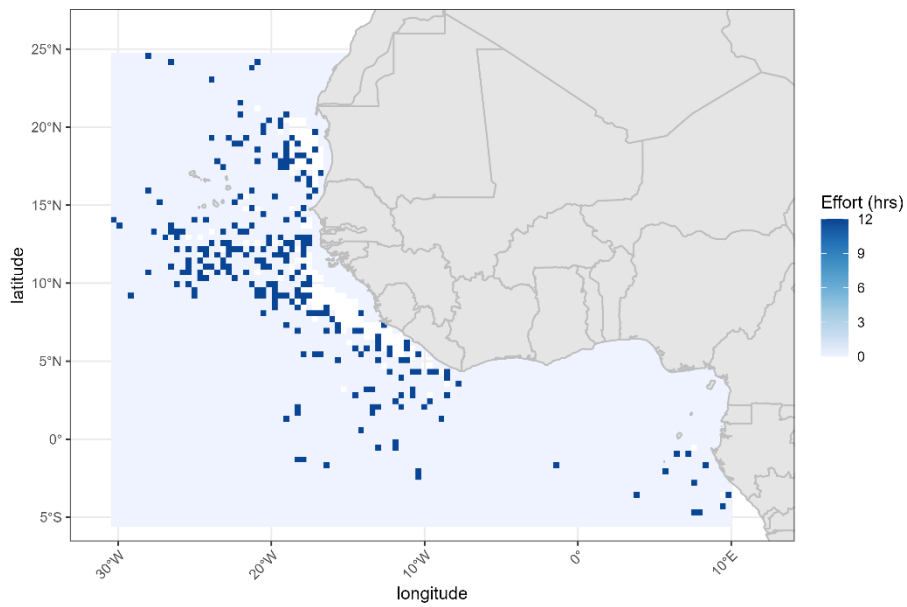


Figure 4. Distribution spatiale de l'effort de pêche des senneurs sénégalais en 2021.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF SIERRA LEONE
RAPPORT ANNUAL DU SIERRA LEONE
INFORME ANNUAL DE SIERRA LEONA**

SUMMARY

Sierra Leone does not have tuna vessels flying her flag. Therefore, tuna catch data submitted by Sierra Leone from the licensed industrial tuna vessels have never been included in the tuna data preparation for regional analysis. However, about 40 to 45 tuna vessels, many of which are purse seiners, mostly from Spain and France, were given licenses to catch tuna and tuna-like species within the EEZ of Sierra Leone. These vessels exploited mainly the skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tuna within the Atlantic Ocean. Other tuna and tuna-like species exploited were Atlantic black skipjack. Sierra Leone does not have observers on board these fleets to collect data. However, catch information are submitted to Sierra Leone through emails by the captains of these vessels. Pre-license inspections on these vessels are conducted in Abidjan and Dakar ports. Regarding the industrial trawl vessels, the tuna catch reported as bycatch, has not been classified into the various categories of species (YFT, BET and SKJ). Therefore, we cannot submit the data as individual bycatch species at this moment. A plan has been made to train at-sea observers on board industrial trawl vessels to start collecting data by species types. For the artisanal tuna and tuna-like species data, plans are ongoing for data collection which will start later this year if the required fund is available.

RÉSUMÉ

La Sierra Leone ne compte aucun thonier battant son pavillon. Il s'ensuit que les données de capture de thonidés présentées par la Sierra Leone provenant de thoniers industriels titulaires de permis de pêche n'ont jamais été incluses dans l'élaboration des données thonières aux fins d'une analyse régionale. Ceci dit, de 40 à 45 thoniers, dont un bon nombre de senneurs, principalement d'Espagne et de France, ont obtenu des permis pour pêcher des thonidés et des espèces apparentés dans la ZEE de la Sierra Leone. Ces navires ont principalement exploité le listao, l'albacore et le thon obèse dans l'océan Atlantique. La thonine figure parmi les autres thonidés et espèces apparentées exploitées. La Sierra Leone n'a pas déployé d'observateurs à bord de ces navires afin de collecter des données. Toutefois, des informations relatives aux prises sont envoyées par courriel à la Sierra Leone par les capitaines de ces navires. Des inspections avant l'octroi des permis sont menées sur ces navires dans les ports d'Abidjan et de Dakar. Quant aux chalutiers industriels, les captures de thonidés déclarées comme prises accessoires n'ont pas été classées dans les différentes catégories d'espèces (albacore, thon obèse et listao). Nous ne sommes donc pas en mesure de présenter à ce jour les données par espèce de prises accessoires. Un programme a été élaboré pour former des observateurs en mer à bord de chalutiers industriels afin de commencer à collecter des données par type d'espèce. Pour les données relatives aux thonidés et espèces apparentées capturés par les pêcheries artisanales, des programmes de collecte de données sont en cours et commenceront un peu plus tard cette année si les fonds nécessaires sont disponibles.

RESUMEN

Sierra Leona no tienen pesqueros atuneros que enarbolan su pabellón. Por lo tanto, los datos de la captura de túnidos enviados por Sierra Leona de los atuneros industriales con licencia no se han incluido en la preparación de los datos de túnidos para el análisis regional. Sin embargo, aproximadamente 40 a 45 buques, muchos de los cuales son cerqueros, en su mayoría de España y Francia, recibieron licencias de para capturas túnidos y especies afines en la ZEE de Sierra Leona. Estos buques explotaron principalmente el listado, el rabil y el patudo en el océano Atlántico. El barrilete negro del Atlántico fue otro de los túnidos y especies afines explotado. Sierra Leona no cuenta con observadores embarcados en estas flotas para recopilar datos. Sin embargo, los capitanes de estos buques envían a Sierra Leona la información sobre capturas mediante correos electrónicos. En los puertos de Dakar y Abiyán se realizan inspecciones de estos buques antes de conceder la licencia. En cuanto a los arrastreros industriales, las capturas de atún declaradas como fortuitas no se han clasificado en las distintas categorías de especies (YFT, BET y SKJ). Por tanto, no podemos enviar los datos de las especies individuales de captura fortuita en este momento. Se ha elaborado un plan para formar a observadores en el mar a bordo de los arrastreros industriales para que empiecen a recopilar datos por tipos de especies. Para los datos de las especies de túnidos y afines artesanales, existen planes en curso para su recopilación que empezarán más tarde en este año si se dispone de los fondos necesarios.

Part 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The fisheries sector is an important component in the Government's strategic vision to reduce poverty through the enhancement of means of livelihood. The sector contributes significantly to food security, employment, and economic growth through revenue generation.

The Statistics, Research, and Policy Unit of the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources is responsible for the Management, Development, and Conservation of the fisheries in Sierra Leone. The fisheries sector is comprised of marine, inland, and aquaculture fisheries. The fishing industry consists of industrial and artisanal or canoe fisheries. In the industrial fisheries sub-sector, Sierra Leonean fishing companies either alone or through joint ventures foreign partners participate in trawler fishing.

Fishing license fees are based on the Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT) of the vessels for shrimp and fish trawlers, and cubic capacity of fish hold for tuna vessels. Each fishing license shall be valid for not more than one year.

Industrial fishing vessels are monitored to ensure compliance of the fisheries legislation. Catch and effort data on industrial and artisanal fisheries are compiled and analyzed for rational utilization of the resources.

The total catch recorded for tuna species through emails sent by the captains of tuna vessels is 26,929.35mt. With regards to the disaggregation by species, yellow fin was the most dominant of 14,946.34mt, accounting for 55.50 percent of the total production. Skipjack and Bigeye recorded 11,696.5mt and 286.55mt, representing 43.43% and 1.06% respectively. However, this data has not been reported to ICCAT because, Sierra Leone is not a flag state. Information on FAD (fish Aggregating Devices) has not been recorded.

Section 2: Research and statistics

The Sierra Leone Territorial water is richly endowed in biodiversity with multispecies that are characteristics of marine tropical finfish, molluscs and some 200 species of fish that have been identified in the country's EEZ. However, species of finfish have been found to be relatively common with commercial importance.

Management of the fisheries resources is based on data collection and analysis of statistical data, market data and biological data of both industrial and artisanal fisheries. For the past decades, the Ministry has put in place field-based monitoring activities that have been supporting the data collection efforts.

Researches were carried out in Sierra Leone waters by the Norwegian fisheries research vessel, *Dr. Fridtj of Nansen* in 2006, and 2007, under the auspices of a regional "Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem Project", (GCLME). The stock was estimated to be around 300,000mt.

In addition, the Ministry in collaboration with the Institute of Marine Biology and Oceanography (IMBO), Fourah Bay College, University of Sierra Leone, with help of the EU-funded ISFM project conducted a comprehensive stock assessment. The recent transboundary fisheries survey conducted in the sub-region by the Norwegian fisheries research vessel, *Dr Fridtj of Nansen* in 2017 and 2019, revealed that the stock level is encouraging of which the 2017 survey estimated a total biomass for the pelagic stock of 153 433mt. The full report of the 2019 survey has not been released yet.

With regards to the Observer coverage for data collection on board tuna fishing vessels, Sierra Leone does not have Observers on board tuna vessels licensed to fish tuna and tuna-like species in Sierra Leone. However, fisheries Observers are placed on board all licensed industrial trawlers throughout the year. They collect and record catch data on logbooks; in addition, they send daily catch and effort data to the Statistics Unit through the Radio Room Officers in the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources. A database programme (IFDAS) has been developed to analyze data. There are also Dock Observers at major landing sites that collect catch landing for the Statistics Unit. Fisheries personnel that supervise transshipment activities, collect data on the quantity of fish transshipped and that landed for sale in local markets. Sampling for statistical data is continuous throughout the license period of every fishing vessel.

REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	No	2022-09-20	Annual report submitted	2022-09-29
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes		Zero data because Sierra Leone is not a flag-state country. Sierra Leone only gives excess licenses to tuna vessels and information from these vessels has already been submitted by the flag state countries.	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2022-10-07	Zero data because Sierra Leone is not a flag-state country. Sierra Leone only gives excess licenses to tuna vessels and information from these vessels has already been submitted by the flag state countries.	2022-10-07
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes		Zero data because Sierra Leone is not a flag-state country. Sierra Leone only gives excess licenses to tuna vessels and information from these vessels has already been submitted by the flag state countries.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		Zero data because Sierra Leone is not a flag-state country. Sierra Leone only gives excess licenses to tuna vessels and information from these vessels has already been submitted by the flag state countries.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		Sierra Leone does not have Tuna Vessels flying her flag. Therefore, tuna catch data submitted by Sierra Leone from the licensed industrial tuna vessels have never been included in the tuna data preparation for regional analysis.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		Sierra Leone does not have Tuna Vessels flying her flag. Therefore, tuna catch data submitted by Sierra Leone from the licensed industrial tuna vessels have never been included in the tuna data preparation for regional analysis.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Sierra Leone does not have Tuna Vessels flying her flag. Therefore, tuna catch data submitted by Sierra Leone from the licensed industrial tuna vessels have never been included in the tuna data preparation for regional analysis.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Sierra Leone does not have Tuna Vessels flying her flag. Therefore, tuna catch data submitted by Sierra Leone from the licensed industrial tuna vessels have never been included in the tuna data preparation for regional analysis.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Yes		Regarding the Observer coverage for the data collection on board tuna fishing vessels, Sierra Leone does not have Observers on board tuna vessels licensed to fish tuna and tuna-like species in Sierra Leone. However, fisheries Observers are placed on board all licensed industrial trawlers throughout the year. They collect and record catch data on logbooks; they also send daily catch and effort data to the Statistics Unit through the Radio Room Officers in the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources. A database program (IFDAS) has been developed to analyze data.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		Sierra Leone does not have Observers on board tuna vessels licensed to fish tuna and tuna-like species in Sierra Leone.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		Sierra Leone has not started collecting data on pelagic sargassum.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		Sierra Leone does not have Observers on board tuna vessels licensed to fish tuna and tuna-like species in Sierra Leone.	
S:BFT01	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Yes		Not applicable. Sierra Leone does not operate bluefin tuna fisheries.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		Sierra Leone does not deploy observers on board tuna vessels.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S: BFT02	Yes		Sierra Leone does not deploy observers on board tuna vessels.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes		Sierra Leone does not deploy observers on board tuna vessels.	
S:BFT05	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Yes		Sierra Leone does not deploy observers on board tuna vessels.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		Sierra Leone does not deploy observers on board tuna vessels.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		Sierra Leone does not deploy observers on board tuna vessels.	
S:BFT09	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	Yes		Sierra leone does not deploy observers on board tuna vessels.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		Regarding the Observer coverage for the data collection on board tuna fishing vessels, Sierra Leone does not have Observers on board tuna vessels licensed to fish tuna and tuna-like species in Sierra Leone.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Yes		Regarding the Observer coverage for the data collection on board tuna fishing vessels, Sierra Leone does not have Observers on board tuna vessels licensed to fish tuna and tuna-like species in Sierra Leone.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		Regarding the Observer coverage for the data collection on board tuna fishing vessels, Sierra Leone does not have Observers on board tuna vessels licensed to fish tuna and tuna-like species in Sierra Leone.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		With regards to the Observer coverage for data collection on board tuna fishing vessels, Sierra Leone does not have Observers on board tuna vessels licensed to fish tuna and tuna-like species in Sierra Leone. However, fisheries Observers are placed on board all licensed industrial trawlers throughout the year. They collect and record catch data on logbooks; in addition, they send daily catch and effort data to the Statistics Unit through the Radio Room Officers in the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources. A database programme (IFDAS) has been developed to analyze data. There are also Dock Observers at major landing sites that collect catch landing for the Statistics Unit. Fisheries personnel that supervise transshipment activities, collect data on the quantity of fish transshipped and that landed for sale in local	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				markets. Sampling for statistical data is continuous throughout the license period of every fishing vessel.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		No information on EMS.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		Tuna vessels do not berth in Sierra Leone.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data	Yes		No data on FAD.	
S:ALB01	Catch, size and age at maturity	Yes		Sierra Leone does not have Observers on board tuna vessels licensed to collect data.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	Yes		Sierra Leone does not have Observers on board tuna vessels licensed to collect data.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	Yes		Sierra Leone does not have Observers on board tuna vessels licensed to collect data.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	Yes		Sierra Leone does not have Observers on board tuna vessels licensed to collect data.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	Yes		Sierra Leone does not have Observers on board tuna vessels licensed to collect data.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		Sierra Leone does not have Observers on board tuna vessels licensed to collect data.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		Sierra Leone has not started data collection on billfishes from the artisanal sectors.	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		Sierra Leone has not started data collection on billfishes from the artisanal sectors.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		Plans are ongoing to develop data collection for sharks on species-specific level.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		Not applicable. Sierra Leone has not carried out any research on shortfin mako.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	Yes		No information, Sierra Leone has not involved in such data collection.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes		No information, Sierra Leone has not involved in such data collection.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		No information available as of now.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		No information.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC03	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		No Observer on board from tuna vessels to collect data on seabird.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		Sierra Leone only provides access license to tuna vessels but does not operate any fishery for tuna or tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention area and hence can take no by-catch.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		Our regulation makes provision to protect by-catch and reduce discard.	

Part II (Management implementation)

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

REPORTING SUMMARY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	No	2022-09-23	Annual report submitted.	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	No		Refer to a summary report.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes		Not applicable for now. Sierra Leone would not able to fill compliance table because of zero data and we are not a flag state to do so.	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		Not applicable because Sierra Leone has no chartering arrangement with any country.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		Not applicable because Sierra Leone has no chartering arrangement with any country.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes		Not applicable. No report of transshipment at sea.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes		Not applicable. No report of transshipment at port.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		Not applicable. No report of transshipment at sea.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		Not applicable. No report of transshipment at sea.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		Not applicable. No report of transshipment at sea.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No		MCS unit of the ministry.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		Tuna vessel operating in our EEZ does not enter our port. Catch statistics are however submitted electronically.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		There is no designated port for inspection of tuna vessels in Sierra Leone. Tuna vessels operating in the EEZ of Sierra Leone undergo inspections.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		There is no port for inspection of tuna vessels in Sierra Leone.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		There is no port for inspection of tuna vessels in Sierra Leone.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		There have been no reports of potential non-compliance by tuna vessels inspected in other ports on behalf of Sierra Leone.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		There is no port for inspection of Tuna vessels in Sierra Leone and no report of infringement by licensed tuna vessels operating in the EEZ of Sierra Leone.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		There is no port for inspection of Tuna vessels in Sierra Leone and no report of infringement by licensed tuna vessels operating in the EEZ of Sierra Leone.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		Sierra Leone has not entered into any such bilateral arrangements.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		Sierra Leone has no access agreement and changes with any country.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		Sierra Leone has no access agreement and changes with any country.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No		Sierra Leone is not a flag state country, only provide access license to tuna vessels to in her EEZ.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		Sierra Leone is not a flag state country, to provide such information.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		There are no sport or recreational fisheries carried out by in the Convention area in Sierra Leone.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	No		Not applicable to Sierra Leone, because no report of such.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		Not applicable to Sierra Leone, because no report of such.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		Not applicable to Sierra Leone, because no report of such.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		No information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measure.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		No information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measure to report.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		Sierra Leone has not received any reports of vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		Not applicable, no vessels have been sighted.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, the Navy, Marine Police, Sierra Leone Maritime Administration, National Revenue Authority, Immigration Department, Port Health Division of the Ministry of Health and Sanitation are the National Authority responsible for at-sea inspection under the umbrella of the Joint Maritime Committee of Sierra Leone.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		The Head of Management Team and Head of MCS is the Designated point of Contact.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		Sierra Leone has not participated in the pilot program but interested to do so in the future. Kindly furnish us with information on how to participate.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		Not applicable, no IUU activities were reported.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		Not applicable, Sierra Leone has no observers on board tuna vessels.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		Not applicable, Sierra Leone has no observers on board tuna vessels.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		Not applicable, Sierra Leone has no observers on board tuna vessels to collect such data on gear retrieved.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		Not applicable, Sierra Leone has no observers on board tuna vessels to collect such data on gear retrieved.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		No point of contact.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		Sierra Leone does not have supply declarations.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2021	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.		
M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		About 40 to 45 Tuna vessels are given access licenses but Sierra Leon does not submit catch data and vessel characteristics on these vessels because Sierra Leone is not a flag State.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		Not applicable, Sierra Leone is not a flag state to submit list of tuna vessels fishing BET, YFT and SKJ.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		No IUU activities have been reported so far.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Sierra Leone does not import or re-export.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		Sierra Leone does not import or re-export any BET.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		Not applicable, Sierra Leone is not a flag state to submit list of tuna vessels fishing BET, YFT and SKJ.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Yes		Not applicable, Sierra Leone is not a flag state to submit list of tuna vessels fishing BET, YFT and SKJ, including FAD.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes		Non flag State CPC STATE should be allowed to submit data on tuna vessels. Also non-flag state country should be allowed to deploy observer on board tuna vessels.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		Not applicable, Sierra Leone is not a flag state country and no data available on artisanal sector.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Not applicable, Sierra Leone is not a flag state country and no data available on artisanal sector.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		Not applicable, Sierra Leone is not a flag state country and no data available on artisanal sector.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		Not applicable, Sierra Leone is not a flag state country and no data available on artisanal sector.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Yes		Not applicable, Sierra Leone is not a flag state country and no data available on artisanal sector.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO20	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	No		Sierra Leone has started this year to install VMS on board some tuna vessels. a trial result will be submitted next year.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		No data at the moment on SWO.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		No data at the moment on SWO.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate MED-SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate MED-SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		No data at the moment on SWO.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		No data at the moment on SWO.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		No data at the moment on SWO.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate MED-SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate MED-SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate MED-SWO fisheries.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate Mediterranean albacore fisheries.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate North Atlantic albacore fisheries.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate South Atlantic albacore fisheries.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate North Atlantic albacore fisheries.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate South Atlantic albacore fisheries.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate Med-albacore fisheries.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	No		No data or information on billfish. Attach document will be submitted to ICCAT.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		No data or information on billfish.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		No data or information on billfish.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	No		No data or information on sharks, however, Sierra Leone Fisheries Act prohibits the landing of sharks without the fins attached. Attach document will be submitted to ICCAT.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		No information, Sierra Leone has not involved in such data collection.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	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	No		No information on seabirds. Sierra Leone does not have a longline fishery in the area to which the requirement pertains.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		No data or information on seabird.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		Sierra Leone only provides access license to tuna vessels but does not operate any fishery for tuna or tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention area and hence can take no by-catch.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		Not applicable, Sierra Leone has not operated any pilot electronic statistical document system.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		Sierra Leone had not lodged any objection to any of the previous year's Recommendations	

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Not applicable. Sierra Leone is not a flag state country and does not have vessel flying her flag. Tuna species are caught as a bycatch by the pelagic trawlers or by semi-industrial and artisanal canoes.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF SOUTH AFRICA
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 2021, the baitboat fleet comprised 98 active vessels of an average length of 16 m overall (LOA). The total baitboat effort of 3,915 catch days within the ICCAT Convention area represents a decrease of 1.51%, which resulted in a decrease of albacore catches to 3508 t and yellowfin tuna catches to 213 t. In 2021, 15 active longline vessels fished in the Atlantic. After having seen an increase from 924 thousand hooks in 2016 to 1537 thousand hooks in 2018, there was a notable decrease of effort from 1435 thousand hooks in 2019 and a further decrease in effort in 2020 with 1069 thousand hooks, while in 2021 the effort has increased with 1186 thousand hooks. The 2021 longline catches of swordfish increased to 179 t from 149 t, yellowfin tuna increased from 174 t to 189 t, bigeye tuna decreased from 286 t to 258 t, albacore notably increased from 247 t to 333 t, blue sharks increased from 158 t to 181 t and shortfin mako shark increased from 46 t to 70 t. 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 effective. In 2019, the number of observed trips in the ICCAT area increased from 2 to 23, while in 2021 the number of observed trips in the ICCAT area decreased to 11. 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 2020/2021 included collaborative work on additional ICCAT stock assessment applications of the Bayesian Surplus Production modelling software 'JABBA', in addition to analysing historical satellite data and collecting samples for several key large pelagic species.

RÉSUMÉ

Les pêcheries sud-africaines de grands pélagiques comprennent une flottille de canneurs (canne et hameçon ciblant les thonidés) et une flottille de palangriers pélagiques (grand palangrier pélagique). En 2021, la flottille de canneurs comprenait 98 navires actifs d'une longueur moyenne de 16 m (LHT). L'effort total des canneurs de 3.915 jours de capture dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT représente une baisse de 1,51 % et a entraîné une diminution des prises de germon et d'albacore qui ont été ramenées respectivement à 3 508 t et à 213 t. En 2021, 15 palangriers actifs pêchaient dans l'Atlantique. Après avoir enregistré une augmentation de 924 mille hameçons en 2016 à 1.537 mille hameçons en 2018, l'effort a considérablement diminué en passant à 1.435 mille hameçons en 2019, puis à 1 069 mille hameçons en 2020, tandis qu'en 2021 l'effort a augmenté pour se situer à 1.186 mille hameçons. En 2021, les prises palangrières d'espadon ont augmenté de 149 t à 179 t, les prises d'albacore ont augmenté de 174 t à 189 t, les prises de thon obèse ont diminué de 286 t à 258 t, les prises de germon ont considérablement augmenté de 247 t à 333 t, les prises de requin bleu ont augmenté de 158 t à 181 t et les prises de requin-taupe bleu ont augmenté de 46 t à 70 t. 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 pêche des grands poissons pélagiques et les mesures ont été efficaces. En 2019, le nombre de sorties observées dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT a augmenté de 2 à 23, tandis qu'en 2021 ce nombre de sorties est tombé à 11. Les scientifiques gouvernementaux sud-africains travaillent de façon indépendante et en collaboration avec des scientifiques d'autres CPC et ONG pour mener des recherches sur les pêcheries de grands pélagiques. Les principales activités de recherche menées en 2020/2021 ont inclus des collaborations dans des applications supplémentaires d'évaluations des stocks de l'ICCAT du logiciel du modèle de production excédentaire de type bayésien « JABBA », en plus de l'analyse des données historiques obtenues par satellite et de la collecte d'échantillons pour plusieurs espèces importantes de grands pélagiques.

RESUMEN

Las pesquerías sudafricanas de grandes pelágicos comprenden una flota de cebo vivo (atún con caña-liña) y una flota de palangre pelágico (gran palangre pelágico). En 2021, la flota de cebo vivo estuvo compuesta por 98 buques activos con una talla media de 16 m (LOA). El esfuerzo total de cebo vivo de 3.915 días de captura en la zona del Convenio ICCAT representa un descenso del 1,51 %, que se tradujo en una disminución de las capturas de atún blanco a 3.508 t y de rabil a 213 t. En 2021, 15 palangreros activos faenaron en el Atlántico. Después de haber visto un aumento de 924 mil anzuelos en 2016 a 1.537 mil anzuelos en 2018, hubo una notable disminución del esfuerzo de 1.435 mil anzuelos en 2019 y una nueva disminución del esfuerzo en 2020 con 1.069 mil anzuelos, mientras que en 2021 el esfuerzo ha aumentado con 1.186 mil anzuelos. En 2021, las capturas de palangre de pez espada aumentaron, pasando de 149 t a 179 t, las de rabil aumentaron, pasando de 174 t a 189 t, las de patudo disminuyeron, pasando de 286 t a 258 t, las de atún blanco aumentaron notablemente, pasando de 247 t a 333 t, las de tiburón azul aumentaron, pasando de 158 t a 181 t y las de marrajo dentado aumentaron, pasando de 46 t a 70 t. En la Política de pesca de grandes palangreros pelágicos se han incluido estrategias para reducir la pesca dirigida a los tiburones con el fin de dirigir el esfuerzo hacia la mejora de las capturas de túnidos e istiofóridos, y dichas medidas han resultado eficaces. En 2019, el número de mareas observadas en la zona de ICCAT aumentó, pasando de 2 a 23, mientras que en 2021 el número de mareas observadas en la zona ICCAT disminuyó, situándose en 11 mareas observadas. Los científicos del gobierno sudafricano están trabajando de forma independiente y en colaboración con científicos de otras CPC y ONG para llevar a cabo investigaciones relacionadas con las pesquerías de grandes pelágicos. Las principales actividades de investigación en 2020/2021 incluyeron el trabajo de colaboración en aplicaciones adicionales de evaluación de stocks de ICCAT del software de modelado de producción excedente bayesiano "JABBA", además del análisis de los datos históricos por satélite y la recogida de muestras para varias especies clave de grandes pelágicos.

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 active vessels fished within the ICCAT convention area in 2019 (91) and increased in 2021 (98). Of the 98 active vessels, 13 were larger than 20 m. Total effort of the Tuna Pole-Line fishery in the Atlantic was 3915 fishing days in 2021, which represents an decrease in effort by 1.51% fishing days compared to 2020 (**Table 1**). The total reported annual pole fleet catch of the main target species albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) and yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) decreased since 2019 and 2020, respectively. The albacore catch decreased by approximately 11% compared to 2020, totalling 3508t in 2021, while yellowfin catches decreased by 60% to 213 t in 2021. By contrast, bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) catches increased from 74 t in 2020 to 122 t in 2021. 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 Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) 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 2021, 15 active vessels fished in the Atlantic compared to 17 active vessels in 2019. These were exclusively domestic vessels (**Table 2**). After having seen an increase from 924 thousand hooks in 2016 to 1537 thousand hooks in 2018. The effort has decreased in 2019 with 1435 thousand hooks to a further 1069 thousand hooks in 2020, while in 2021 the effort has increased with 1186 thousand hooks. The 2021 longline catches of swordfish increased to from 149t to (179149 t), yellowfin tuna increased from 174t to (189174 t), bigeye tuna decreased from 286t to (258286 t), albacore notable increased from 247 to (333247 t), shortfin mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*), increased from 46 t to (7046 t) and blue shark (*Prionace glauca*), increased from 158t to (18158 t) (**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 269 t in 2018, the catch of 419 t increased by a further 56% in 2019, the catch decreased by 32% to 286 t in 2020 and further decreased by 10% in 2021 to 258t (**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 2021, the number of observed trips decreased from 23 (2020) to 11 trips, while total observer coverage of hooks was increased by 63%. To further improve the spatio-temporal observer coverage, South Africa is aiming to increase its overall observer

coverage for the 2020/21 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 under normal fishing conditions. 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/JABBAmodel>. After reviewing, the Group fully agreed to include JABBA in ICCAT software catalogue (<https://github.com/ICCAT/software/wiki/2.8-JABBA>).

In 2020, South Africa produced a standardised catch per unit effort (CPUE) index for albacore catches in the baitboat sector, which was included in the 2020 albacore assessment (Parker et al., 2020). JABBA was subsequently used as the model to assess south Atlantic albacore in 2020 with the aid of South African scientists (Winker et al., 2020a, b).

In 2020, South African catch and length data for porbeagle shark were included in the preliminary sustainability assessment for fishing effects of pelagic longline fisheries on porbeagle sharks and identification of F-based biological reference points (Cortes et al., 2020).

Additional SCRS paper contributions to stock assessments are provided in the bibliography.

2.3.2 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. Results were published in 2020.

2.3.3 NPOA-Sharks SA

The updated South African National Plan of Action for sharks II (NPOA-Sharks SA II) was released in 2022 and highlights South Africa's commitment to the conservation and optimal, long-term, sustainable use of sharks. The first NPOA Sharks (NPOA-Sharks I) was finalised in 2013 and provided baseline information on the status of chondrichthyans in South Africa and assessed research, management, monitoring, and enforcement frameworks associated with shark fishing and trade of shark product in the South African context. Issues particular to South African chondrichthyan resources that require intervention in the form of specific actions were listed with associated responsibilities and time-frames. The NPOA-Sharks I went through an internal review process and also a comprehensive external review by an international panel of experts appointed by the Minister in 2020. The panel recognized South Africa's achievements, in particular in the discipline of scientific assessments, but also identified areas where improvements are still needed. Emanating from this review, after an extensive stakeholder consultation phase, the revised NPOA (NPOA-Sharks II) builds on the achievements and lessons learned from NPOA-Sharks I and closely follows the recommendations of the Shark expert panel: The following needs were considered priorities in the development of the 41 actions contained in 5 clusters that form the heart of the NPOA-Sharks II: (i) more effective communication and coordination; (ii) measurable outcomes; (iii) recognition of ecosystem effects of fishing and the need for spatial management; (iv) a stronger focus on illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing; and (v) improvement and modernization of data collection, capture and storage and integration. These actions will be tracked through the life of this plan against measurable indicators. The NPOA-Sharks II identifies fewer actions, but these have measurable goals and are assigned to specific Chief Directorates within the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, who will be responsible for their delivery, in partnership with other entities. With this plan South Africa again cements its role as a leader among developing countries in the conservation and management of marine resources, recognizing their value for marine ecosystems as well as for the people who depend on it directly and indirectly.

REPORTING SUMMARY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	No		2022-09-15	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	No		2022-07-28	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	No		2022-07-28	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	No		2022-07-28	2022-07-28
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	No		2022-07-28	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		Not applicable to South Africa	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		No tagging in 2021.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Not applicable. It should however be noted that South Africa is in the process of compiling tagging data and declarations will be provided in the future.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		South Africa is in the process of compiling tagging data and declarations will be provided in the future.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	No		2022-07-28	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No		2022-07-28	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		Not Applicable. South Africa do not fish for pelagic Sargassum	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.	
S:BFT01	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S: BFT02	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
S:BFT05	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
S:BFT09	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	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		Not Applicable: FADs are prohibited in South African tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes		Not Applicable: FADs are prohibited in South African tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		Not Applicable: Support vessels are prohibited in South African tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		2022-07-28	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in any electronic monitoring systems activities.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		2022--8-28; Port sampling data (Landing weights by vessel by species) are collected and used to validate the total catches, submitted under Task I	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data	Yes		Not Applicable: FADs are prohibited in South African tuna fisheries.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB01	Catch, size and age at maturity	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for the Mediterranean Albacore.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for the Mediterranean Albacore.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for the Mediterranean Albacore.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for the Mediterranean Albacore.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for the Mediterranean Albacore.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		Stratified upscaling of observer data, if applicable.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		Not applicable. Does not have any artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries that interact with blue marlin or white marlin/spearfish).	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the trials on electronic monitoring.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		As noted in the data exchange Task II submission 2022-07-28; 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. Updated identification guides developed and distributed to fishers. NPOA-Sharks II SA has been finalised and an implementation plan is underway.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		Detailed on previous National Reports and Shark Implementation Check sheet. 2022-09-15. 1500 shortfin mako samples collected for South Atlantic Mako close-kin project with the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), Australia.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	No		Detailed on previous National Reports and Shark Implementation Check sheet. 2022-09-14.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for North Atlantic shortfin mako.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		Detailed on previous National Reports and Shark Implementation Check sheet. 2022-09-14.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		2022-07-28	
S:BYC03	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		2022-07-28	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		Not applicable. Does not have any artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries that interact with tuna and tuna like species, as well as large pelagic sharks.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		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 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. To reduce turtle by catch, the use of circle hooks is encouraged as stated in the permit conditions.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				DFFE 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.	

Part II (Management implementation)

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

REPORTING SUMMARY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	No	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	No	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	No	2022-08-15		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa did not charter any vessels in 2021.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa did not charter any vessels in 2021.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not permit transshipment at sea.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No		2021/09/20 and 2022/03/08	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		Transshipment at sea is prohibited in South Africa	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		South Africa does not have any registered authorised Carrier vessels.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not permit transhipment at sea.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		Not applicable. No amendments have taken place. Contact details updated and report sent to the Secretariat on 2015/04/29.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		Not applicable. No amendments have taken place. Last updated on 2020/09/30.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		Not applicable. No amendments have taken place. Last updated on 2018/03/06.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		Not applicable. No changes made to the Notification period required for entry.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		Not applicable. No vessel was denied Port of Entry.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		Not applicable. No findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement were detected.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		Not applicable. No findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement were detected.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		Not applicable. No findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement were detected.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa did not have any bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection in 2021/22.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not allow any fishing in its waters under Access Agreements.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not allow any fishing in its waters under Access Agreements.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No		2022-03-24 and 2022-07-21	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		Not applicable. No relevant information to report on.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		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.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Yes		Not applicable. No South African Large Pelagic Longline and/or Tuna Pole-line vessels were involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		Not applicable. Nothing to comment on.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa did not import tuna or tuna like fish.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		Not applicable. No data to report.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		None.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		Not applicable. No vessels sightings were detected.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		Not applicable. No vessels sightings were detected, as such, no actions taken.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the pilot program.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the pilot program.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the pilot program.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		Not applicable. No South African vessel was in the final IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		Not applicable. Transshipment at sea is not permitted in South Africa, furthermore, South Africa does not fish for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		Not applicable. Transshipment at sea is not permitted in South Africa, furthermore, South Africa does not fish for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		Not applicable. No lost fishing gear were retrieved.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		Not applicable. No lost fishing gear were retrieved.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		Not applicable. No points of contact provided.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not have a registered Carrier vessel.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2021	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		51	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No		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 2022-07-28.	2022-07-31
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		Not applicable. No South African Large Pelagic Longline and/or Tuna Pole-line vessels were involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa did not import frozen bigeye tuna.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Not applicable. Last updated on 2020/09/01.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No		All 2021 quarterly catches revised and submitted on 2022-09-13	2022-09-13
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Yes		Not Applicable. South Africa prohibits the use of FADs in its tuna fisheries.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa's recent average BET catches are well less than 1000t.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		12	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not have a BET catch limit.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not have a BET catch limit.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		Not applicable. All South African authorised vessels are allowed to fish for tropical tunas.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Yes		Not applicable. All longline and bait boat vessels operating in South Africa's large pelagic fishery are authorized to fish for yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tunas.	
	M:TRO20	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the trials.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		No Applicable. South Africa did not import swordfish in 2021/22.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Not applicable. Last updated on 2020/09/01.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Yes		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for North swordfish.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Northern swordfish.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		51	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Northern swordfish.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes		Not applicable. S. SWO is a target specie in South Africa's tuna fisheries.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean albacore.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for North Atlantic albacore.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		51	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for North Atlantic albacore.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		Not applicable. S. ALB is a target specie in South Africa's tuna fisheries.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean albacore.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	No	2022-09-13	2022-09-13	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		South Africa does not catch marlins/SPF for local consumption by artisanal, subsistence, and small-scale coastal fisheries.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		South Africa did not participate in any trials on electronic monitoring.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	No		2022-09-14	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		South Africa does not fish for the North Atlantic shortfin mako.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	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	No		Notification on turtle bycatch interactions submitted to ICCAT for the purpose of statistical reporting requirements on 2022/07/28. 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.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No	2022-09-13		
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		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).	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		No pilot statistical documents implemented.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		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 shortfin 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. Genetic samples of shortfin mako sharks have been collected for the South Atlantic Mako shark close kin project collaboration with CSIRO, Australia.

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 Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)] 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. A number of South African pole-line vessels were authorized to fish under charter in Namibia in 2020 and notifications and terminations thereof were reported to the Secretariat.

03-12: Commercial tuna fishing vessels are authorised by the DFFE 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 DFFE'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. The National Observer Programme contract expired in March 2011 and the DFFE 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 2021. 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 2021/22 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 serious capacity human resources 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 - 2021. 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
2019	4131	91	4149	447	98	
2020	3975	97	3941	534	74	0,6
2021	3915	98	3508	213	122	1.1

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 – 2021. 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
2018	1537	15	220	147	269	189	119	403
2019	1435	17	299	249	419	289	119	360
2020	1069	15	247	174	286	149	46	58
2021	1186	15	333	189	258	179	70	181

**ANNUAL REPORT OF ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES¹
 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) mechanisms with regards to its fishing fleet. These measures are geared towards ensuring the activities of the fishing fleet are fully compliant with the conservation and management initiatives taken by ICCAT and other relevant organizations. During the 2021 reporting period, the St Vincent and the Grenadines' fishing fleet operating in the ICCAT conservation area comprised of longline fishing vessels that target tuna and tuna-like species on the high seas and smaller vessels operated by outboard engines that target tuna and tuna-like species within the exclusive economic zone. The vessels that fished on the high seas were foreign owned and registered with the St Vincent and the Grenadines Maritime Department. The total number of high seas tuna longline vessels that operated in the ICCAT Convention area during 2021 was four (4). The vessels were chartered to Namibia up to 31 August 2021. The vessels started fishing on St Vincent and the Grenadines fishing license in November 2021. Hence, the data reported were for the period November to December 2021.

RÉSUMÉ

Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines est un petit État insulaire en développement qui continue à explorer toutes les sources de revenus disponibles afin d'assurer la sécurité alimentaire de sa population tout en relevant les défis de l'utilisation durable et d'un environnement mondial en pleine mutation. Ces efforts doivent être conformes aux pratiques et aux normes internationales acceptables, et Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines continue à développer, affiner et mettre en œuvre les mécanismes législatifs, de gestion, de suivi, de contrôle et de surveillance (MCS) pertinents en ce qui concerne sa flottille de pêche. Ces mesures visent à garantir que les activités de sa flottille de pêche sont pleinement conformes aux initiatives de conservation et de gestion prises par l'ICCAT et d'autres organisations compétentes. Au cours de la période de déclaration de 2021, la flottille de pêche de Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines opérant dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT se constituait de palangriers ciblant les thonidés et des espèces apparentées en haute mer et de plus petits navires équipés de moteurs hors-bord qui ciblent les thonidés et des espèces apparentées dans la zone économique exclusive. Les navires qui pêchaient en haute mer appartenaient à des armateurs étrangers et étaient enregistrés auprès du Département maritime de Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines. Le nombre total de palangriers thoniers ayant opéré en 2021 en haute mer, dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT, était de quatre (4). Ces navires ont été affrétés à la Namibie jusqu'au 31 août 2021. Ils ont commencé à pêcher en vertu d'un permis octroyé en novembre 2021 par Saint-Vincent-et-les Grenadines. Les données déclarées concernent par conséquent la période comprise entre novembre et décembre 2021.

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 ordenación, seguimiento, control y vigilancia (SCV) pertinentes en relación con su flota pesquera. Estas medidas están destinadas a garantizar que las actividades de la flota pesquera son plenamente conformes con las iniciativas en materia de ordenación de ICCAT y de otras organizaciones pertinentes. Durante el periodo de comunicación de 2021, la flota pesquera de San Vicente y las Granadinas que faenaba en la zona de conservación de ICCAT estaba

¹ Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Rural Transformation, Industry and Labour.

compuesta por palangreros que dirigen su actividad a los túnidos y especies afines en alta mar y por barcos más pequeños operados con motores fueraborda que dirigen su actividad a los túnidos y especies afines dentro de la zona económica exclusiva. Los buques que faenaban en alta mar eran de propiedad extranjera y estaban registrados en el Departamento Marítimo de San Vicente y las Granadinas. El número total de palangreros atuneros de alta mar que operaron en la zona del convenio de ICCAT durante 2021 fue de cuatro (4). Los buques fueron fletados a Namibia hasta el 31 de agosto de 2021. Los buques empezaron a faenar con licencia de pesca de San Vicente y las Granadinas en noviembre de 2021. Por lo tanto, los datos comunicados corresponden al periodo de noviembre a diciembre de 2021.

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 species for the St Vincent and the Grenadines High seas fleet which operated in the ICCAT Convention area for the years 2017 to 2021. Big eye tuna, southern swordfish and southern albacore. These three species accounted for 98% of the catch.

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 pelagic fisheries as well as the demersal, 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.

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, numbers of fish caught, 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 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).

Scientific Observers have not been deployed since the start of the Covid-19 pandemic. This situation will be reconsidered as Covid-19 restrictions begin to lessen. As St Vincent and the Grenadines seeks to maintain compliance with ICCAT recommendations, plans are afoot to increase scientific observer coverage on its high seas tuna longline vessels to 10%. This will bring St Vincent and the Grenadines in line with the measures set forth in Rec. 21-01.

2.3 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. As a result, in 2021 the National Cabinet granted approval for the undermentioned areas to be designated Ports of Entry for the landing of fish in St Vincent and the Grenadines by foreign flagged vessels:

- Kingstown Harbour
- Bequia Fisheries Centre
- Clifton Harbour, Union Island
- Owia Fisheries Centre, Owia
- Calliaqua Fisheries Centre
- Barrouallie Fisheries Centre

REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	No	2022-09-15		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	No	2022-09-06		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	No	2022-07-29		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	No	2022-07-29		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		Size data not completed as yet. Proposed date of submission, by September 30th 2022.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		Size data not completed as yet. Proposed date of submission, by September 30th 2022.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines did not conduct tagging surveys.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines did not conduct tagging surveys.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines did not conduct tagging surveys.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines did not deploy any scientific observers in 2021. The vessels were chartered to Namibia most of the year and were licensed to fish from November, 2021.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		Due to Covid-19 restrictions no observer was deployed in 2021.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		Data on pelagic sargassum not collected.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT01	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not farm bluefin tuna.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct research on bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S: BFT02	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct research on bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not harvest Bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT05	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct research on bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines vessels do not catch BFT.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not harvest BFT.	
S:BFT09	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		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct research on BFT.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have purse seine boats or baitboats that utilise FADs.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have purse seine boats or bait boats that utilise FADs.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have purse seine boats or bait boats that utilise FADs.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines did not deploy any scientific observers in 2021. The vessels were chartered to Namibia most of the year and were licensed to fish from November, 2021.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines did not use electronic monitoring systems in 2021.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines did not conduct port sampling in 2021.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines has no registered purse seine vessels.	
S:ALB01	Catch, size and age at maturity	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have a quota for Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have a quota for Mediterranean albacore.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have a quota for Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have a quota for Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have a quota for Mediterranean albacore.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		The catch of blue marlin in 2021 was relatively low and there were no discards. No white marlin was caught in 2021.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No	2021-09-30		
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		Electronic monitoring trials were not conducted on billfish in 2021.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		A plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level was not submitted for 2021.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines is not carrying out research on shortfin mako.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct scientific research on blue shark.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not authorize its vessels to catch and retain on board, transship or land North Atlantic shortfin mako.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines has not developed identification guides for ICCAT species.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines did not deploy an Observer in 2021. This is due to a combination of covid-19 restrictions and the limited time fishing under the flag by the High seas vessels in 2021.	
S:BYC03	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	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines did not deploy an Observer in 2021. This is due to a combination of covid-19 restrictions and the limited time fishing under the flag by the High seas vessels in 2021.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		The fisheries of St Vincent and the Grenadines involve mostly very small scale vessels with outboard engines. All legally harvested species are utilised. There is no discard and bycatch is not common.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		All High seas vessels registered to St Vincent and the Grenadines are required to comply with all management guidelines set forth by ICCAT as a licence condition. The Total allowable by-catch for each High seas vessel is 4 metric tons.	

Part II (Management implementation)

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

REPORTING SUMMARY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	No	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	No	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	No	2022-09-14		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines did not charter vessels from another CPC.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		Sending of this information is the responsibility of the Chartering State.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines has no at sea transshipment to report for 2021.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines has no in port transshipment to report for 2021.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have carrier vessels.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have carrier vessels.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		No vessels licenced to fish by St Vincent and the Grenadines were authorized to transship in 2021.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines has not completed the process of designating ports for foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines has not completed the process of designating ports for foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines has not completed the process of designating ports for foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines has not completed the process of designating ports for foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines has not completed the process of designating ports for foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines has not completed the process of designating ports for foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines has not completed the process of designating ports for foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines has not completed the process of designating ports for foreign fishing vessels.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not currently have any such arrangements.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines is not involved in access agreements.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines is not involved in access agreements.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No	2021-05-05		2021-12-02
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		No updated information to report.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have sport and recreational fisheries for the ICCAT managed species.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Yes		This CPC has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		This CPC has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		No importation or landings from foreign flagged vessels.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines did not suspect any vessel of non-compliance of ICCAT measures.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines did not suspect any vessel of non-compliance of ICCAT measures.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines did not observe vessels contravening Res 94-09.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines did not observe vessels contravening Res 94-09.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines did not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel pilot programme.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines did not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel pilot programme.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines did not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel pilot programme.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have vessels on the final IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines did not have carrier vessels.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines did not have carrier vessels.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines did not retrieve lost fishing gear.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines did not retrieve lost fishing gear.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines did not appoint a point of contact.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines did not have any carrier vessels in 2021.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for bluefin tuna.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2021	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for bluefin tuna.	

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for bluefin tuna.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No	2021-05-05	4	2021-12-02

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No	2022-09-06		2022-09-06
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		No investigations were conducted on IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		This CPC does not import BET.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		This CPC does not import BET.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		Due to an oversight information was not sent. Information will be compiled and sent at a later date.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines did not have a purse seine fishery in 2021.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes		The recent average catch (past 5 years) for tropical tuna was less than 1000 t.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		Due to an oversight information was not sent. Information will be sent at a later date.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Annual catches of bigeye tuna are below 3500 t.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		Annual catches of bigeye tuna are below 3500 t.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines vessels are authorised to catch tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines vessels are authorised to catch tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO20	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines did not conduct any electronic monitoring of tropical tunas in 2021.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing in the Mediterranean.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		4	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not authorise its vessels to fish for S. Atl. SWO.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No		St Vincent and the Grenadines vessels are authorised to catch N. Atl. SWO.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No		There are 4 vessels. The total allowable bycatch for each vessel is 4 t.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing in the Mediterranean.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No	2021-05-05	4	2021-12-02
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No	2021-05-05	4	2021-12-02
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines vessels are authorised to catch N. ALB.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines vessels are authorised to catch S. ALB.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing in the Mediterranean.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	No		No update to provide.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		No claims were made.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines did not conduct electronic monitoring for BIL.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	No		Shark check sheet previously provided.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines vessels do not land shortfin mako.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	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	No		All High seas vessels registered to St Vincent and the Grenadines are required to comply with all management guidelines set forth by ICCAT as a licence condition. Additionally, St Vincent and the Grenadines is currently partaking in conversations with NOAA and the FAO in regards to improving legislation to reduce and prevent the bycatch of marine turtles among other things. By the end of this year, it is anticipated a new Fisheries Act will be submitted to the National Cabinet for review. This new act will ensure greater compliance with international conservation measures. In January 2017, there was a complete ban on the harvesting and disturbing of all life stages of marine turtles in the domestic laws of St Vincent and the Grenadines.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		All High seas vessels registered to St Vincent and the Grenadines are required to comply with all management guidelines set forth by ICCAT as a licence condition. A NPOA dealing with seabird bycatch has not been developed as yet. However, work on the protection of sea birds has been ongoing including the development of A Seabird Conservation Management Plan for the Grenadines Archipelago and capacity building in seabird monitoring.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		All High seas vessels registered to St Vincent and the Grenadines are required to comply with all management guidelines set forth by ICCAT as a licence condition. The Total allowable by-catch for each High seas vessel is 4 metric tons.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		St Vincent and the Grenadines did not pilot any electronic statistical document system.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		No objections were lodged by St Vincent and the Grenadines.	

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines continues to actively work together with the Food and Agricultural Organization to improve the capabilities of national management agencies in the effective implementation of the provisions of the Agreement on Port State Measures to prevent, deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing. This includes inter alia capacity building, and assistance in the development of a new Fisheries Act and subsidiary legislation.

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.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines continues to get assistance from the Food and Agricultural Organization in the form of support for the implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement and related instruments to combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing. Under the project GCP/INT/313/SWE, the Food and Agricultural Organization is assisting Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in improving the States’ capacity for the effective implementation of Port State Measures and complementary monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) operations, measures and tools to combat IUU fishing.

Expected, non-quantifiable benefits of the project will include: (i) a reduction in the incidence of IUU fishing; (ii) positive impacts on national economies and improved livelihoods of coastal communities; (iii) increased food security of coastal communities depending on the sustainability of local marine ecosystems, also possibly by partly counterbalancing the adverse effects of climate change on marine fish production; (iv) reduced pressure on the sustainability of marine fisheries and environmental damage; (v) improved fisheries governance, and; (vi) reduced incidence of other illegal activities associated with IUU fishing.

The Fisheries Division, with its Basic Fisherman Training manual, continues to engage new entrants to the fishing industry with its education and information drive on 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.

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 continues to implement activities towards the improvement of legislation, policies and procedures involving the marine space.

Due to the risks involved with the Covid-19 pandemic a Scientific Observer was not deployed in 2021.

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 continues to implement activities towards the improvement of legislation, policies and procedures involving the marine space.

Table 1. Annual Catch and Effort Statistics for SVG Longline High Seas vessels 2017 - 2021 (weights and quotas in MT).

YEARS	EFFORT	YFT	N.ALB	S.ALB	BET	SKJ	SAIL	N.SWO	S.SWO	WAH	SPF	MISC	TOTALS
	No. of HOOKS												
2017	179,671	713.4	296.2	101.4	889	53.6	10.2	45.8	6.2	114	61.3	198.3	2489.4
2018	434,800	373.3	173.26	98.21	427.87	35.92	10.03	26.26	4.19	82.13	84.17	49.85	1365.19
2019	270,880	104.63	180.45	30.63	503.58	34.44	4.76	12.27	14.84	26.62	12.49	13.23	937.94
2020 ²	165,600	225.84	251.73	0	219.81	29.26	19.14	6.7	0	29.78	8.53	0	790.79
2021 ¹	273,699	3.47	0	14.43	135.79	0	0.37	0	31.86	0.15	0.53	0	186.6
AVERAGE		284.13	180.33	48.93	435.21	30.64	8.90	18.21	11.42	50.54	33.40	52.28	1153.98
QUOTAS (2021)/LANDING LIMITS		n/a	249.55	175	n/a	n/a	n/a	105	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	

¹ The data from 2021 is from November to December. This is when the vessels started fishing on a St Vincent and the Grenadines fishing licence in 2021.

² The data from 2020 is from January to October.

**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 were equipped to participate in BFT fishing activities. The Syrian quota of BFT (79.2 t) was transferred for farming purposes in 2022 fishing season, and there was no landing of BFT. There are no tuna transshipping activities authorized previously in Syria. Vessels flying the Syrian flag are not likely to catch any shark species covered by ICCAT recommendations. Farming, tuna caging and tuna traps activities are not applicable in Syria. The total Syrian catch of BFT was 79,200 kg in 2022, and no catch was recorded in 2021 because the total quota of 79.2 t was transferred to Tunisia in accordance with paragraph 10 of ICCAT Recommendation 19-04.

RÉSUMÉ

La pêche en Syrie est une activité traditionnelle. Les navires opèrent traditionnellement dans les eaux territoriales et ne sont pas équipés pour cibler les espèces de thonidés. Deux navires étaient équipés pour participer aux activités de pêche de thon rouge. Les quotas syriens de thon rouge (79,2 t) ont été transférés à des fins d'élevage au cours de la saison de pêche 2022 et aucun débarquement de thon rouge n'a été observé. Il n'y a pas eu d'activités de transbordement de thonidés qui auraient été autorisées auparavant en Syrie. Les navires battant pavillon syrien ne sont pas susceptibles de capturer des espèces de requins couvertes par les recommandations de l'ICCAT. Les activités d'élevage, de mise en cage et de madrague concernant les thonidés ne sont pas applicables en Syrie. La prise totale de thon rouge de la Syrie s'est élevée à 79.200 kg en 2022, aucune prise n'ayant été enregistrée en 2021 car le quota total de 79,2 t a été transféré à la Tunisie conformément au paragraphe 10 de la Recommandation 19-04 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. Hubo dos buques equipados para participar en actividades de pesca de atún rojo, la cuota siria de atún rojo (79,2 t) fue transferida con fines de cría en la campaña de pesca de 2022, y no se produjo ningún desembarque de atún rojo. No hay actividades de transbordo de túnidos autorizadas previamente en Siria. No es probable que los buques que enarbolan pabellón Siria capturen ninguna de las especies de tiburones cubiertas por las recomendaciones de ICCAT. Las actividades de cría, introducción en jaula y almadrabas no son aplicables en Siria. La captura total siria de atún rojo fue de 79.200 kg en 2022 y no se registraron capturas en 2021 porque la cuota total de 79,2 t se transfirió a Túnez de conformidad con el párrafo 10 de la Recomendación 19-04 de ICCAT.

Part I (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 km². With continental shelf is very steep. Only 40 km are trawlable, trawling area on the shelf is about 310 km².

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.

To date there has been no mariculture research or development (recently three licenses issued for marine farms in Syrian coast), 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 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 2022 and the total catch was 79200 Kg transferred for farming purposes, during 2021 fishing season the total quota of 79200 Kg transferred to Tunisia in accordance with paragraph 10 of ICCAT Recommendation 19-04, Tropical tuna , swordfish , marlins , sailfish and shark fishery are underprivileged in Syria.

2.2 Research activities

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.

2.3 Fishery observer deployments

One regional observer used to observe and report fishing activities on the Syrian vessel in 2022. Regional observer and national observer program implemented in 2022 and no landing of tuna was reported.

REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	No	2022-09-13	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	No	2022-07-27	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	No	2022-07-27	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	No	2022-07-27	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		Quota transferred for farming.
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		Quota transferred for farming.
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		No tagging program in Syria.
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		No tagging program in Syria.

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		No tagging program in Syria.
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Yes		Domestic observer program data is very limited.
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		One vessel operated for BFT and the regional observer submitted report to ICCAT.
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		No information on pelagic Sargassum.
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		No fishing vessels authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons.
S:BFT01	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Yes		No farms in Syria.
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		No caging activates in Syria.
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S: BFT02	Yes		No caging activates in Syria.
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes		One vessel operated for BFT and the regional observer submitted report to ICCAT.
S:BFT05	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Yes		No cooperative research programs due to circumstances in Syria.
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		No research programs due to circumstances in Syria, BFT quota transferred.
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		Only one vessel operated for BFT.
S:BFT09	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	Yes		No scientific research program due to circumstances in Syria.
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		No fish aggregating devices activities in Syria.
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Yes		No fish aggregating devices activities in Syria.
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		No tropical fishing activities.
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		No tropical fishing activities.
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		No vessels operated for tropical tuna.

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		No vessels operated for tropical tuna.
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data	Yes		No FADs activities in Syria.
S:ALB01	Catch, size and age at maturity	Yes		No catch of albacore.
S:ALB02	Habitat	Yes		No catch of albacore.
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	Yes		No catch of albacore.
S:ALB04	CPUE series	Yes		No catch of albacore.
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	Yes		No catch of albacore.
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		No marline or spearfish fishing activities in Syria.
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		No marline or spearfish fishing activities in Syria.
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		No marline or spearfish fishing activities in Syria.
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		No vessels targeting sharks
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		No catch of shortfin mako.
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	Yes		No catch of blue sharks.
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes		No catch of shortfin mako.
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		No reports on sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in Syrian water.
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		No reports on interactions of sea turtles in Syrian water.
S:BYC03	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	Yes		No reports on seabird incidental catch in Syrian water.
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		Multispecies catch in Syria and all catch landed with no discard.
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		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 21-08, 20-07,19-04 ,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 80 t in 2021 and also in 2022. Consistent with *Rec.21-08/ 19-04 /20-07*, Syria implemented the recommended 2022 quota limiting the harvest of BFT measuring less than 30 Kg to zero percent (by weight) of the Syrian quota. The total Syrian catch (79200 Kg) of BFT transferred for farming purposes.

3.2 Closed seasons

Only one purse seiner used to catch Syrian quota of BFT. Consistent with *Rec. 21-08* the authorized period for fishing is from 15 May to 1st July.

3.3 Observer programs and related activities

In accordance with ICCAT recommendations, purse seiner conducted BFT fishing activities in 2022 used one regional observer. Due to the majority of fishing vessels belonging to the artisanal sector the national observer program for sampling from the fleet was implemented by distributing observers in all landing centers on Syrian coast, 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.

3.4 Vessel monitoring

Syrian vessel equipped with VMS and transmission of the VMS messages to the ICCAT Secretariat implemented strictly.

REPORTING SUMMARY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	No	2022-09-13	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	No	2022-09-13	Syria has two vessels operate for BFT fishery and all reporting obligations transmitted to ICCAT, no shark fisheries in Syria.
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	No	2022-08-09	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		Syria does not charter any vessels.
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		Syria does not charter any vessels.
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes		Syria does not charter any vessels.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes		Syria does not tranship at sea or in-port.
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		Syria does not tranship at sea or in-port.
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		Syria does not tranship at sea or in-port.
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		Syria does not tranship at sea or in-port.
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No	2022-02-06	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		Syria does not land BFT.
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No	2022-02-06	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No	2022-02-06	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		No denial of entry or use of port.
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		No landing of BFT and no infringements.
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		No landing of BFT and no infringements.
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		No landing of BFT and no infringements.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		No bilateral or multilateral agreements.
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		No access agreements and changes.
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		No access agreements and changes.
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No	2022-08-09	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		No internal actions.
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		No sport and recreational fisheries in Syria.
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Yes		No vessels involved in IUU fishing.
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		No vessels involved in IUU fishing.
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		No import and landing tuna.
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		No data on non-compliance.
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		No allegations of non-compliance investigations.
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		No vessels sightings.
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		No vessels sightings.
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		No at sea inspection program.
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		No at sea inspection program.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		No exchange inspection personnel.
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		No Syrian vessel in IUU list.
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No	2021-01-14	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		No observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP.
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		No lost fishing gear retrieved.
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		No lost fishing gear not retrieved.
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		No points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting.
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		No supply declarations.
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		No bluefin tuna farming facilities.
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		No bluefin tuna farming facilities.
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		No bluefin tuna farming facilities.
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Yes		No bluefin tuna farming facilities.
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		No authorized traps in Syria.
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No	2022-02-06	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Yes		No farming activities in Syria.
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No	2022-03-04	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08	No	2022-10-01	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2021	No	2022-07-27	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No	2022-04-30	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		No bluefin tuna other vessels in Syria.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		No Joint Fishing Operations.
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No	2022-05-29	Every one hour.
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		No Joint Inspection Scheme plans.
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		No inspection vessels.
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		No inspectors or agencies.
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		No inspection reports from JIS.
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No	2022-02-06	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No	2022-02-06	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No	2022-05-29	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		No monthly catch reports.
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No	2022-06-09	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		No fish less than 30 kg/115 cm in the catch and Lack of technical expertise for tag and release of fish.
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No	2022-08-30	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		Electronic validation system applied.
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		Electronic validation system applied.
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		Electronic validation system applied.
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		No tagging activities.
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		No vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT.
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No	2022-04-28	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		No farm transfers and random controls.
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		No processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		No vessels targeting BET/YFT/SKJ.
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		No vessels targeting BET/YFT/SKJ.
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		No vessels targeting BET/YFT/SKJ, no IUU activity.
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		No data from ICCAT statistical document programs.
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		No validation seals and signatures for SDPs.
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		No catches of tropical tuna.
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Yes		No FADs in Syria.
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes		No tropical tuna fishing.
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		No tropical tuna fishing.
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		No tropical tuna fishing.
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		No tropical tuna fishing.
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		No tropical tuna fishing.
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Yes		No tropical tuna fishing.
	M:TRO20	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Yes		No tropical tuna fishing.
	SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	
M:SWO02		Validation seals and signiaures for SDPs	Yes		No SWO fisheries in Syria.
M:SWO03		List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Yes		No SWO fisheries in Syria.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		No SWO fisheries in Syria.
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		No SWO fisheries in Syria.
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		No SWO fisheries in Syria.
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		No SWO fisheries in Syria.
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		No SWO fisheries in Syria.
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		No SWO fisheries in Syria.
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		No SWO fisheries in Syria.
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		No SWO fisheries in Syria.
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		No SWO fisheries in Syria.
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		No SWO fisheries in Syria.
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		No SWO fisheries in Syria.
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes		No SWO fisheries in Syria.
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes		No SWO fisheries in Syria.
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		No SWO fisheries in Syria.
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		No SWO fisheries in Syria.
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		No albacore fisheries in Syria.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		No albacore fisheries in Syria.
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		No albacore fisheries in Syria.
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		No albacore fisheries in Syria.
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		No albacore fisheries in Syria.
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		No albacore fisheries in Syria.
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes		No billfish catch in Syria.
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes		No billfish catch in Syria.
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		No billfish catch in Syria.
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		No sharks fishing activities in Syria.
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		No landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako.
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	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	Yes		No catch or release of sea turtles.
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		No reports on catch of seabird.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		All catch of fish landed and no discards reported.
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		National Observers in landing centers report the catch of all species and submit reports to fisheries authorities.
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		ICCAT recommendations applied.

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.

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 for developing landing centers and training programs of at least two officers 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 TOBAGO¹**

SUMMARY

Landings of tuna and tuna-like species from Trinidad and Tobago commercial and recreational vessels for the year 2021 were estimated at 3 368 t. The most abundant species of the non-artisanal longline fleet's landings was yellowfin tuna as expected. These landings, 1 244 t, comprised 93% of the fleet's landings. In 2021 the fleet of operational longliners increased to 25. Mirroring what occurred in 2021, as a result of the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic only one game fishing tournament was staged in 2022. Activities implemented to date under the harmonised fisheries information system (FiSMIS) being developed under project GCP/INT/228/JPN include data entry and data verification in the vessel registry component of the database and import of artisanal catch and effort data into the landings component. Further to the review of Trinidad and Tobago's data collection and statistical systems, an in-person training workshop for enumerators of the artisanal catch and effort data collection system for Trinidad and staff involved in data collection and verification for the non-artisanal longline fleet, was convened from 6 to 8 July 2022. The data collectors were sensitised and trained to record data on discards utilising the updated data collection forms which were modified to capture discards data. Industry stakeholders have agreed to voluntarily comply with and implement regulatory measures by 2023, including: VMS, electronic logbook, observer programme. Vessel owners have also agreed to trial the use of circle hooks. A Draft Management Plan to address bycatch in the longline fleet with respect to sea turtles, seabirds and marine mammals was completed. Trinidad and Tobago endorsed the Project Identification Form (PIF) of GEF project Strategies, technologies and incentives to manage bycatch in tropical Large Marine Ecosystem Fisheries (REBYC-III CLME+) in August 2021 and co-financing in the amount of US\$ 735,884.40 was estimated for the four-year period of the project. The Fisheries Division is currently participating in the GCP/INT/413/EC – Third Port State Measures Agreement Global Capacity Development Programme Support Project. Trinidad and Tobago's Fisheries Management Bill continues to be reviewed by a Joint Select Committee of the Parliament.

RÉSUMÉ

Les débarquements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées par les navires de la pêche commerciale et de plaisance de Trinité-et-Tobago pour 2021 ont été estimés à 3.368 tonnes. Comme prévu, l'espèce la plus abondante dans les débarquements de la flottille palangrière non artisanale était l'albacore. Ces débarquements (1.214 t) représentaient 93 % des débarquements de la flottille. En 2021, la flottille de palangriers actifs est passée à 25 navires. À l'instar de ce qui s'est passé en 2021, du fait de la pandémie de Covid-19, un seul tournoi de pêche a été organisé en 2022. Les activités mises en œuvre à ce jour dans le cadre du système harmonisé d'information sur les pêcheries (FiSMIS), développé dans le cadre du projet GCP/INT/228/JPN, comprennent la saisie et la vérification des données dans la composante registre des navires de la base de données et l'importation des données de capture et d'effort de la pêcherie artisanale dans la composante débarquements. Suite à la révision des systèmes de collecte de données et de statistiques de Trinité-et-Tobago, un atelier de formation en personne a été organisé du 6 au 8 juillet 2022 à l'intention des recenseurs du système de collecte des données de capture et d'effort de la pêcherie artisanale de Trinité-et-Tobago et du personnel impliqué dans la collecte et la vérification des données pour la flottille palangrière non artisanale. Les collecteurs de données ont été sensibilisés et formés pour enregistrer les données sur les rejets en utilisant les formulaires de collecte de données mis à jour qui ont été modifiés pour saisir les données sur les rejets. Les acteurs de l'industrie ont accepté de se conformer volontairement aux mesures réglementaires et de les mettre en œuvre d'ici 2023, notamment le VMS, le journal de bord électronique et le programme d'observateurs. Les propriétaires de navires ont également accepté de tester l'utilisation d'hameçons circulaires. Un projet de plan de gestion visant à traiter les prises accessoires de la flottille palangrière concernant les tortues marines, les oiseaux de mer et les mammifères marins a été achevé. Trinité-et-Tobago a approuvé en août 2021 le formulaire d'identification de projet (PIF) du projet GEF sur les Stratégies, technologies et incitations pour gérer les prises accessoires dans les pêcheries des

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grands écosystèmes marins tropicaux (REBYC-III CLME+) et un cofinancement d'un montant de 735.884,40 dollars a été estimé pour la période de quatre ans du projet. La Division des pêches participe actuellement au projet GCP/INT/413/CE - Troisième projet de soutien du programme de développement des capacités globales dans le cadre de l'Accord sur les mesures du ressort de l'État de port. Le projet de loi sur la gestion des pêches de Trinité-et-Tobago continue d'être examiné par un comité spécial conjoint du Parlement.

RESUMEN

Los desembarques de túnidos y especies afines de los buques comerciales y de recreo de Trinidad y Tobago para el año 2021 se estimaron en 3.368 t. Tal y como se preveía, la especie más abundante de los desembarques de la flota palangrera no artesanal fue el rabil. Estos desembarques, que ascendieron a 1.214 t, respondieron del 93% de los desembarques de la flota. En 2021, la flota de palangreros operativos aumentó, llegando a 25 unidades. Al igual que en 2021, como consecuencia de la pandemia de Covid-19, en 2022 sólo se organizó un torneo de pesca. Las actividades realizadas hasta la fecha en el marco del sistema armonizado de información pesquera (FiSMIS) que se está desarrollando en el marco del proyecto GCP/INT/228/JPN incluyen la introducción y verificación de datos en el componente de registro de buques de la base de datos y la importación de datos de captura y esfuerzo de la pesquería artesanal en el componente de desembarques. A raíz de la revisión de los sistemas estadísticos y de recopilación de datos de Trinidad y Tobago, se convocó del 6 al 8 de julio de 2022 un taller de formación presencial para los encuestadores del sistema de recopilación de datos de captura y esfuerzo de la pesquería artesanal de Trinidad y para el personal implicado en la recopilación y verificación de datos de la flota palangrera no artesanal. Se sensibilizó y formó a los recopiladores de datos para que registraran los datos sobre descartes utilizando los formularios de recopilación de datos actualizados que se modificaron para recoger los datos sobre descartes. Las partes interesadas del sector han acordado cumplir y aplicar voluntariamente medidas reguladoras antes de 2023, entre las que se incluyen: VMS, cuaderno de pesca electrónico, programa de observadores. Los armadores han acordado realizar pruebas utilizando anzuelos circulares. Se completó un proyecto de plan de ordenación para abordar las capturas fortuitas en la flota palangrera con respecto a las tortugas marinas, las aves marinas y los mamíferos marinos. Trinidad y Tobago aprobó el Formulario de Identificación de Proyecto (PIF) del Proyecto (GEF) sobre estrategias, tecnologías e incentivos para gestionar la captura fortuita en las pesquerías de los grandes ecosistemas marinos tropicales (REBYC-III CLME+) en agosto de 2021 y se estimó una cofinanciación de 735.884,40 USD para el periodo de cuatro años del proyecto. La División de Pesca participa actualmente en el proyecto GCP/INT/413/CE - Tercer Proyecto de apoyo al programa global de desarrollo de capacidad del Acuerdo sobre medidas del Estado rector del puerto. El proyecto de ley de ordenación de la pesca de Trinidad y Tobago sigue siendo examinado por una comisión mixta del Parlamento.

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 2021 were estimated at 3 368 t, representing a nine percent increase (273 t) compared to the 2020 landings (3 095 t) and an eight percent increase (249 t) compared to the 2019 landings (3 119 t). The most abundant species of the non-artisanal longline fleet's landings was yellowfin tuna as expected. Yellowfin tuna landings in 2021 were, 1 244 t, comprising 93% of the fleet's landings compared to 92% in 2020 and 90.5% in 2019. In 2021 the fleet of operational longliners increased to 25. In 2020 and 2019 the number of longliners remained steady at 23 while in 2018 the number was 24. Between 2013 and 2017 the number of longliners ranged from 29 to 32.

In 2021 the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic continued to be felt with respect to the staging of game fishing tournaments. One tournament targeting wahoo was held, however no fish were landed and data remain unavailable. In 2020, just over 100 kg of fish was landed at a single game fishing tournament.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Catch and effort data collection and analysis

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 commercial fishing authorisations.

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. Under a government-funded project IT-related and other equipment was procured to enhance and modernize the ICT capacity of the Fisheries Division and three (3) persons were hired to implement the preservation of historical fish catch and effort records. Over the period October 2021 to September 2022, over 36,000 historical catch and effort data sheets were inventoried and over 22,800 data sheets were scanned.

Biological data collection and analysis

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.

Development of fisheries management information system (FisMIS)

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 an integrated fisheries management information system in Trinidad and Tobago. The development of the harmonised fisheries information system will build on existing in-country mechanisms. The so-called fisheries management information system (FisMIS) relational database, which is being developed with the support of the FAO, was designed to integrate fisheries catch and effort data, fisher registration data and vessel record data from the fisheries administrations in Trinidad and in Tobago. The database was deployed in Trinidad in 2020 and the process of testing and fixing bugs is in progress. Activities undertaken to date include data entry and data verification in the vessel registry component of the database and import of artisanal catch and effort data into the landings component of the database.

Updating of data collection systems for artisanal and non-artisanal fleets

A draft report on the review of the current fisheries data collection and statistical systems, which was conducted jointly under projects GCP/INT/228/JPN and 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. These recommendations are aligned with those presented by Dr Freddy Arocha on improvement of Trinidad and Tobago's data collection for ICCAT species (Arocha 2014) (SCRS/2018/114), and will be prioritised for implementation based on resource availability. Further to the review of the data collection and statistical systems, and workshop conducted by the FAO in February 2021 to develop a new Trinidad and Tobago data collection scheme for the artisanal fisheries, an in-person training workshop for enumerators of the artisanal catch and effort data collection system for Trinidad as well as staff involved in data collection and verification for the non-artisanal longline fleet, was convened from 6 to 8 July 2022. Workshop components included: presentation of the proposed revised data collection system (methodology and implementation), presentation of the revised data forms, review of gear types, and species identification (sharks and pelagics). With reference to measures taken to collect by-catch and discards data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means (Rec. 11-10), data collectors were sensitised and trained to record data on discards, utilising the updated data collection forms which were modified to capture discards data. To complement the updating of the data collection systems, the national fishing vessel census activity being implemented through government funding is prioritised to be continued during the next fiscal year, October 2022 to September 2023 (see Section 4 Proposed plans, projects and programmes for October 2022 to September 2023 (fiscal 2023), para 2).

Proposed measures for implementation from October 2022 to December 2023

Resulting from the need under multiple fora to implement conservation and management measures for the non-artisanal longline fleet in the absence of adequate legally binding national measures (see Section 5 Outdated legislation), industry stakeholders including vessel owners and sufferance wharf operators, incentivised by the desire to secure the fleet's trade market, have agreed to voluntarily comply with and implement regulatory measures by 2023, to facilitate the release of endangered, threatened and protected species (ETP) – sea turtles and marine mammals being of primary concern. In this regard, fishing operations of the longline fleet will be monitored through a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) which is being implemented via an agreement among Collecte Localisations Satellites System (CLS), the Trinidad and Tobago Longliners' Association, the Ministry of National Security and the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries. The VMS will be fully operational from January 2023, however, at present 19 of the 24 operational non-artisanal longliners have been outfitted with the VMS hardware and software and are already utilising the system (see Section 4 Participation in Regional and International Projects and Initiatives). As with the Trip Report system, utilisation of the VMS will be linked to the issuing of commercial fishing authorisations.

The VMS includes an electronic logbook component which is currently being updated by CLS and will be implemented in 2023. The electronic logbook will complement the trip reporting system by providing more refined temporal and spatial data on catches, fishing effort, discards, and encounters with seabirds, sea turtles and marine mammals. The logbook form will include identification guides for seabirds and sea turtles.

It is intended that an Observer Programme will also be implemented. One trial Observer-monitored trip was completed in September 2022 as a fact-finding mission. It is recognised, however, that several of Trinidad and Tobago's non-artisanal longliners may not be equipped to accommodate Observers and thus preliminary talks have begun between the vessel owners and the Fisheries Division on the implementation of an Electronic Monitoring System (EMS) for such longliners. Onboard camera systems have been identified on two vessels thus far.

Vessel owners have also agreed to trial the use of circle hooks.

A Draft Management Plan to address bycatch in the longline fleet with respect to sea turtles, seabirds and marine mammals was completed.

REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	No	2022-09-15	Annual Report (text) - Summary and Sections 1, 2, 4 and 5, submitted on 24 September 2022.
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	No	2022-07-28	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	No	2022-07-28	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	No	2022-07-28	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	No	2022-07-28	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No		Not available.
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		No tagging surveys have been conducted in Trinidad and Tobago.
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		No tagging programmes have been implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		No tagging programmes have been implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	No		Not available. Domestic observer program not yet implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No		Domestic observer program not yet implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		Trinidad and Tobago submitted results of a fact-finding survey regarding the influx and impacts of Sargassum seaweed in the Caribbean region, to the CRFM in February 2019.
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago fishing vessels were authorised to fish in the Mediterranean during 2021.
S:BFT01	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Yes		There are no bluefin tuna farms in Trinidad and Tobago.
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		There are no bluefin tuna farms in Trinidad and Tobago.
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S: BFT02	Yes		There are no bluefin tuna farms in Trinidad and Tobago.
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago fishing vessels are authorised to catch bluefin tuna; there is no BFT observer programme being implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.
S:BFT05	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Yes		There is no cooperative research program on W-BFT to be undertaken in Trinidad and Tobago.
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago fishing vessels are authorised to catch bluefin tuna; no bluefin tuna were caught by Trinidad and Tobago fishing vessels.
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		No GBYP related research is being implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.
S:BFT09	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	Yes		No such scientific activities are being implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		There is currently no legislated Management Plan for the use of fish aggregating devices being implemented 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.
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	No		Not available.
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		There are no Trinidad and Tobago-flagged purse seiners or baitboats.
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		Not available. Domestic observer program not yet implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		An electronic monitoring system has not been implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		A port sampling programme has not yet been implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data	Yes		There are no Trinidad and Tobago-flagged purse seiners.
S:ALB01	Catch, size and age at maturity	No		Not available
S:ALB02	Habitat	No		Not available
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	No		Not available
S:ALB04	CPUE series	No		Not available
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	No		Not available
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		Trinidad and Tobago has not utilised statistical methodology to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish.
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		Refer to Section 2.
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		An electronic monitoring system has not been implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		Trinidad and Tobago reports species-specific shark data, however, the statistical programme linked mainly to the artisanal fleets is being updated and includes shark species identification training. A training workshop which included shark species identification was held from 6 to 8 July 2022. The workshop was attended by data collectors attached to the artisanal fleets and non-artisanal longline fleet.
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not carrying out research on shortfin mako.
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	No	2022-07-28	Trinidad and Tobago reported landings of blue shark (refer to Task 1 Nominal Catches and Task 2 Catch and Effort reports), however no scientific research is being undertaken.
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No	2022-07-28	Refer to Task 1 Nominal Catches and Task 2 Catch and Effort reports.
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		Trinidad and Tobago's statistical programme linked mainly to the artisanal fleets is being updated and includes shark species identification training. A training workshop which was attended by data collectors attached to the artisanal fleets and non-artisanal longline fleet and included shark species identification was held from 6 to 8 July 2022. The relevant workshop material will be developed into identification guides. In addition, an electronic logbook system is to be implemented in 2023 which will include pictorial guides for seabirds and turtles.
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		No information is available currently for the Trinidad and Tobago fleet.
S:BYC03	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		A scientific observer programme has not yet been implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		No such measures taken to date; in general there are no discards in the multi-species artisanal fisheries of Trinidad and Tobago.
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		No such steps have been taken or related research conducted to date in Trinidad and Tobago.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

REPORTING SUMMARY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	No	2022-09-15	Annual Report (text) - Summary, Sections: 1, 2, 4 and 5, submitted on 24 September 2022.	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	No	2022-09-15	Annual Report (text) - Summary, Sections: 1, 2, 4 and 5, submitted on 24 September 2022.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	No	2022-08-15		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in any vessel chartering programme.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in any vessel chartering programme.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago large scale pelagic longline vessels (LSPLVs) have been authorised to conduct at-sea transshipments during the previous year.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago vessels have not carried out transshipments in port during the previous year.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago LSPLVs have been authorised to conduct at-sea transshipments during the previous year.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		No carrier vessels have been authorised by Trinidad and Tobago to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago LSPLVs are authorised to transship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No	2021-12-08		
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No	2022-09-09		
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No	2021-12-08		
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No	2021-12-08		
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		No vessels were denied access to TTO ports over the period September 2021 to August 2022.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		None; refer to Sections 4 and 5.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		None; refer to Sections 4 and 5.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessel was found, during port inspection, to have apparently infringed ICCAT Conservation and Management measures.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not engaged in any bilateral or multilateral arrangement at present.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago has not entered into any access agreement.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago has not entered into any access agreement.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No		2021-10-06; 2021-12-09; 2022-07-21.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		No changes.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		Generally, the recreational fishery has been monitored through the collection of catch and effort and biological data at all of the major recreational tournaments. Since 2016 however, the data were collected at 4 of the 5 major tournaments as a result of financial constraints. 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.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago had no information to report on presumed IUU activities of fishing vessels 12 m or greater LOA.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		No IUU allegations have been brought against Trinidad and Tobago-flagged vessels.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No	2022-09-15		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago had no information to report regarding possible non-compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago has not carried out investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago had no information to report on vessel sightings.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels have been sighted under Rec. 19-09.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels appear on the final IUU list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels carry observers deployed under an ICCAT regional observer program (ROP).	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels carry observers deployed under an ICCAT regional observer program (ROP).	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		No fishing gear has been reported as lost by any Trinidad and Tobago vessel.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		No fishing gear has been reported as lost by any Trinidad and Tobago vessel.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No	2021-12-15		2021-12-16
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		There are no Trinidad and Tobago flagged carrier vessels.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago has no traps fishing for bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08	Yes		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.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2021	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels caught bluefin tuna in 2021.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish, farm or transport bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in any joint fishing operations.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish or operate for bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the western Atlantic.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the western Atlantic.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago neither imported nor exported bluefin tuna during the period 1 January to 31 December 2021.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish BFT, nor are re-exports of BFT authorised.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish BFT, nor are re-exports of BFT authorised.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish BFT, nor are re-exports of BFT authorised.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		No tail tagging schemes have been implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago has no information indicating that vessels not included on the ICCAT Record of BFT catching vessels have caught E-BFT.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in the catching, farming or trading of bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the REM pilot project	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		11	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No		2022-07-28	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		No notifications were received of Trinidad and Tobago BET/YFT/SKJ vessels allegedly carrying out IUU activity.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No	2022-05-30	2022-05-30; 2022-09-09.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		No change from last submission.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No	2021-10-29	2022-01-31; 2022-05-01; 2022-07-29.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish in the relevant area. With reference to requirement S25: 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.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	No	2022-01-31		
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No	2021-09-29	12	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago has not caught 80% of its catch limit.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago's entire catch limit has not been utilised.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		All of Trinidad and Tobago's flagged fishing vessels 20m LOA or greater are authorised to fish for tropical tunas.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Yes		All of Trinidad and Tobago's flagged fishing vessels 20m LOA or greater are authorised to fish for tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO20	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago has not implemented an electronic monitoring system for its longline vessels 20m LOA or greater targeting bigeye, yellowfin and/or skipjack tuna in the Convention area.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No	2022-05-30	2022-05-30; 2022-09-09.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		No change from last submission.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago sport/recreational vessels are authorised to catch Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		There are no modifications to Trinidad and Tobago's development/fishing/management plan for North swordfish.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago has not authorised the landing of MED-SWO at any of its ports.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago sport/recreational vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO, therefore there is no associated tagging programme for the landing of Med-SWO.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No	2021-10-06	11	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		0	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes		All of Trinidad and Tobago's flagged fishing vessels are authorised to target N. SWO.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago has not established an onboard by-catch limit for S. SWO as it has no catch limit for S. SWO.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Mediterranean albacore.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No	2021-10-06	11	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		0	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		All of Trinidad and Tobago's flagged fishing vessels are authorised to fish N. ALB	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	No		No onboard by-catch limit has been set for S. ALB by Trinidad and Tobago.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago has not authorised sport/recreational catches of Mediterranean albacore.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	No	2021-09-30	Updated TTO Billfish Cheeksheet submitted on 28 September 2022.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		Trinidad and Tobago is a developing coastal CPC which has submitted Task 1 and Task 2 data.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago did not conduct trials on electronic monitoring for BIL in 2022.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	No	2021-09-30	Updated TTO Shark Cheeksheet submitted on 28 September 2022.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako	No	2021-07-28		
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	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	No		Refer to Sections 4 and 5.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		Refer to Sections 4 and 5.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		Refer to Sections 4 and 5.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by Trinidad and Tobago.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Yes		No objections to ICCAT Recs were lodged by Trinidad and Tobago.	

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

State obligations

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. 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. In 2023 industry stakeholders will utilise, voluntarily, VMS, electronic logbooks and circle hooks (see Section 2 Proposed measures for implementation from October 2022 to December 2023). The vessel owners are incentivised to participate as utilisation of the system and reporting are linked to the granting by the Fisheries Division of commercial fishing authorisations which facilitate 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 commercial fishing authorisations.

The Fisheries Division and other regulatory agencies with responsibilities linked to fisheries management, engaged in an institutional strengthening exercise through participation in the Regional Training Workshop on Flag State Performance over the period October to November 2020.

In order to address the implementation of port State measures in Trinidad and Tobago, a Memorandum of Understanding for Collaboration in Regulating Fishing, Fishing Related Activities and Relevant Trade (MOU IUU-Fishing) was signed and came into effect in August 2019. The participating 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), all of which are represented on the Cabinet-Appointed Oversight Committee to oversee, monitor and report on implementation of the MOU (see Section 5 Human resource capacity constraints). The implementation of measures for 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. The Oversight Committee will also be guided in its decision-making by the draft *National Strategy and Roadmap for Trinidad and Tobago's implementation of the PSMA and the Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Review (including Port Assessment)* which were developed under the *Port State Measures Support Project, GCP/RLA/222/USA* (see Section 5 Outdated legislation, para 2).

Since its operationalisation in March 2021 to date, the Oversight Committee has convened nine meetings and taken decisions with regard to identification of Trinidad and Tobago's: points of contact for port entry, contact points for receiving copies of port inspection reports, designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry, advance notification period required for entry into port, and points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sightings. Further, standard operating procedures for implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement and for the landing and transshipment of fish were reviewed and updated; draft National Control and Inspection Plans were developed with assistance from the *3rd Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) Global Capacity Building Programme*; and Committee members participated in several regional and international meetings and established linkages with the Blue Justice Community, Caribbean Community Agency for Crime and Security (CARICOM IMPACS), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and International Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Network (IMCSN) for strengthened regional and international cooperation and information-sharing. MOU-member agencies along with other regulatory agencies also participated in the Regional Training Workshop: *Introduction to Fisheries MCS* under the CLME+ Project, in March 2021. Between September and October 2022 three activities are to be convened under the *PSMA Global Capacity Building Programme* in which MOU-member agencies and other relevant agencies will participate: 1) a Virtual Workshop on Catch Documentation Schemes, 2) an Interagency Workshop on implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement and 3) a Port Inspection Training Course.

Trinidad and Tobago acceded to the Port State Measures Agreement and accepted the Compliance Agreement in October 2019.

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.

Conservation and management measures; and monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement

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.

Trinidad and Tobago is engaging in activities to address the conservation of sea turtles and other bycatch. A National Sea Turtle Task Force (NSTTF) comprising representatives of the Environmental Management Authority, the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries (including the Fisheries Division), the Ministry of Planning and Development, the Ministry of National Security, the Ministry of Tourism, the Tobago House of Assembly, the Institute of Marine Affairs, several non-governmental organisations and academia, was reconstituted in 2020. The NSTTF will address conservation and management of five species of sea turtles (Leatherback, Loggerhead, Green, Olive Ridley and Hawksbill) that were designated as Environmentally Sensitive Species (ESS) under the ESS Rules 2001.

The Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC) endorsed a Regional Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing which will be used as a guide for developing National Plans of Action IUU Fishing, including that of Trinidad and Tobago. Further, Trinidad and Tobago participated in a WECAFC Survey on the state of readiness to implement the RPO-IUU Fishing in-country to help guide the regional approach towards strengthening: (a) national capacity to develop and implement NPOA-IUU Fishing; (b) regional coordination in fisheries enforcement; (c) data collection on IUU fishing incidences; and (d) national capacity to implement the RPOA-IUU Fishing – among other things. Trinidad and Tobago also participated in the Fourth Meeting of the Regional Working Group on IUU Fishing in September 2020, which among other things, updated on developments at the global level, of the implementation of the PSMA and complementing instruments in the WECAFC region and the Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels, and developed an updated work plan of the RWG-IUU Fishing and recommendations which were considered by the 18th Session of the WECAFC in July 2022.

Participation in regional projects

Trinidad and Tobago is participating in the GEF project: *Strategies, technologies and incentives to manage bycatch in tropical Large Marine Ecosystem Fisheries (REBYC-III CLME+)*. The project, which is being implemented by the FAO, aims to manage bycatch and reduce discards in the Caribbean and North Brazil Continental Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems (CLME+) thereby promoting sustainable and responsible fisheries that provide economic opportunities while ensuring the conservation of marine living resources, with successful solutions for potential scale up to other LMEs. The project's specific goals for Trinidad and Tobago have been designed by the Fisheries Division to facilitate the country's fulfilment of several ICCAT conservation and management measures. Trinidad and Tobago endorsed the Project Identification Form (PIF) in August 2021 and co-financing in the amount of US\$ 735,884.40 was estimated for the four-year period of the project. The Project Document is currently being prepared by a National Consultant, contracted by the FAO, in close collaboration with Fisheries Division personnel.

Monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement

Monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement operations were funded by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. Additionally, financial support was received from the FAO Third Global Capacity Development Programme for training, including collaboration with other national regulatory agencies as well as regional and international agencies in maritime security. As well, a member of staff received training in fisheries monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement and fisheries interdiction and prosecution through international and regional formal training institutions. Between October 2021 and September 2022 the following were achieved:

1. 1323 entries on arrival and departure declarations on the Single Electronic Window eMaritime Module were reviewed and appropriate risk assessments conducted;

2. training of staff of the Fisheries Division and Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard in management and reporting with respect to the VMS was facilitated;
3. joint operations of the Fisheries Monitoring Centre involving the Fisheries Division and Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard were conducted (see Participation in Regional and International Projects and Initiatives, below);
4. two offloads of swordfish by the national longline fleet were inspected and two Certificates of Eligibility (COEs) for export of the swordfish were issued in compliance with the ICCAT Statistical Document Programme
5. two offloads of foreign vessels were inspected (in September 2022), initiating Trinidad and Tobago's port inspection program under which three inspections per month of foreign vessels offloads and two inspections per month of national fleet offloads are planned.

Proposed plans, projects and programmes for October 2022 to September 2023 (fiscal 2023)

In fiscal 2023 the Fisheries Division plans to continue the activities funded by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago outlined below.

Implementation of an Action Plan to Address Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing in the Ports and Waters Under The Jurisdiction of Trinidad and Tobago (see Section 5 Outdated legislation, para 2)

The project is intended to address critical deficiencies associated with national fisheries monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement systems and combat fisheries crimes, including illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUUF). The main deliverables for fiscal 2023 include: (1) Establishment of Fisheries Inspectorate; (2) Expansion of real time vessel monitoring systems for fishing vessels; (3) Implementation of a National Control Plan for national and foreign fishing vessels using the ports and wharves of Trinidad and Tobago; (4) Implementation of National Inspection Plan for all vessels using ports and wharves in Trinidad and Tobago; (5) Design and Development of a Traceability System for Fish including a Catch Documentation Scheme; (6) Implementation of an Observer Programme including electronic video monitoring; and (7) Establishment of Evidence Facilities. The estimated cost of the project is TT\$13.03M over the next three years and the expected expenditure for fiscal year 2022-2023 is TT\$3.6M.

Fisheries Management Research and Development Programme

The objective of this programme is to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the delivery of services provided by the Fisheries Division by strengthening the institutional capacity as well as the information communication and technology capacity of the Fisheries Division. Emphasis has been placed on the creation of a decentralised management system. The Project is estimated at a total cost of TT\$11.79M over the three year period 2023 to 2025 (TT\$3.84M for fiscal 2023). The following two components have been prioritized for fiscal 2023: 1) Strengthening Fisheries Licensing and Registration Systems (TT\$8.97M) (TT\$2.76M for fiscal 2023) to allow for the capture, storage and processing of fisher, vessel, engine, gear data and to provide the mechanism to effectively execute the requirements of the Draft Fisheries Management Bill (once passed and enacted). A major element of this component is the execution of Phase II of the Vessel Census which would provide the baseline data required to facilitate the transition from the existing record systems to those outlined in the Draft Fisheries Management Bill, and provide data towards the development of Fishery Management Plans in accordance with the new fisheries legislation; 2) Preservation of Historical Fish Catch and Effort Records (TT\$2.13M) (TT\$0.91M for fiscal 2023). This project component would include the scanning of raw data sheets covering a period of 48 years from 1965 to 2017 (an estimated 469,000 pages) to avoid loss of fish catch and effort data.

Participation in Regional and International Projects and Initiatives

The Fisheries Division is currently participating in the *GCP/INT/413/EC – Third Port State Measures Agreement Global Capacity Development Programme Support Project*. Following the Ministry's request for the assistance of the FAO in November 2021, Trinidad and Tobago is receiving assistance throughout 2022. Thus far a National Control Plan and National Inspection Plan are under development, and a training course on the CLS vessel monitoring system to be implemented in 2023 was convened from 13 to 17 June 2022 for staff of the Fisheries Division and Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard to facilitate joint operations of a Fisheries Monitoring Centre (see Monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement, above). As well three activities are planned for September to October 2022: (1) Online Workshop on Catch Documentation Schemes (12 to 16 September 2022); (2) Interagency Workshop on implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement (in-person in Port of Spain, 26 to 30 September 2022); and (3) Port Inspection Training Course (in-person in Port of Spain, 03 to 07 October 2022).

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

Outdated legislation

The matter of Trinidad and Tobago's outdated fisheries legislation continues to be addressed. The Fisheries Management Bill (FMB) was laid in Parliament in August 2020 and subsequently in October 2020, following the general elections and consequent reconstitution of the Parliament. It is currently being reviewed by a Parliamentary Joint Select Committee. Draft Regulations were developed to facilitate implementation of the registration and licensing system, and monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement.

The draft National Strategy and Roadmap for Trinidad and Tobago's implementation of the PSMA and the Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Review (including Port Assessment) (see Section 4 State obligations, para 3) identified enactment of the FMB and re-establishment of the fisheries monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement capability within the Fisheries Division to be the most significant interventions required for Trinidad and Tobago's advancement with respect to compliance with its international obligations. In this regard an action plan to address the deficiencies in Trinidad and Tobago's legal, administrative and MCS frameworks was submitted to the Cabinet for consideration. In addition, the Fisheries Division has been implementing, since October 2017, an Action Plan to address IUU Fishing in the Ports and Waters under the Jurisdiction of Trinidad and Tobago (see Section 4 Proposed plans, projects and programmes for October 2022 to September 2023 (fiscal 2023), para 1).

Human resource capacity constraints

It is a challenge for Trinidad and Tobago, and the Fisheries Division in particular, to keep abreast with the implementation and compliance of ICCAT conservation and management measures as well as the increasing national, regional and other international fisheries management and related commitments. This results from the strong commitment of the Division to fulfil its obligations even with its limited human resource capacity. To give some context to the matter, the complement of Fisheries Division staff members working directly on ICCAT-related initiatives includes two ancillary personnel and 11 MCS and enforcement, scientific, and management personnel; nine of which straddle multiple portfolios. Additionally, three of the four most senior staff members work directly on advancement of the FMB and comprise the Chair and senior secretariat personnel of the MOU Oversight Committee (see Section 4 State obligations, paras 3 and 4). Between 1 October 2021 and 9 September 2022 the Fisheries Division, as well as other national regulatory agencies, participated in 36 regional and international fisheries management and related initiatives, meetings and negotiations. Twelve of these meetings addressed issues relating to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and transnational organized crime, port State measures and fisheries monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement, including risk assessment in implementing the Port State Measures Agreement, guidelines for transshipment and catch documentation schemes while 15 of the meetings were of relevance to the scientific, technical, policy and conservation and management decision-making work of ICCAT, WECAFC and the CRFM. More recently the Division participated in the 35th Session of the FAO's Committee on Fisheries from 5 to 9 September 2023.

Added to the above, over the years there has been a decrease in the complement of scientific and technical staff on the establishment of the Fisheries Division. Further, at present the Division is relying on scientists to conduct MCS activities. It is expected that provision for recruitment of the required staffing capacity will be made upon enactment of the Fisheries Management Bill.

Effect of Covid-19

Covid-19 continued to inhibit the pace of delivery of output of the Fisheries Division as key staff members were affected by the virus or were required to be quarantined over differing periods between December 2021 and September 2022.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF TUNISIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA TUNISIE
INFORME ANUAL DE TÚNEZ**

SUMMARY

The tuna and tuna-like species management and conservation plans are essentially governed by the provisions of Law No. 94-13 of 31 January 1994 and its implementing texts. In 2021, as for previous years, these plans were supported by implementation of all the control programmes (onboard observers 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 2021 bluefin tuna fishing campaign, Tunisia adjusted its fishing capacity in accordance with the methodology adopted by ICCAT (Rec. 19-04). Based on this methodology, Tunisia established a fishing plan, allocating individual quotas to 47 vessels to fish for bluefin tuna in 2021. 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 more than 10% of its tuna fisheries. Allocation of quotas for bluefin tuna fishing and fine-tuning of gears targeting swordfish have greatly reduced bycatch; in 2021, there was no bycatch of sea turtles, sea birds, shark or sea mammals reported by the national and scientific observers programme. Total catches of bluefin tuna in 2021 amounted to 2,729.738 t, with 2,727.908 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 2021, 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 préparation de la campagne de pêche de thon rouge 2021, la Tunisie a ajusté sa capacité de pêche conformément à la méthodologie adoptée par l'ICCAT (19-04). Sur la base de cette méthodologie, la Tunisie a établi un plan de pêche et a attribué des quotas individuels à 47 navires pour exercer la pêche au thon rouge en 2021. 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 plus de 10 % de ses pêcheries thonières 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 2021 aucune prise accessoire de tortues marines, d'oiseaux marins, de requins ou de mammifères marins n'a été relevée par le programme des observateurs nationaux et scientifiques. Les captures totales du thon rouge en 2021 ont atteint 2729,738 t dont 2.727,908 t provenant des navires senneurs autorisés 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° 94-13 del 31 de enero de 1994 y sus textos de aplicación. En 2021, 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 2021, Túnez ha ajustado su capacidad de pesca de un modo conforme con la metodología adoptada por ICCAT (Rec. 19-04).

Basándose en dicha metodología, Túnez ha establecido un plan de pesca y ha asignado cuotas individuales a 47 buques para la pesca de atún rojo en 2021. 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 de más del 10 % de las pesquerías 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 2021 el programa de observadores nacionales y científicos no ha registrado ninguna captura de tortugas marinas, de aves marinas, de tiburones o de mamíferos marinos. Las capturas totales de atún rojo de 2021 han alcanzado las 2.729,738 t, de las cuales, 2.727,908 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 ont totalisé en 2021 :5593 tonnes marquant une diminution de17% par rapport à l'année 2020.

En 2021, le nombre de navires qui ont pris part à la pêche de thon rouge a été de 47navires. 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. Le pourcentage d'échantillonnage de thon rouge par caméra stéréoscopique est estimé à 24,1 %. Les tailles (SFL) sont à 99,8 % supérieures à115 cm.

Concernant la pêche d'espadon, les navires de pêche côtière ont été autorisés à pratiquer la pêche d'espadon pendant la période : du 1er avril au 31 décembre. La production enregistrée en 2021pour la Tunisie a été de 890.660 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'autre part des campagnes de vulgarisations sont effectuées dans les ports auprès des pêcheurs.

Suite au programme d'observateurs scientifiques à bord des senneurs thoniers durant l'année 2021 aucune prise accessoire de tortues marines, des oiseaux marins ou de mammifères marins n'a été relevée.

Durant la campagne de pêche de thon rouge 2021, trois tortues (*Caretta caretta*) capturées ont été rendues à la mer vivantes..Des dauphins (*Stenella coeruleoalba* ; *Tursiops truncatus* ; *Delphinus delphis*) et des oiseaux marins (*Larus michahellis* ; *Calonectris diomedea* ; *Puffins yelkouan* ; *Puffins Scopoli* ; *Phalacrocorax carbo* ; *Larus audouini*) ont été observées vivants dans les zones de pêche.

Pour les requins aucune prise accessoire n'a été enregistrée.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

Le programme d'observateurs scientifiques de la Tunisie, suite aux recommandations de l'ICCAT, 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.

La Tunisie a affecté à bord des senneurs (thon rouge) cinq observateurs scientifiques de la spécialité sciences halieutiques. Ces observateurs ont les diplômes de mastère et de doctorat. Des fiches d'identification d'espèces (poissons, mammifères, tortues, oiseaux, requins) ont été expliquées et fournies aux observateurs. La formation de nos observateurs pour l'année 2021 a été à distance et a porté sur le suivi :

- les caractéristiques du navire et de l'engin (senne)
- la navigation journalière
- les opérations de pêche (date, lieux géographiques, ...)
- les prises du thon rouge (nombre, poids, état)
- les prises des autres espèces de poissons (nombre, poids, état)
- les prises accessoires (mammifère marins, oiseaux marin, tortues marines, requins, ...)

Le présent programme d'observateurs scientifiques, se base sur un échantillon d'effort de pêche déterminé en nombre de bateaux. Pour la campagne de pêche du thon rouge à la senne de 2021, 5 observateurs scientifiques ont été embarqués à bord de 5 senneurs tunisiens soit un taux de couverture supérieur à 10%.

Les actions de recherche sont définies tenant compte principalement des recommandations de l'ICCAT et des priorités du SCRS, tel 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 lors des différentes réunions du SCRS.

2.1 Thon rouge

2.1.1 Pêche

Les principaux aspects suivis pendant la pêche par le programme ci haut cité sont :La zone et la date de capture, L'espèce cible, la structure démographique, les relations biométriques, les espèces accessoires , les rejets et les l'indices d'abondance (CPUE). Pour le thon rouge le suivi scientifique concerne la totalité des bateaux de pêche autorisés

2.1.2 Transfer

Pendant, le transfert la longueur à la fourche (FL, cm) est déterminée par la caméra stéréoscopique (modèle AQ1 Systems AM100). 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 du thon rouge mis en cages dans les fermes tunisiennes suite à la saison de pêche 2021.

2.1.3 Abattage

Lors de l'abattage, et dans les fermes d'engraissement, localisées à Mahdia et Hergla (centre de la Tunisie) nous assurons la mensuration et le pesage d'un échantillon de poissons. Les paramètres biométriques sont les suivants :

- Longueur totale (cm): TL
- Longueur à la fourche (cm): FL
- Poids total (kg): TW.

Nous notons que le taux d'échantillonnage est supérieur à 20 %.

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, saisonnière et en majorité par de petites embarcations côtières. Depuis 2020, la pêche à l'espadon a été interdite en tant que pêche cible ou accessoire : du 1^{er} janvier au 31 mars.

La Tunisie assure le suivi scientifique de la pêcherie palangrière de l'Espadon. Ceci est effectué pour l'année 2021 dans les ports de Teboulba et Mahdia). Le suivi consiste à avoir près des pêcheurs des informations sur :

- Les moyens de pêche : bateau, palangre, appât... ;
- L'effort de pêche ;
- 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 LJFL et Poids total: TW) ;
- Eco-biologie de l'espèce.

La **figure 2** donne les résultats des fréquences des tailles (LJFL, cm), des échantillonnages effectués lors de l'année 2021.

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 5593 tonnes en 2021. L'espèce la plus importante, en termes de captures, est la thonine commune *Euthynnus alletteratus*, qui représente environ 2940 tonnes soit 53 % des captures totales des thonidés mineurs dans les côtes tunisiennes en 2021.

Depuis 2019, la Tunisie participe au 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 l'année 2021, 36 spécimens examinés (13 LTA et 23 BON) ont été collectés au niveau des différents ports de débarquements.

Les structures démographiques des individus échantillonnés montrent que pour la bonite à dos rayé, l'histogramme des tailles s'étend de 36.5 à 52 cm de longueur à la fourche (**figure 3**). Les modes les plus marqués sont situés à 37 et à 51 cm ; la taille moyenne des poissons capturés est de 43,34 cm.

L'étude de la reproduction durant la période d'étude a montré que les femelles représentent 80% des captures totales pour la bonite à dos rayé. Les femelles sont significativement ($p < 0,05$) plus nombreuses que les mâles.

La relation taille-masse de 23 spécimens de la bonite à dos rayé des côtes tunisiennes est représentée par la **figure 4**. La valeur de l'exposant b qui diffère de 3 suggère que la bonite à dos rayé 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 étudiées (W_t et FL).

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 du SCRS de l'ICCAT

La Tunisie a participé activement, durant l'année 2021, 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.

RÉSUMÉ DE DÉCLARATION EXIGENCES SCIENTIFIQUES

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
S:GEN01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Non	2022-03-30	
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	Non	2022-04-01	
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Non	2022-03-30	
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Non	2022-04-01	
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 ; T2SZ	Non	2022-04-01	
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Non	2022-03-30	
S:GEN07	Campagnes de marquage scientifique (inventaires)	Oui		Pas de marquage en 2021 en Tunisie.
S:GEN08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Non	2022-03-30	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
S:GEN09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Oui		Non applicable, la Tunisie n'a ni a posé, ni récupéré de marques électronique.
S:GEN10	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux	Non	2022-03-30	
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Non	2022-03-30	
S:GEN12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Oui		La Tunisie fait partie de la Méditerranée soit stock Est.
S:GEN13	Informations spécifiques sur les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangrières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Non	2022-07-02	
S:BFT01	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille de spécimens mis à mort dans les fermes (BFT)	Non	2022-03-30	
S:BFT02	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille provenant de caméras stéréoscopiques (résultats de données brutes BFT) OU méthodologie alternative pour l'estimation de la taille du thon rouge	Non	2022-03-30	
S:BFT03	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille provenant de caméras stéréoscopiques (rapports récapitulatifs sur le thon rouge au moment de la mise en cage)	Non	2022-03-30	
S:BFT04	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Non	2022-03-30	
S:BFT05	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non	2022-03-30	
S:BFT06	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non	2022-03-30	
S:BFT07	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Oui		La Tunisie n'a pas d'activité directe avec le programme de recherche GBYP.
S:BFT09	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	2022-03-30	
S:TRO02	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 : Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S:TRO04	Tâche 3 : Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S:TRO05	Tâche 3 : Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S:TRO10	Information sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S:TRO06	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S:TRO07	Données historiques d'opérations sous DCP	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S:ALB01	Âge à la maturité	Oui		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S:ALB02	Habitat	Oui		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition des captures	Oui		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S:ALB04	Séries de CPUE	Oui		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion des reproducteurs et des recrues dans les prises.	Oui		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S:BIL03	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/de makaires épée	Oui		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S:BIL04	Informations sur les programmes de collecte de données de la pêche artisanale et/ou de petits métiers	Oui		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S:BIL05	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique concernant BIL	Oui		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S:SHK01	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Non		Inclus dans le rapport annuel.
S:SHK02	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taube bleu et de l'échantillonnage biologique de cette espèce	Oui		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S:SHK03	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	Oui		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S:SHK04	La quantité de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Nord capturé et retenu à bord, ainsi que rejets morts et les remises à l'eau de spécimens vivants	Oui		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
S:BYC01	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	Non		Inclus dans le rapport annuel.
S:BYC02	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Non		Inclus dans le rapport annuel.
S:BYC03	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	2022-03-30	
S:BYC04	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		Inclus dans le rapport annuel.
S:BYC05	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		Inclus dans le rapport annuel,

IIème 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

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.

Conformément à la circulaire 4266/2022, les données relatives à ces déclarations sont intégrées dans le système intégré de gestion en ligne (IOMS) de l'ICCAT.

RÉSUMÉ DE DÉCLARATION EXIGENCES D'APPLICATION

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
GENERALITE	M:GEN01	Rapports annuels	Non	2022-08-23		2022-09-28
	M:GEN02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Non		Inclus dans le rapport annuel.	
	M:GEN03	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Non	2022-07-04		

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN04	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Oui		La Tunisie n'a pas conclu d'accord d'affrètement avec d'autres CPC.	
	M:GEN05	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Oui		La Tunisie n'a pas conclu d'accord d'affrètement avec d'autres CPC.	
	M:GEN06a	Rapports de transbordement -en mer	Oui		Le transbordement est interdit selon la loi tunisienne.	
	M:GEN06b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Oui		Le transbordement est interdit selon la loi tunisienne.	
	M:GEN07	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Oui		Le transbordement est interdit selon la loi tunisienne.	
	M:GEN08	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Oui		La Tunisie ne dispose pas de grands palangriers thonier et des navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements en mer ou au port.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	Oui		La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires de ce type.	
	M:GEN10a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Non	2022-02-04		
	M:GEN10b	Points de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection portuaire	Non	2020-10-19		
	M:GEN11	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Non	2022-02-02		
	M:GEN12	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Non	2022-02-02		
	M:GEN13	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Oui		Aucune notification de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN14	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Oui		Pas de rapports d'inspection au port faisant état d'infractions apparentes.	
	M:GEN15	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Oui		Pas de rapports d'inspection au port faisant état d'infractions apparentes.	
	M:GEN16	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Oui		Nous n'avons reçu aucun rapport d'inspection relatif aux navires tunisiens.	
	M:GEN17	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Oui		Pas d'accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port.	
	M:GEN18	Accords d'accès et modification	Oui		Pas d'accords d'accès.	
	M:GEN19	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Oui		Pas d'accords d'accès.	
	M:GEN20	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non	2022-04-30		2022-08-02
	M:GEN21	Rapport sur l'examen des mesures internes	Oui		Non applicable aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis l'année antérieure.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Oui		Non applicable. La Tunisie ne réalise aucune pêche récréative et sportive d'espèces gérées par l'ICCAT.	
	M:GEN24	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Oui		Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a aucune information concernant les activités IUU présumées.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN25	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Oui		Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a aucune information concernant les activités IUU présumées et n'a aucune information supplémentaire à déclarer.	
	M:GEN26	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Non	2022-08-22		
	M:GEN27	Données sur la non-application	Oui		Pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer.	
	M:GEN28	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Oui		Pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer.	
	M:GEN29	Observations de navires	Oui		Pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer.	
	M:GEN30	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Oui		Pas d'observations recueillis.	
	M:GEN31	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, le cas échéant, et/ou Autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage du thon rouge	Oui		La Tunisie n'est actuellement pas intéressée à participer au programme pilote pour l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection.	
	M:GEN32	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	Oui		La Tunisie n'est actuellement pas intéressée à participer au programme pilote pour l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection.	
	M:GEN33	Déclaration de toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Oui		La Tunisie n'est actuellement pas intéressée à participer au programme pilote pour l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection.	
	M:GEN34	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Oui		La Tunisie ne compte aucun navire sur la liste des navires IUU.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN35	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour la récupération des observateurs	Non	2021-01-07		
	M:GEN36	Rapports sur des incidents impliquant des observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Oui		Pas d'incidents observés.	
	M:GEN37	Signalisation de la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Pas d'observations recueillies.	
	M:GEN38	Signalisation de la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Pas d'observations recueillies.	
	M:GEN39	Points de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires (facultatif)	Non		M. Ridha Mrabet (bft@iresa.agrinet.tn) Mme. Donia Sohlobji (doniasohlobji1@gmail.com) M. Hamadi Mejri hamadi.mejri1@gmail.com	
	M:GEN40	Déclarations d'approvisionnement	Oui		Aucune opération d'approvisionnement n'a été effectuée en absence d'observateur régional.	
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	Fermes de thon rouge	Non		6 fermes d'engraissement sont actuellement autorisées.	2022-05-06
	M:BFT02	Rapports sur l'élevage du thon rouge	Non	2022-08-22		
	M:BFT03	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Oui		Pas de report de la saison 2021 à la saison 2022.	
	M:BFT04	Déclaration/Rapport de mise en cages du thon rouge	Non	2022-07-08	3 rapports : le 8/07/2022 (TT), 17/08/2022 (VMT) et le 18/08/2022 (TFT).	2022-08-18
	M:BFT05	Madragues de thon rouge	Oui		La Tunisie n'a pas de madragues.	
	M:BFT07	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité	Non	2022-02-03		2022-03-02
	M:BFT08	Plan de la capacité d'élevage (et révisions, le cas échéant)	Non	2022-02-03		2022-05-06
	M:BFT09	Modifications des plans de pêche	Non	2022-05-01		2022-05-04

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT10	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 21-08	Non	2022-03-02	Inclus dans le plan de pêche (outre le réglementation nationale à savoir la Loi n° 94-13 du 31 janvier 1994, relative à l'exercice de la pêche, l'Arrêté du ministre de l'Agriculture du 21 mai 2008 relatif à l'organisation de la pêche de thon rouge tel que modifié par l'Arrêté du 10 juin 2013 et l'Arrêté du 28 mai 2019) la Tunisie a mis en œuvre la Rec. 21-08 à partir de la saison 2022.	
	M:BFT11	Prises de thon rouge de 2021	Non	2022-04-30		
	M:BFT12	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Non	2022-05-01	48 navires de capture de thon rouge autorisés.	2022-05-03
	M:BFT13	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non	2022-04-30	50 navires dont 12 navires support.	2022-07-01
	M:BFT14	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Non	2022-05-06		2022-08-23
	M:BFT15	Messages VMS	Non		Oui	
	M:BFT16	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Non	2022-02-03		
	M:BFT17	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non		1 navire (AMILCAR MA 878).	
	M:BFT18	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non	2022-02-14	9 inspecteurs (7 Direction Générale de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture, 1 Agence de Vulgarisation et de Formation Agricole, Commissariat Régional du Développement Agricole de Sfax).	
	M:BFT19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non	2022-06-30	29 rapports.	
	M:BFT20	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Non	2022-02-03		
	M:BFT21	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Non	2022-02-03		
	M:BFT22	Rapports bi-mensuels de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Non	2022-06-02	3 rapports (2-10 et 21/06/2022).	
	M:BFT23	Rapports de capture mensuels sur le thon rouge	Oui		La Tunisie pêche le thon rouge de la Méditerranée.	
	M:BFT24	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Non	2022-06-14	Notifié le 17 juin 2022.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT25	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.	Oui		La Tunisie ne participe pas directement à l'action de marquage.	
	M:BFT27	Rapport annuel du BCD	Non	2022-08-19		
	M:BFT28	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Non	2017-05-09	Aucun changement depuis la dernière soumission.	
	M:BFT29	Points de contact pour les BCD	Non	2016-04-15	Aucun changement depuis la dernière soumission.	
	M:BFT30	Législation relative au BCD	Non		Aucun changement depuis la dernière soumission.	
	M:BFT31	Résumé du marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Non		La Tunisie ne participe pas directement à l'action de marquage.	
	M:BFT32	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT	Non		aucune information depuis les dernières soumissions.	
	M:BFT33	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Non		Tache continue en ligne.	
	M:BFT34	Contrôles aléatoires	Non	2022-04-29		
	M:BFT35	Autorité nationale et points de contact responsables du navire de transformation participant au projet pilote REM	Oui		La Tunisie n'a pas de navires de transformation de ton rouge.	
ESPECES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO02	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO03	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO06	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:TRO07	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO09	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S25)	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO11	Déclarations/plans de capacité/de pêche des thonidés tropicaux	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO13	Captures mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET ; SKJ ; YFT)	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO14	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO15	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO17	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO18	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application du TRO 2017	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO20	Résultats des essais sur la surveillance électronique	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
ESPADON	M:SWO01	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Oui		La Tunisie n'importe pas l'espadon.	
	M:SWO02	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non	2017-05-08	Aucun changement depuis la dernière soumission.	
	M:SWO03	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non	2022-01-12		2022-01-24
	M:SWO04	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui		La Tunisie n'autorise pas des navires de pêche sportive /récréative à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SWO05	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	2022-07-02		2022-07-12
	M:SWO06	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non	2022-07-03		
	M:SWO07	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		la Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord.	
	M:SWO10	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Non	2022-02-03		
	M:SWO11	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Non	2022-01-24	3 rapports (24/01/2022-4/05/2022-29/07/2022).	2022-07-29
	M:SWO12	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Non		La Tunisie ne participe pas directement à l'action de marquage et n'a pas débarqué de spécimens marqués.	
	M:SWO13	Liste des navires d'inspection	Oui		Les navires de capture n'exercent pas des activités dirigées sur l'espadon mais se sont des activités multi spécifiques et ne participe pas au programme d'inspection conjointe pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée.	
	M:SWO14	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Oui		La Tunisie ne participe pas au programme d'inspection conjointe pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée.	
	M:SWO15	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord.	
	M:SWO16	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SWO17	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui		La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord.	
	M:SWO18	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Oui		La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord.	
	M:SWO19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Oui		La Tunisie ne participe pas au programme d'inspection conjointe pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée.	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non	2022-03-09		
GERMON	M:ALB03	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée	Oui		la Tunisie est concernée par l'espadon de la Méditerranée.	
	M:ALB04	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Espèce non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:ALB05	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Espèce non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:ALB06	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui		Espèce non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:ALB07	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Oui		Espèce non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:ALB08	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer du germon de la Méditerranée	Oui		la Tunisie n'autorise aucun navire de pêche sportive/récréative à capturer du germon de la Méditerranée.	
ISTIOPHORID	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Non	2022-07-04		

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BIL04	Demande de dérogation à la remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	Non		La Tunisie n'a pas de pêcherie pour ces espèces.	
	M:BIL05	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique pour les BIL	Oui		La Tunisie n'a pas de pêcherie pour ces espèces.	
REQUINS	M:SHK05	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Non	2022-07-04		2022-09-21
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		La Tunisie n'a pas de pêcherie pour ces espèces.	
AUTRES ESPS / PRISE ACCESSOIRE	M:BYC01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7, telle que modifiée par la Rec. 13-11 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Non		Inclus dans le rapport annuel.	
	M:BYC02	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		Inclus dans le rapport annuel. Pas de prises accidentelle d'oiseaux de mer.	
	M:BYC03	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		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	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
					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. Aussi un programme scientifique de prise accessoire est encouragé d'exécution avec la FAO.	
DIVERS	M:SDP01	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Oui		La Tunisie n'a pas mis en œuvre un programme pilote de document statistique électronique (autre que le eBCD).	
	M:MIX01	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Oui		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.

D'autre part les observateurs scientifiques débarqués à bord des senneurs ont été formés dans l'identification des espèces de requins, de tortue de mammifères et des oiseaux marins et dans la notification détaillée de leurs présences dans les pêcheries.

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 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.

Concernant la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer, il est à noter le caractère artisanal de la pêcherie palangrière tunisienne. Les palangres ayant des petites longueurs utilisées au niveau des côtes et les prises accidentelles des oiseaux de mer ne sont pas signalées par les professionnels de la pêche artisanale. Cependant plusieurs activités éducatives visant le grand public (pêcheurs et tout intervenant dans le secteur de la pêche) ont été entreprises. Les programmes ont surtout misé sur la gestion des activités de pêche ciblée, sur la préservation des stocks, sur la protection des espèces vulnérables et de la biodiversité en général en soulignant l'impact négatif de certaines techniques de pêche et sur l'élaboration de directives nécessaires à la gestion des espèces menacées et accidentellement capturées, (séminaires, prospectus, affiches, livres, messages publicitaires, diffusions à la radio et à la télévision ont été mis en œuvre à cet effet).

Signalons aussi que la Tunisie collabore dans des programmes scientifiques pour l'atténuation des interactions négatives entre les espèces marines menacées et les activités de pêche (programmes réalisés en collaboration avec la CGPM, le Centre d'Activités Régionales pour les Aires Spécialement Protégées et l'ACCOBAMS et financé par la fondation MAVVA). Ces programmes ont pour objectif le développement et la mise en œuvre des mesures visant à réduire l'impact des pêcheries sur les mammifères, les oiseaux et les tortues marines et les élastomobranches.

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 destinées au SCRS et déclarations destinées au COM.

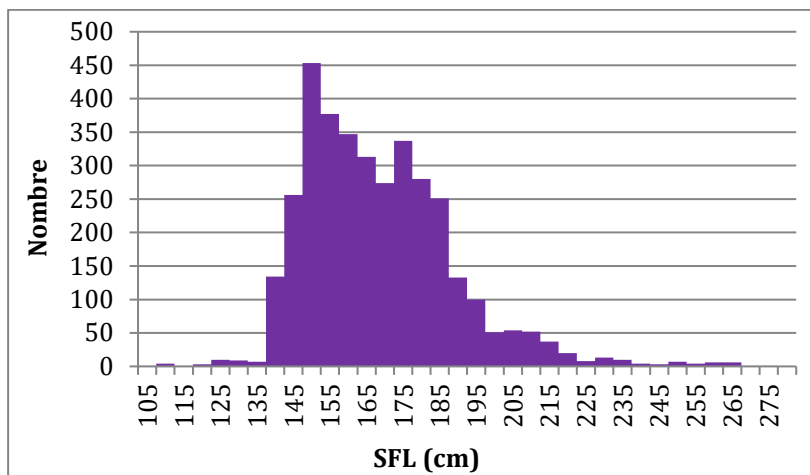


Figure 1. Fréquence de taille du thon rouge transféré dans les fermes tunisiennes pendant l'année 2021.

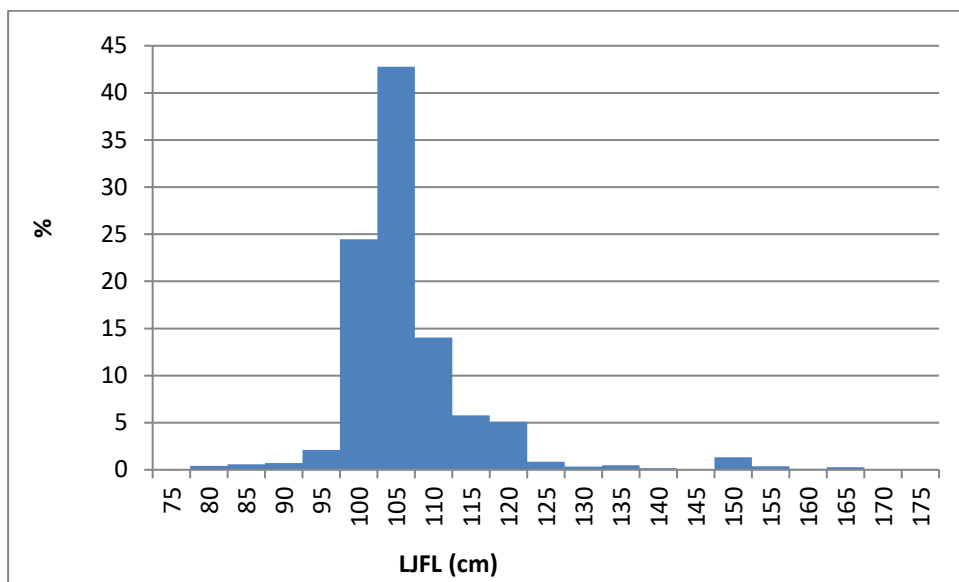


Figure 2. Fréquences des tailles (LJFL, cm), des échantillonnages effectués lors de l'année 2021

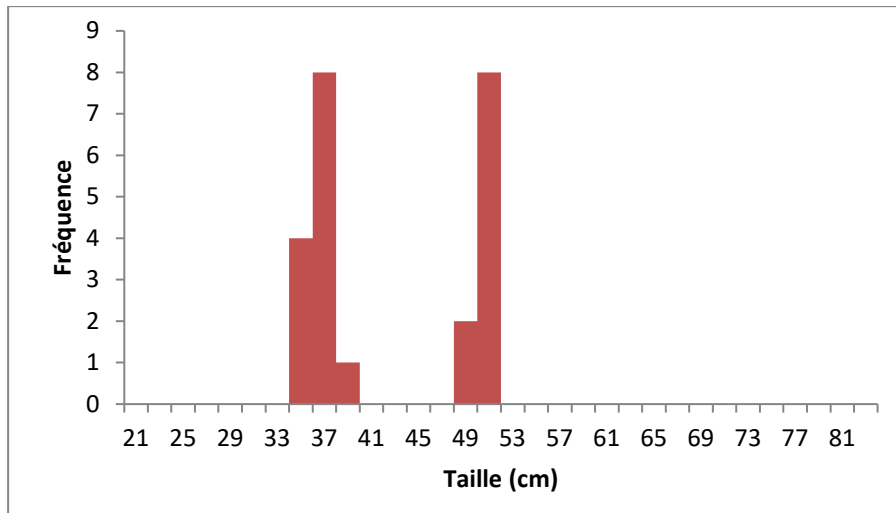


Figure 3. Structure démographique de la bonite à dos rayé *Sarda sarda*.

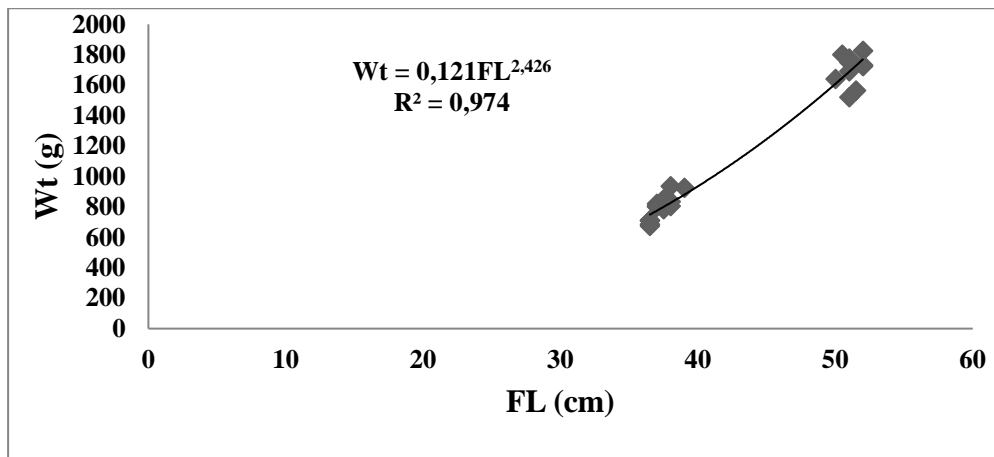


Figure 4. Relation entre la longueur à la fourche (FL) et la masse totale (Wt) de la bonite à dos rayé *Sarda sarda*.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TÜRKIYE ¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA TÜRKIYE
INFORME ANUAL DE TÜRKIYE

SUMMARY

Total marine fisheries production of Türkiye was 295,025 t during the year 2021. The portion of the tuna and tuna-like fishes in total catch was 6,507.9 t including Mediterranean swordfish. In 2021, catch amount of bluefin tuna, swordfish, albacore, bullet tuna, Atlantic bonito and little tunny was 2,266.2 t, 390.4 t, 58.1 t, 736.8 t, 2,595.4 t and 462.9 t, respectively. Most of bluefin tunas were caught by purse seiners, which have an overall length 35-62 meters. The fishing operations were conducted intensively off Antalya Bay in the south of Türkiye and in the Central Mediterranean region close to Malta. The bluefin tuna catch started on 15 May and finished on 1 July. Conservation and management measures regarding swordfish, bluefin tuna fisheries and farming are regulated by national legislation through notifications, considering ICCAT's related regulations.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2021, la production totale des pêcheries de la Turquie s'est élevée à 295 025 t. La proportion des thonidés et des espèces apparentées, y compris l'espadon de la Méditerranée, dans la prise totale se chiffrait à 6 507,9 t. En 2021, le volume de capture du thon rouge, de l'espadon, du germon, du bonitou, de la bonite à dos rayé de l'Atlantique et de la thonine commune s'est élevé respectivement à 2 266,2 t, 390,4 t, 58,1 t, 736,8 t, 2 595,4 t et 462,9 t. La plupart des thons rouges ont été capturés par des senneurs ayant une longueur hors-tout de 35 à 62 mètres. 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 centrale proche de Malte. Les captures de thon rouge ont débuté le 15 mai et se sont terminées le 1er juillet. Les mesures de conservation et de gestion relatives aux pêcheries et à l'élevage de l'espadon et du thon rouge sont réglementées par la législation nationale, à travers des notifications, qui tient compte des réglementations pertinentes de l'ICCAT.

RESUMEN

Durante el año 2021, la producción pesquera marina de Türkiye ascendió a 295.025 t. La parte de túnidos y especies afines en la captura total asciende a 6.507,9 t, lo que incluye el pez espada del Mediterráneo. En 2021, la cantidad de capturas de atún rojo, pez espada, atún blanco, melvera, bonito del Atlántico y bacoreta fue de 2.266,2 t, 390,4 t, 58,1 t, 736,8 t, 2.595,4 t y 462,9 t, respectivamente. Casi toda la captura de atún rojo la realizaron cerqueros con una eslora total de 35-62 m. Las operaciones de pesca se llevaron a cabo de forma intensiva en la bahía de Antalya, en el sur de Türkiye, y en la región del Mediterráneo central cercana a Malta. La captura de atún rojo comenzó el 15 de mayo y terminó el 1 de julio. 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 2021, the total catch of tuna and tuna-like species was 6,507.9 t, which is considerably lower than total amount in 2020. The reason of this decrease is that the catch amount of Atlantic bonito excessively decreased from 22,742.7 t in 2020 to 2,595.4 t, in 2021.

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1.1 Albacore

The fishing season for Albacore was concentrated between May and December 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 peaked 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 species fell back to the same level before 2007. Catch amount for the years 2020 and 2021 were 16.2 t and 58.1 t, respectively.

1.2 Atlantic bonito

Atlantic bonito has been caught intensively in Black Sea and Marmara Sea using purse seiners, midwater trawlers, and gillnets. In the last two decades, average catch amount of Atlantic bonito has been varied between 10,000.0 t and 15,000.0 t. Six peak points which were higher than average catch 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, 39,459.6 t in 2016, 30,920.4 t in 2018, 22,742.7 t in 2020). Total catch amount of Atlantic bonito was 2,595.4 t in 2021, which was lower than the average catch.

1.3 Bluefin tuna

In 2021, total bluefin tuna catch of the Türkiye was 2,266.2 t, including recreational/amateur/sportive fishing and bycatch fishing. 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 (MoAF) issued Bluefin tuna fishing licenses to 31 fishing vessels in 2021, in accordance with domestic legislation as well as relevant ICCAT regulations. The bluefin tuna purse seiners had an overall length between 35-62 m and a tonnage between 89-701 GT. All fishing vessels were monitored via Fishing Vessel Monitoring System, which is established in 2016. In addition to the fishing vessels, 52 vessels were licensed as towing and support vessels.

The bluefin tuna fisheries season started at 15th of May and finished at the end of 1st July in 2021. The fishing operations were conducted intensively in the Central Mediterranean region and off Antalya Bay in the south of Türkiye. Bluefin tuna harvest operations at fattening farms were conducted between November 2021 and March 2022.

1.4 Mediterranean swordfish

The swordfish fishery in Türkiye has been carried out in Aegean Sea and Mediterranean Sea. While harpoon have been used in the northern Aegean Sea, longlines have been used in the Mediterranean Sea. Total catch amount of the swordfish was 390,4 t in 2021.

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 2021, total catches amount of Bullet tuna and Little tunny was 340.9 t, and 462.9 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 Türkiye’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 in 2021.

2.1.1 Researches on tuna and tuna-like species

Türkiye 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 31 July 2022.

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 31 July 2022 in response to the reporting requirement ref.no BYC S41 and BYC S42.

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

Türkiye 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.

REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	No	2022-09-14	Sent to ICCAT on 2022/09/14.
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	No	2022-07-31	Sent to ICCAT on 2022/07/31.
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	No	2022-07-31	Sent to ICCAT on 2022/07/31.
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	No	2022-07-31	Sent to ICCAT on 2022/07/31.
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	No	2022-07-31	Sent to ICCAT on 2022/07/31.
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No	2022-07-31	Sent to ICCAT on 2022/07/31.
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes	2022-07-31	Not applicable for Türkiye since no marking study was carried out or no tag returned in 2021. Reported to ICCAT on 2022/07/31.
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2022-07-31	Not applicable for Türkiye since no marking study was carried out or no tag returned in 2021. Reported to ICCAT on 2022/07/31.
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2022-07-31	Not applicable for Türkiye since no marking study was carried out or no tag returned in 2021. Reported to ICCAT on 2022/07/31.
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	No	2022-08-31	Sent to ICCAT on 2022/07/31.

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No	2022-07-31	Submitted in the report named "Report_on_GEN11_SHK01_BY C04_BYC05_TUR-2021". Sent to ICCAT on 2022/07/31.
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No	2022-07-31	Not applicable for Türkiye since there is no fishing activity targeted for pelagic Sargassum. Reported to ICCAT on 2022/07/31.
S:GEN13	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	2022-07-31	The information of active vessels which were permitted for pelagic longline and harpoon in 2021 has been submitted to ICCAT on 2022/07/31.
S:BFT01	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	No	2022-07-31	The data obtained from BFT Farming Facilities was reported in ST06-T2FM forms. Reported to ICCAT on 2022/07/31.
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No	2022-09-15	No document was presented in SCRS. Stereoscopic report files submitted by farming facilities sent to ICCAT on 2022/09/15.
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S: BFT02	No	2022-09-15	ST06-T2FM Forms sent to ICCAT on 2022/09/15.
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No	2022-07-31	Reported in "ST01" to "ST06" Forms. Sent to ICCAT on 2022/07/31.
S:BFT05	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Yes	2022-07-31	Not applicable for Türkiye since there is no fishing activity targeted for the BFT-W. Reported to ICCAT on 2022/07/31.
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes	2022-07-31	Not applicable for Türkiye since there is no fishing activity targeted for the BFT-W. Reported to ICCAT on 2022/07/31.
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes	2022-07-31	Not applicable for Türkiye since there is no fishing activity targeted for the BFT-W. Reported to ICCAT on 2022/07/31.
S:BFT09	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	Yes	2022-07-31	Not applicable for Türkiye 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 2022/07/31.
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes	2022-07-31	Not applicable for Türkiye since there is no fishing activity around FAD in the Gulf of Guinea. Reported to ICCAT on 2022/07/31.

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Yes	2022-07-31	Not applicable for Türkiye since there is no fishing activity around FAD in the Gulf of Guinea. Reported to ICCAT on 2022/07/31.
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes	2022-07-31	Not applicable for Türkiye since there is no fishing activity around FAD in the Gulf of Guinea. Reported to ICCAT on 2022/07/31.
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2022-09-13	Not applicable for Türkiye since there is no fishing activity targeted for BET, YFT and SKJ. Reported to ICCAT on 2022/07/31.
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes	2022-07-31	Not applicable for Türkiye since there is no fishing activity targeted for BET, YFT and SKJ. Reported to ICCAT on 2022/07/31.
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes	2022-07-31	Not applicable for Türkiye since there is no fishing activity targeted for BET, YFT and SKJ. Reported to ICCAT on 2022/07/31.
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data	Yes	2022-07-31	Not applicable for Türkiye since there is no fishing activity around the FADs. Reported to ICCAT on 2022/07/31.
S:ALB01	Catch, size and age at maturity	Yes		The available catch data for collected through logbooks and catch reports were notified to ICCAT as required. Notwithstanding, as no sufficient fisheries dependent / independent data could be obtained during the programs carried-out by the Ministry within the reporting period, no scientific papers have yet to be released by the research institutions involved.
S:ALB02	Habitat	Yes		The available catch data for collected through logbooks and catch reports were notified to ICCAT as required. Notwithstanding, as no sufficient fisheries dependent / independent data could be obtained during the programs carried-out by the Ministry within the reporting period, no scientific papers have yet to be released by the research institutions involved.

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	Yes		The available catch data for collected through logbooks and catch reports were notified to ICCAT as required. Notwithstanding, as no sufficient fisheries dependent / independent data could be obtained during the programs carried-out by the Ministry within the reporting period, no scientific papers have yet to be released by the research institutions involved.
S:ALB04	CPUE series	Yes		The available catch data for collected through logbooks and catch reports were notified to ICCAT as required. Notwithstanding, as no sufficient fisheries dependent / independent data could be obtained during the programs carried-out by the Ministry within the reporting period, no scientific papers have yet to be released by the research institutions involved.
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	Yes		The available catch data for collected through logbooks and catch reports were notified to ICCAT as required. Notwithstanding, as no sufficient fisheries dependent / independent data could be obtained during the programs carried-out by the Ministry within the reporting period, no scientific papers have yet to be released by the research institutions involved.
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes	2022-07-31	Not applicable for Türkiye since there is no fishing activity related marlins/roundscale spearfish. Reported to ICCAT on 2022/07/31.
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes	2022-07-31	Not applicable for Türkiye since there is no fishing activity related marlins/roundscale spearfish. Reported to ICCAT on 2022/07/31.
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes	2022-07-31	Not applicable for Türkiye since there is no fishing activity related billfish. Reported to ICCAT on 2022/07/31.
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No	2022-07-31	Submitted in the report named "Report_on_GEN11_SHK01_BY C04_BYC05_TUR-2021". Sent to ICCAT on 2022/07/31.

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes	2022-07-31	Not applicable for Türkiye since there is no fishing activity targeted for Shortfin Mako. Reported to ICCAT on 2022/07/31.
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	Yes	2022-07-31	Not applicable for Türkiye since there is no undertaking scientific research on blue sharks. Reported to ICCAT on 2022/07/31.
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes	2022-07-31	Not applicable for Türkiye since there is no fishing activity targeted for Shortfin Mako. Reported to ICCAT on 2022/07/31.
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes	2022-07-31	Not applicable. Available identification guides for shark fins, seabirds, turtles and marine mammals were initially submitted in 2017. No updated guides have been sent since then. Reported to ICCAT on 2022/07/31.
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes	2022-07-31	Not applicable for Türkiye, since no interaction of fishing gears with sea turtles was observed during Monitoring Programs. Reported to ICCAT on 2022/07/31.
S:BYC03	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	Yes	2022-07-31	Not applicable for Türkiye. No incidental catches of seabirds were reported in the context of the monitoring programs during the reporting period. Reported to ICCAT on 2022/07/31.
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No	2022-07-31	Submitted in the report named "Report_on_GEN11_SHK01_BY C04_BYC05_TUR-2021". Sent to ICCAT on 2022/07/31.
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No	2022-07-31	Submitted in the report named "Report_on_GEN11_SHK01_BY C04_BYC05_TUR-2021". Sent to ICCAT on 2022/07/31.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

REPORTING SUMMARY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	No	2022-09-14	Sent to ICCAT on 2022/09/14.	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	No	2022-09-14	Sent to ICCAT on 2022/09/14.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	No	2022-08-03	Sent to ICCAT on 2022/08/03.	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		Not applicable. Turkiye has not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		Not applicable. Turkiye has not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes		Not applicable. No transshipment notifications or incidents were reported.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes		No transshipment notifications or incidents were reported.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		No transshipment notifications or incidents were reported.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		Not applicable. Turkiye has not authorized any vessel to receive transshipments of ICCAT species in the Convention area.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		Not applicable. Turkiye has not authorized any LSPLVs that tranship to carrier vessels in the Convention area.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission of this information by this CPC.	
M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission of this information by this CPC.		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has not entered into any such bilateral arrangements.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No	2022-04-29	Sent to ICCAT on 2022/04/29 (E-BFT Catching / Other), 2022/01/12 & 2022/04/28 (SWO-MED), 2022/03/11 & 2022/08/15 (ALB-MED).	2022-08-15
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No	2022-09-12	-Activities for recreational and sport fisheries are regulated by Ministerial Notification. Such activities are subject to special fishing authorizations. - 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. - As for Bluefin tuna fisheries, a specific quota level as 13 t for artisanal, coastal, recreational and sport fisheries and 10 t for by-catch in 2022 - The marketing of bluefin tuna and swordfish caught in recreational and sport fishing is prohibited except for charitable purposes.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No	2022-09-09	Sent to ICCAT on 2022/09/09.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No	2022-09-14	Findings of investigations on PNCs reported under ROP-BFT have been sent to ICCAT on 2022/09/14.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No	2022-08-04	A number of PNCs received in the context of ICCAT Sighting Reports have been investigated and responded on 2022/08/04.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No	2022-04-18	Sent to ICCAT on 2022/04/18 and 2022/04/29.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No	2022-04-29	Sent to ICCAT on 2022/04/18 and 2022/04/29.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has not engaged in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No	2020-09-01	Sent to ICCAT on 2020/09/01 (to be valid as of 01 Jan 2021). No changes or updates were made in 2022.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		Not applicable. No specific incidents triggering the implementation / provisions of the EAP were reported to the Ministry.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		Not applicable. No reporting on retrieval of lost fishing gear was receipt.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		Not applicable. No incidents have been reported on any fishing gear lost / abandoned during operations for ICCAT fisheries.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No	2022-04-18	Sent to ICCAT on 2022/04/18 and 2022/04/29 in the context of BFT fishing, inspection and control plan.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no carrier vessels providing at-sea supplies.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No	2022-02-15	Sent to ICCAT on 2022/02/15 through BFT 1007 (Annual E-BFT Fishing Plan).	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No	2022-08-31		
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No	2022-04-05		
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	No	2022-07-15	Total number of caging declarations sent to ICCAT has been 27 as of the date of 2022/09/09 on the following dates; 2022/06/12, 13, 15, 16, 21, 24, 29 and 2022/07/15, 13, 11, 09, 05, 04, 03, 01.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any trap fishery for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No	2022-02-15		2022-04-29
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	No	2022-02-15		
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No	2022-04-29		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08	No	2021-08-12	Not applicable. Last reporting on this requirement was made on 2021/08/12.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2021	No	2022-07-31		
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No	2022-04-29	Sent to ICCAT on 2022/04/29. Total number of authorised BFT catching vessels has been 26 for the 2022 fishing season.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No	2022-04-29	Sent to ICCAT on 2022/04/29. Total number of authorised BFT other vessels has been 53 for the 2022 fishing season.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No	2022-05-05		2022-05-09
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		Yes. All BFT fishing vessels have been equipped with operational satellite tracking devices transmitting VMS signals every one (1) hour.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No	2022-01-10		2022-02-15
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No	2022-01-10	Number of currently active inspection vessels is 140.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No	2022-06-10		
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No	2022-09-08		
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No	2022-02-16		
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No	2022-02-16		
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		A total of 6 weekly catch reports were reported to ICCAT.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		No monthly catch reports but weekly reports were submitted in 2022 BFT fishing season.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No	2022-06-16	Sent to ICCAT on 2022/06/16.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		Not applicable. Turkiye is not a CPC participating fishing bluefin tuna in western Atlantic.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No	2022-09-08	Sent to ICCAT on 2022/09/08.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission of this by this CPC.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission by this CPC.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission by this CPC.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		Not applicable. There has been no tail-tagging scheme implemented by this CPC.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no information to report regarding such vessels.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Not applicable since there has been no problem on data registration in eBCD system. The required data has been entered directly through the eBCD system at https://etuna.iccat.int/	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No	2022-04-21	Reports on intra farm transfers and random controls have been sent to ICCAT on 2022/04/21 and 2022/05/20.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has not authorised fishing for tropical species in 2022.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has not authorised fishing for tropical species in 2022.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has not received reports of IUU activity by its vessels nor has any additional information to report.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No	2022-04-01	Sent to ICCAT on 2022/04/01 and 2022/09/09.	2022-09-09
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission by this CPC.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has not reported any tropical tunas caught in 2022.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not deploy FADs to catch tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO20	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Yes		Not applicable. Türkiye is not a CPC with vessels fishing for tropical tunas in the Atlantic.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No	2022-04-01	Sent to ICCAT on 2022/04/01 and 2022/09/09.	2022-09-09
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission by this CPC.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	No	2022-01-12	Sent to ICCAT on 2022/01/12 and 2022/04/28 .	2022-04-28
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its sport/recreational vessels to catch SWO-MED.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No	2022-07-31	Sent to ICCAT on 2022/07/31 in the context of scientific/statistical reportings.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No	2022-08-17	Sent to ICCAT on 2022/08/17.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not operate, nor has plans to operate, a SWO-N fishery.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No	2022-03-03	Sent to ICCAT on 2022/03/03.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No	2022-07-21	Sent to ICCAT on 2022/01/12, 2022/04/28 and 2022/07/21 for the first and the second quarters respectively.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		Not applicable. This CPCs does not tag and has not landed any tagged SWO-MED fish.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No	2022-01-10	Sent to ICCAT on 2022/01/10.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No	2022-06-10	Sent to ICCAT on 2022/06/10.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-S.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit by-catch of SWO-N in other fisheries.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit by-catch of SWO-S in other fisheries.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No	2022-09-08	Sent to ICCAT on 2022/09/08.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No	2022-03-10	Sent to ICCAT on 2022/03/10.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No	2022-03-11	Sent to ICCAT on 2022/03/11 and 2022/08/15.	2022-08-15

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-N.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-S.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit by-catch of ALB-N in other fisheries.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit by-catch of ALB-S in other fisheries.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	No	2022-09-14	This CPC has no industrial or non-industrial fisheries that interact with billfish, blue marlin or white marlin/spearfish. Türkiye 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. Billfish Check Sheet sent to ICCAT on 2022/09/14 with no updates made from previous year.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels to catch BUM/WHM/SPF. No by-catches of these species were observed.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels to fish BIL. No by-catch of this species was observed.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	No	2022-09-14	Sent to ICCAT on 2022/09/14.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		Not applicable. Retention and landing of shortfin mako sharks are prohibited by law. This CPC has not granted any authorisation to retain and land N. Atl. shortfin mako.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	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	No	2022-09-12	<p>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 Article 16 of Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries (2020-2024); <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 spawning grounds of sea turtles. For instance, boats shall not exceed 8 miles speed within 1 nautical mile from a sea-turtle breeding zone between the periods 1 April – 30 September. The Ministry has actively participated in "Understanding multi-taxa 'bycatch' of vulnerable species and testing mitigation a collaborative approach" project that has been implemented with the project's partners ACCOBAMS, GFCM, IUCN Med, MEDASSET, RAC/SPA in the Mediterranean Basin. Project duration is from September-2017 to October 2022. Project objectives are to develop a standard data collection method to determine the capture rates of non-target</p>	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					species by widely used fishing gear (demersal trawl, gillnets, longlines) in the Mediterranean Basin, to contribute to the development of good practice examples that will reduce the rates of bycatch of marine mammals, seabirds, sea turtles and cartilaginous fish with the participation of all relevant stakeholders. In the scope the project, sensitive species bycatch data collection and bycatch mitigations methods test studies are done. In addition, good practice guide for the handling of sea turtles, and identification guide of vulnerable species caught incidentally in Mediterranean have been prepared for the fishermen and inspection officers.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No	2022-09-12	Reporting form CP44-BirdMit sent to ICCAT on 2022/09/12.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No	2022-09-12	By-catches of sharks, marine mammals and sea turtles may rarely occur as a result of fishing operations targeting tuna and swordfish species. In order to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards, some technical measures and fishing prohibitions (such as temporal-based fishery closures, area-based fishery closures, prohibiting all fishing activities in some marine areas,) have been set for certain species of sharks, sea mammals and sea turtles. Catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale the following sea turtle,	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					<p>sharks, cartilaginous fish and marine mammals species have been prohibited within the framework of Article 16 of Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries (2020-2024); Sea turtles species: <i>Caretta caretta</i>, <i>Chelonia mydas</i>, <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> and <i>Trionyx triunguis</i>. Sharks and cartilaginous fish species: <i>Carcharhinus plumbeus</i>, <i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>, <i>Galeorhinus galeus</i>, <i>Prionace glauca</i>, <i>Alopias superciliosus</i>, <i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>, <i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>, <i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>, <i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>, <i>Lamna nasus</i>, <i>Squalus acanthias</i>, <i>Squatina oculata</i>, <i>Squatina squatina</i>, <i>Squatina aculeata</i>, <i>Rhinobatos rhinobatos</i>, <i>Rhinobatos cemiculus</i>, <i>Oxynotus centrina</i>, <i>Alopias vulpinus</i>, <i>Isurus oxyrnchus</i>, <i>Raja clavata</i>, <i>Squalus blainville</i>, <i>Mobula mabular</i>, <i>Mobula japonica</i>. Marine mammals species: all cetaceans and <i>Monachus monachus</i>. In addition to the overall ban on use of driftnets since 1998, usage of all types of driftnets (including modified nets) in fishing and keeping them on fishing vessels and fishing shelters / ports have been prohibited as of 1 July 2011. In accordance with subparagraph (c) of the first paragraph of Article 8 of the Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries (2020-2024), it is forbidden to use lights, to dive by any means, to enter the caves by swimming or any sea vehicle, to wait at cave</p>	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					<p>entrances, to anchor in coastal caves with underwater or surface entrances where Mediterranean monk seals live. The usage, retaining and storage of monofilament and multi-monofilament fishing gear materials at commercial marine fisheries is partially prohibited by domestic regulation. Fishery dependent by-catch and discard data are collected through bound / electronic logbooks, Dockside Inspection, Observer Program for Bluefin tuna purse seines and Monitoring Program for swordfish fishing. Information on Relevant Research Programmes: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture) has initiated a far-reaching programme aiming to take out the outspread “ghost nets” and ghost fishing at the principal coastal water sites of Türkiye. As result of the programme aiming to take out the outspread “ghost nets” and ghost fishing at the principal coastal water sites of Türkiye; 96.000.000 m2 inland water and marine areas have been dredged and a total of 545.000 m2 fishnets and 24.000 pieces of pots and similar fishing gears have been extracted from inland water and marine areas within the period 2014-2022. Intentional encirclement of marine mammals in the context of Bluefin tuna fishing is prohibited by domestic regulation. In the event that a cetacean is unintentionally encircled</p>	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					<p>in a purse seine net, fishing vessel owner / operator shall take all reasonable steps to ensure the safe release of the cetacean. Any interaction with marine mammals shall be reported to the Ministry. The Ministry has actively involved in "Understanding multi-taxa 'bycatch' of vulnerable species and testing mitigation a collaborative approach" project implemented by ACCOBAMS, GFCM, IUCN Med, MEDASSET, RAC/SPA in the Mediterranean Basin. With the project, sensitive species bycatch data collection and bycatch mitigations methods test studies have been conducted. In addition, good practice guides for the handling of cetaceans, seabirds, sea turtles, sharks and rays and identification guides of vulnerable species caught incidentally in the Mediterranean have been prepared for the fisherman and inspection officers. Another project namely "Effects of PAL Pingers to Reduce Bycatch of Marine Mammals (Cetaceans) in Turbot Gill Nets in the Black Sea" was completed in June 2022. According to the results of the project, it was observed that the amount of Harbour Porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>) caught in Turbot nets with PAL pinger decreased by 61.6% compared to the control group, but PAL did not positively affect the involuntary capture of Delphinus species (<i>Delphinus delphis</i>).</p>	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had not lodged an objection to any of the previous year's Recommendations	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		Not applicable. No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by this CPC	

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Regarding the conservation issues on billfish, bluemarlin or white marlin/spearfish; since Türkiye has no industrial or non-industrial fisheries that interact with billfish, blue marlin or white marlin/spearfish, the ICCAT Secretariat was informed on 27th of August 2019 for their assistance in conveying this issue to the attention of the Billfish Species Group in order for Türkiye to receive an exemption to be granted by the SCRS.

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

No particular difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures within the reporting period.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU ROYAUME-UNI DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET D'IRLANDE DU NORD
INFORME ANUAL DEL REINO UNIDO DE GRAN BRETAÑA E IRLANDA DEL NORTE**

SUMMARY

The United Kingdom 2021 annual report provides information for both Metropolitan (Met) UK and the United Kingdom Overseas Territories (UKOTs) of Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, St Helena (including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha) and Turks and Caicos Islands. The Met UK's only commercial/targeted ICCAT fishery is for albacore and uses midwater trawl gear. Catches from this fishery account for the majority of Met UK catches. The other gears used by Met UK vessels which catch ICCAT regulated species in the Convention Area are, predominantly, gillnets. Gillnet fishers do not actively target ICCAT species but do take them as bycatch. Vessels in the Met UK fleet which interact with ICCAT species range in LOA from 3.8m to 45m, with 79 vessels under 20m and 16 vessels over 20m. The fishing fleets of the UKOTs are small-scale and deploy limited effort which is mostly conducted in close proximity to shore. Offshore fishing is associated with seamounts within the UKOT's respective maritime zones. The typical fishing gears utilised are rod-and-reel, trolling, pole-and-line, and handline. Use of these gears minimises the incidental capture of non-target bycatch species more typically associated with some other industrial fishing techniques. In 2021, a single longline vessel (<20 m) operated in the UKOT of Bermuda. The UK landed 373 t in total (UK Met, 171 t; Bermuda, 109 t; the British Virgin Islands, 8 t; St Helena, 86 t; Turks and Caicos Islands, 0 t). The catch was greater in 2021 than in 2020, which is a result of the increase in North Atlantic albacore catches by Met UK. UKOT activity is quite diverse, ranging from no commercial activity by TCI to reasonably consistent fisheries by Bermuda and St Helena. All UKOTs have ambitions to expand capacity to fish ICCAT species within their respective maritime zones. A fish tagging programme continued in St Helena in 2021, with an additional 1,579 fish of ICCAT species tagged in 2021. This work (in previous years undertaken under the AOTTP and in 2021 continued under the Blue Belt Programme) contributes to scientific research to study the movement, growth and habitat use of pelagic species in the St Helena maritime zone.

RÉSUMÉ

Le rapport annuel de 2021 du Royaume-Uni fournit des informations à la fois sur les territoires du Royaume-Uni métropolitain (Met) et d'outre-mer (UKOT) des Bermudes, des îles Vierges britanniques, de Sainte-Hélène (y compris l'île de l'Ascension et Tristan da Cunha) et des îles Turks et Caïcos. La seule pêcherie commerciale/dirigée du RU Met cible le germon utilisant le chalut pélagique. Les captures de cette pêcherie représentent la majorité des prises du RU Met. Les autres engins utilisés par les navires du RU Met qui capturent des espèces réglementées par l'ICCAT dans la zone de la Convention sont principalement les filets maillants. Les pêcheurs utilisant des filets maillants ne ciblent pas activement des espèces ICCAT, mais les capturent en tant que prises accessoires. Les navires de la flottille du RU Met qui interagissent avec les espèces ICCAT ont une longueur hors-tout comprise entre 3,8 m et 45 m, avec 79 navires de moins de 20 m et 16 navires de plus de 20 m. Les flottilles de pêche associées aux UKOT sont de petite taille et déploient un effort limité, essentiellement à proximité des côtes. La pêche en mer est associée aux monts sous-marins dans les ZEE respectives des UKOT. Les engins de pêche généralement utilisés sont la canne et moulinet, la traîne, la canne et ligne, et la ligne à main. L'utilisation de ces engins réduit les captures accidentelles d'espèces non ciblées, qui sont généralement associées à d'autres techniques de pêche industrielle. En 2021, un seul palangrier (< 20 m) a opéré dans les territoires d'outre-mer du Royaume-Uni des Bermudes. Le RU a débarqué 373 t au total (RU Met 171 t ; Bermudes, 109 t ; îles Vierges britanniques, 8 t ; Sainte-Hélène, 86 t ; îles Turks et Caïcos, 0 t). Les captures obtenues en 2021 ont dépassé celles de 2020, ce qui est dû à l'augmentation des captures de germon de l'Atlantique Nord par le RU Met. L'activité des territoires d'outre-mer du Royaume-Uni est très variée allant d'une activité non commerciale aux îles Turks et Caïcos à des pêcheries relativement stables aux Bermudes et à Sainte-Hélène. Tous ces territoires d'outre-mer ont l'ambition d'étendre leur capacité de pêcher des espèces ICCAT dans leurs ZEE respectives. Un programme de marquage du poisson s'est poursuivi en 2021 à Sainte-Hélène, avec 1 579 poissons supplémentaires d'espèces de l'ICCAT marqués en 2021. Ce travail (mis en œuvre dans les années précédentes dans le cadre de l'AOTTP et poursuivi en 2021 dans le cadre du programme Blue Belt) contribue à 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.

RESUMEN

El informe anual del Reino Unido de 2021 proporciona información tanto del Reino Unido metropolitano (Met) como de los Territorios de Ultramar del Reino Unido (UKOT) de Bermudas, Islas Vírgenes Británicas, Santa Elena (incluidas la Isla Ascensión y Tristán da Cunha) y las Islas Turcas y Caicos. La única pesquería comercial/objetivo de ICCAT en el Reino Unido metropolitano es la de atún blanco y utiliza artes de arrastre epipelágico. Las capturas de esta pesquería representan la mayor parte de las capturas del Reino Unido metropolitano. Las otras artes utilizadas por los buques del Reino Unido metropolitano que capturan especies reguladas por ICCAT en la Zona del Convenio son, predominantemente, redes de enmalles. Los pescadores con redes de enmalle no se dirigen activamente a las especies de ICCAT, pero las capturan de forma fortuita. La eslora de los buques de la flota de Reino Unido metropolitano que interactúan con las especies de ICCAT oscila entre los 3,8 m y los 45 m, con 79 buques de menos de 20 m y 16 buques de más de 20 m. Las flotas pesqueras de los Territorios de ultramar del Reino Unido son artesanales y despliegan un esfuerzo limitado que, en su mayoría, se lleva a cabo muy cerca de la costa. La pesca en alta mar está asociada a los montes submarinos situados en las respectivas zonas marítimas de los Territorios de ultramar del Reino Unido. Los artes de pesca más utilizados son la caña y el carrete, el curricán, la caña-liña y la liña de mano. El uso de estos artes minimiza la captura fortuita de especies no objetivo, tradicionalmente más asociadas a otras técnicas de pesca industrial. En 2021, solo un palangrero (< 20 m) operó en el Territorio de ultramar del Reino Unido de Bermudas. El Reino Unido desembarcó 373 t en total (Reino Unido metropolitano, 171 t; Bermudas, 109 t; Islas Vírgenes Británicas, 8 t; Santa Elena, 86 t; Islas Turcas y Caicos, 0 t). Las capturas fueron mayores en 2021 que en 2020, lo que se debe al aumento de las capturas de atún blanco del Atlántico norte por parte del Reino Unido metropolitano. La actividad de los Territorios de ultramar del Reino Unido es muy diversa, desde la inexistencia de actividad comercial por parte de las Islas Turcas y Caicos hasta las pesquerías razonablemente constantes de Bermudas y Santa Elena. Todas los Territorios de ultramar del Reino Unido tienen la ambición de ampliar la capacidad de pesca de las especies de ICCAT en sus respectivas zonas marítimas. El programa de marcado de peces continuó en Santa Elena en 2021, con 1.579 peces adicionales de especies de ICCAT marcados en 2021. Este trabajo (en años anteriores realizado en el marco del AOTTP y en 2021 continuado en el marco del Programa Cinturón Azul) contribuye a la investigación científica para estudiar el movimiento, el crecimiento y el uso del hábitat de las especies pelágicas en la zona marítima de Santa Elena.

Part I (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Metropolitan UK

The Met UK has a targeted commercial fishery for one ICCAT species, North Atlantic albacore. The Met UK is also running two science-led programmes using recreational gear to catch, tag and release Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna. All other ICCAT species caught by Met UK vessels are bycatch. UK vessels with recorded catches of ICCAT species use a variety of gear types that include trawlers, gill nets, handline, purse seiners, longline, trammel nets and traps.

The Met UK fleet which has incidence of catching ICCAT species consists of 95 vessels, of which two vessels actively targeted ICCAT species within the Convention Area during the reporting period. These vessels had a total of 405 fishing days within the ICCAT Convention Area. A total of 214.21 metric tonnes (t) of ICCAT species were landed. The species landed by Met UK vessels were as follows: North Atlantic albacore, eastern and western bluefin Tuna, Atlantic bonito, blue shark, blue marlin, mackerel shark and swordfish. The Met UK catches reported to ICCAT of thresher, scalloped hammerhead and basking shark were a result of a suspected data entry error, where the wrong code was used when submitting the Task 2 Nominal Catch return. This is currently under investigation by manual verification of the logbook entries. No commercial value would have been derived from basking, hammerhead or thresher sharks; landing these species is prohibited in Met UK legislation.

The Met UK's targeted fishery for North Atlantic albacore caught 165.1t. The catch was taken by Northern Irish vessels. This was an increase of 88.6t from the previous year. In 2021 Met UK did not meet the 5% observer coverage requirement for UK vessels fishing for North Atlantic albacore. Being aware that we did not meet the minimum ICCAT standard for observer coverage, we have taken steps to ensure sufficient levels of coverage in 2022, including making embarkation of an observer for at least 5% of fishing activity a condition of being issued with a licence to fish North Atlantic albacore.

The Met UK also has two targeted scientific fisheries: the Catch and Release Tag fishery (CHART), and Thunnus. CHART is delivered by the Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (Cefas). The CHART fishery has 15 specially selected recreational charter vessels operating in English waters. Skippers were trained in angling, handling, and tagging techniques for BFT, and vessels were monitored through observer coverage and universal camera installation. From 16 August – 14 November 2021 704 fish were tagged from a total of 733 fish brought boat side. CHART had a mortality rate of 1.4% (10 incidents), which equated to 1.4t.

Thunnus is a tagging programme delivered by Cefas and the University of Exeter. Thunnus deployed 17 Pop-Up Satellite Archival Tags (PSAT), of which six were provided by ICCAT, and one accelerometer tag. Thunnus tagging took place between July and November and had one bluefin tuna mortality.

All deceased fish from the scientific fisheries are donated to Exeter University for research purposes and therefore do not generate any commercial value.

1.2 Bermuda

The small-scale fishing fleet operating in Bermuda in 2021 included 109 vessels reporting catch of tuna or tuna-like species. All vessels are of a total overall length of 19 m or less, with 104 of the 109 vessels being under 15 m. The small-scale fleet is multipurpose, utilising a variety of selective fishing methods, but predominantly trolling, rod-and-reel and handlines. Most of the fishing effort was conducted in the inner 50 km (27nm), including two offshore banks of the Bermuda Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). A single longline vessel was licenced to fish in Bermuda waters in 2021 and fished further offshore.

ICCAT species were caught by Bermudan vessels in 2021 on a total of 2,700 fishing days. A total of 176 metric tonnes (t) of ICCAT species were landed in Bermuda, which represents an increase in catch of 38 t compared to 2020. The main species caught and landed by weight was yellowfin tuna, with an annual total of 73 t, followed by wahoo (67 t). Details of the catch composition were presented to the Secretariat in the Task I and II returns in July 2022. All fish captured by local vessels was consumed on the Island. A total of 19 t was caught and discarded (17.2 t released alive), including predominantly blue marlin and tunas that were assumed to be undersized.

The single longline vessel landed 5.1 t of northern swordfish, 3.6 t of northern albacore and small quantities of bluefin, bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna (<1.9 t per species).

Due to the small size of the fishing vessels in the small-scale fleet, there is insufficient space to accommodate observers on board. Bermuda does not have a national observer programme, although an electronic monitoring system is being trialled on the longline vessel.

In 2022, Bermuda amended their Fisheries Regulations 2010 to prohibit taking any shark, or parts of shark. In addition, pelagic longline vessels licenses prohibit the retention of any shark.

1.3 St Helena

The UKOT of St Helena includes Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha. No commercial fishing for tunas or tuna-like species was conducted at Ascension Island in 2021 where a large no-take Marine Protected Area has been designated. There was no commercial fishing for pelagic species at Tristan da Cunha in 2021.

The St Helena fleet in 2021 was comprised of a total of 14 rod-and-reel vessels that fished within 6 miles of the island plus at an offshore seamount within the EEZ: Bonaparte. The vessels catching ICCAT species in 2021 were all registered in the port of Jamestown, where all fish are landed. St Helena has committed to using only rod-and-reel/ pole-and-line methods in its EEZ. The types of bait used include both live and dead small pelagics such as mackerel scads, round scads, horse mackerel and Atlantic chub mackerel. The total reported effort in 2021 amounted to 484 fishing days, representing a 42% reduction compared to 2020. In January 2020, the St Helena processing facility changed from supplying to both local and export markets to just local markets during the restructuring process, which affected the fishing effort of the fleet and the quantity of ICCAT species caught.

A total of 86 t of tunas or tuna-like species were caught and landed into St Helena. The catch was dominated by yellowfin tuna, with 79 t landed during the year. The next species by weight was wahoo with 6 t, with small quantities (<1.8 t per species) of bigeye tuna, rainbow runner, skipjack tuna and yellowtail also landed.

Catches for 2021 were landed between two licenced fish processing facilities and then transported by individual vendors for sale around the island. St Helena's fish processing operations are currently undergoing a transition from government ownership to private sector. During this transition, there has been no capacity to export fish products and the fishery is operating well below capacity. During this period of reduced capacity St Helena Government has introduced an inshore observer program utilising marine enforcement and marine science staff. In 2021 there were 651 commercial fishing trips. Thirty-four of these trips had a local scientific observer on board (5.2%). It is expected that in 2022, St. Helena's capacity and fisheries will return to at least pre-transition levels.

1.4 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 have only been caught during sportfishing operations which are conducted by smaller sportfishing vessels within the territorial waters of the islands. The sportfishing vessels predominantly operate on a catch and release basis. There have been no reports of landings in the Turks and Caicos Islands in 2021. Sportfishing vessels must comply with the following fisheries regulation:

Fisheries Protection Regulations 10.08 6(1)(h), "*a Sports Fishing Licence: authorising the holder to engage in fishing in any areas of the fishery limits and – (i) to retain in any one day's fishing for consumption by the holder of the licence or in the home of the holder of the licence marine products not exceeding ten lbs in weight per day; (ii) to retain during the term of the licence one fish of unlimited size as a trophy; and (iii) to release alive any marine products that exceed the allowance in subparagraphs (i) and (ii). Provided that – (C) all catch, and bycatch are recorded and reported within seven days to the Director.*"

The TCI is working on processes to obtain improved data collection from sportfishing operators, with Blue Belt assistance being provided. TCI remains interested in developing opportunities for tuna fisheries but currently lacks the necessary infrastructure and capacity. However, efforts in both the public and private sector are aimed at diversifying the nation's fisheries sector, including pelagic fisheries. Those efforts include the amendment of legal instruments to facilitate development of future pelagic fishing operations.

1.5 British Virgin Islands (BVI)

The small-scale commercial fishing fleet operating in the Virgin Islands during 2021 included eleven vessels reporting catch of tuna or tuna-like species from the fleet of 88 multipurpose vessels. The solitary longline vessel was 16m and conducted one trip for species of interest, while the remaining ten operating vessels were <14m. Trolling, rod-and-reel and handlines are the predominate gear types of the fleet of interest. No sports-fishers were licensed to capture species of ICCAT interest during 2021.

The commercial fishing fleet is made up of small fibreglass fishing vessels that are less than 20 m in length. Commercial license holders are the only licence class allowed to land ICCAT species.

In 2021, the main species landed (by weight) was yellowfin tuna (5,871kg) followed by mackerels (1,378 kg) and wahoo (1,127kg).

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 Metropolitan UK

Data on Met UK fishing activity is taken from the IFISH data system. IFISH is a Met UK repository of administrative data which commercial fishers are required to report under Met UK legislation. This enables competent authorities to monitor and manage their activity.

There are three key sources of data – the logbook of activity while at sea, the landing declaration recording the accurate weight of fish when landed, and sales notes created when the fish are first sold after landing. The first two of these are required from all fishers operating vessels over 10 m in overall length; the sales notes information is required for sales by all licensed vessels irrespective of length.

The data include the species, weight and value of fish landed along with details of the vessel involved, where the fish was caught, and with what gear. Effort (number of fishing days) is calculated using these data. These data are collected by the four fisheries administrations within the UK, checked and validated and collated into the IFISH repository which holds full UK data on licensed commercial fishing activity.

CHART 2021 programme summary

A small-scale Catch and Release Tag (CHART) recreational sports fishery for Atlantic Bluefin Tuna (BFT) was delivered in the western English Channel in 2021. The programme was run by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and the Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (Cefas), but codesigned with industry representatives to deliver valuable research while giving the highest consideration to the welfare and conservation of BFT.

Adverse impacts were minimised through a combination of technical measures (e.g. gear selection), monitoring (10% observer coverage and camera monitoring) and ongoing evaluation (through data and video analyses). During the 13-week fishing season (August – November), 421 trips were undertaken by 15 vessels, with a nominal Catch Per Unit Effort (CPUE) of 1.74 fish per trip. Over 900 BFT were hooked up; 704 (78%) were tagged with a large ICCAT floy tag, another 23 (2.6%) were measured but not tagged, 174 (19%) escaped from the hook and ten fish died during the capture process. Results from this programme are presented in more detail in an SCRS paper (Phillips et al., submitted) to the ICCAT bluefin tuna species group meeting (20-21 September 2022). The pilot year of the CHART programme has provided a good baseline to inform our knowledge of BFT and their interaction with recreational fisheries in the waters of Southwest England.

Thunnus UK summary

The Thunnus UK project is a UK Government-funded collaboration between Cefas and the University of Exeter, continued into 2021/22. Fieldwork was undertaken between July and November to deploy and collect data from Pop-Up Satellite Archival Tags (PSAT) and accelerometer tags. In total, 17 PSAT were deployed (of which six were provided by ICCAT), and one accelerometer tag. Genetic samples were taken from all tagged fish. Four of the PSAT reported before the end of March 2021, yielding approximately 500 days of data on migration and behaviour. Thirteen PSAT tags deployed on BFT in 2020 transmitted their summary data on migration and behaviour before the end of March 2021: time at liberty averaged 250 days, with six tags recording a full year of data. It was possible to collect six of these tags to access the detailed data archive stored onboard.

The data from all PSAT tags provided further evidence of the main behavioural and migratory patterns established by tagging work conducted in 2018 and 2019, while also providing evidence that extends the range of migratory behaviours. Detailed analysis of the data collected in the Thunnus UK project is ongoing.

One scientific paper was published: Horton, T.W., Block, B.A., Davies, R., Hawkes, L.A., Jones, D., Jones, H., Leeves, K., Ó Maoiléidigh, N., Righton, D. van der Kooij, J., Wall, D. and Witt, M.J. 2021. *Evidence of increased occurrence of Atlantic bluefin tuna in territorial waters of the United Kingdom and Ireland*. ICES Journal of Marine Science, 78, 1672-1683, <https://doi.org/10.1093/icesjms/fsab039>

EU FISH-INTEL summary

The EU FISH INTEL project is a multidisciplinary, multi-partner project (led by Plymouth University; <https://www.plymouth.ac.uk/research/marine-conservation-research-group/fish-intel-interreg>) and funded by EU Interreg. The project includes a work package to track the long-term (up to five-year) residency and migrations of BFT across the Channel / Manche region using acoustic tracking technology, which is led by University of Exeter. An array of six acoustic receivers was deployed along the 50m isobath of the south Cornwall coast in June 2021, further extending the coverage of the European Tracking Network array (The European Tracking Network | European Tracking Network). Thirty BFT were tagged between July and October. Collection of detections of the tagged fish across the FISH INTEL/ETN array is ongoing.

2.2 Bermuda

The fishing gears utilised by the Bermuda small-scale fleet include a mix of trolling, rod-and-reel and handlines. The single longline vessel utilises 'American system' monofilament longline fishing gear and circle hooks to target tunas and swordfish. 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 is estimated from numbers reported. In addition to fisher logbook records, other sources of data available included video footage from the electronic monitoring system on the longline vessel and records from sportfishing tournaments.

Released blue marlin catch was estimated using an average weight of 175 kg per individual, whilst released Atlantic white marlin catch was estimated using an average individual 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 minimal bycatch.

Staff capacity and budget limitations prevented sampling of fish at tournaments in 2021, 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 longstanding minimum weight of 500 lbs for the retention of blue marlin during the tournaments, which serves to minimise the number of fish landed.

2.3 St Helena

Fish from the local commercial inshore fleet are landed daily and delivered to various outlets around the island within twelve 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 collated by the Fisheries Section of the Agriculture and Natural Resources Division. To help improve the quality of catch data and to aid in the verification of quantities caught (including discards), a number of additional monitoring tools were trialled in 2021, including use of logbooks, and electronic monitoring systems. Logbooks were introduced from January 2021, and an electronic monitoring system was trialled in the fourth quarter of 2021, providing an additional source of catch verification.

A tagging programme is currently in operation in St Helena. Between December 2015 and December 2021, a total of 9,793 fish 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. In 2021 1,579 fish were tagged, with 1,054 yellowfin tuna, 524 skipjack tuna and one bigeye tuna.

As only rod-and-reel or pole-and-line methods are used bycatch is minimal and survivability of bycaught fish and other animals is high. In 2021 there were 651 commercial fishing trips. Thirty-four of these trips had a local scientific observer on board (5.2%).

An Electronic Monitoring Programme (EMS) trial was carried out in the rod-and-reel fishery on St Helena. The purpose of the trial was improving the efficacy of the management of the fishery through scientific data collection and assess the ability of the system to replace/complement human observers. An information paper on the trial was presented to the Working Group on Electronic Monitoring Systems (WGEMS) in June 2022 (EMS-06).

2.4 Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI)

Although there are difficulties and challenges for the collection of data on fish landings due to staff capacity, funding, and infrastructure issues, the Turks and Caicos Islands are committed to increasing the capacity and efficiency of fisheries management. The Department responsible for fisheries, though delayed by uncertainties caused by the pandemic, is undergoing a recruitment drive in an effort to increase capacity and efficiency of fisheries management (at least two experienced fisheries biologists have been added to the team). One of the major factors hindering collection of data is the fact that the jurisdiction is made up of multiple inhabited islands among which the limited resources available must be shared. Apart from recruiting more personnel, efforts are being made to develop and implement strategies that can enhance the effectiveness of the fisheries department using the limited resources available.

2.5 British Virgin Islands (BVI)

Subsistence fishing by the domestic fleet is conducted close to shore via small fibreglass fishing vessels that are less than 20 m in length. BVI does not have a national observer programme in place however, authorised officers are able to validate landings. All fish are consumed locally.

REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	No	2022-09-15		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	No	2022-07-29		2022-08-24
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	No	2022-07-29		2022-08-24
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	No	2022-07-29		2022-08-24
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	No	2022-07-29		2022-08-24
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No	2022-07-29		2022-08-24
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No	2022-07-29		
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No	2022-07-29		
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No	2022-07-29		
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	No	2022-07-29	In 2021 Met UK did not meet the 5% observer coverage requirement for UK vessels fishing for North Atlantic albacore. Being aware that we did not meet the minimum ICCAT standard for observer coverage, we have taken steps to ensure sufficient levels of coverage in 2022, including making embarkation of an observer for at least 5% of fishing activity a condition of being issued with a licence to fish North Atlantic albacore. St Helena – Scientific observer coverage of 5.2% (34 days). Bermuda, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the British Virgin Islands do not have the capacity to operate an observer programme and catches are small with shore-based validation of catches where possible.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No	2022-07-29		
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		No new information to provide.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		UK and UKOT vessels do not operate in the Mediterranean.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT01	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Yes		No bluefin tuna farming undertaken.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		No bluefin tuna farming undertaken.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S: BFT02	Yes		No bluefin tuna farming undertaken.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes		No bluefin tuna farming undertaken.	
S:BFT05	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	No		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.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		No relevant information.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		No relevant information.	
S:BFT09	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	2022-04-01	No updates when Task 1, 2 and 3 were submitted.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		No FAD Management plan updates for 2021.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	No	2022-09-15		
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		No support vessels used by Met UK/UKOTs.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No	2022-07-29	St Helena achieved 5.2% scientific observer coverage.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No	2022-06-02	Met UK: Does not actively target tropical tuna's Bermuda - Catches by the longline vessel operating in Bermuda can be verified utilising a trial electronic monitoring system, the description of which has not yet been submitted to ICCAT St Helena - Details about EMS Paper presented to the WGEMS in June 2022 (EMS 06).	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		There are no ICCAT registered ports in the UKOTs or Met UK. and no landings or transshipment from foreign-flagged vessels is allowed.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data	Yes		No historical data available at present on the use of FADs.	
S:ALB01	Catch, size and age at maturity	Yes		-Met UK and UKOT's do not fish in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	Yes		-Met UK and UKOT's do not fish in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	Yes		-Met UK and UKOT's do not fish in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	Yes		-Met UK and UKOT's do not fish in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	Yes		-Met UK and UKOT's do not fish in the Mediterranean.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No	2022-07-29	St Helena – logbook lengths used to estimate weight using conversion factors detailed in the latest SCRS Statistics Bulletin. Bermuda – Discard weights were based on fisher estimates at time of discard / release, or based on numbers released multiplied by 4kg, with 4.5kg being the minimum weight worth retaining.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		There are no artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries in Met UK or UKOTs.	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		No trials for EMS for billfish.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		The Met UK and UKOT's report the species of shark caught.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		No current relevant research.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	Yes		Met UK and UKOT's do not have any Blue Shark research.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No	2022-07-29	Bermuda: 123 kg of shortfin mako released alive, 190 kg discarded dead, 122kg retained. The retained sharks were taken in July 2021, with new legislation implemented in 2022 to ban retention. St Helena – Weights of discards estimated from lengths reported in logbooks using conversion factors detailed in the latest SCRS Statistics Bulletin. Met UK - recorded one instance of shortfin mako landings, this was a misidentification.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		St Helena: -Brown (2014) is an identification guide for the marine fauna of St Helena waters. - Shark identification and handling guides circulated in 2021. - ICCAT Guide for the Identification of Atlantic Ocean Sharks Bermuda: -Shark ID guide produced in 2022 Met UK: Met UK fund the Shark Trust to produce fisheries advisories each year covering sharks, skates and rays. On behalf of Met UK, Cefas produce shark ID guides Clean Catch UK app which some fishers use to record bycatch includes an ID element to assist fishers identify the correct species that's been caught.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		No turtle bycatch observed or reported in Met UK or UKOTs in 2021.	
S:BYC03	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	Yes		No seabird bycatch observed or reported in Met UK and the UKOTs in 2021.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		Met UK and the UKOT do not have any artisanal fisheries.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No	2022-09-15	Only rod-and-reel fishing has taken place in St Helena in 2021, and as such bycatch is minimal and live release is an effective measure in this fishery. A single longline vessel operated in Bermuda in 2021, adopting live release of sharks, where possible. Met UK – has provided details in section 4 of the annual report.	

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

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	No	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	No	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	No	2022-08-17	2022-08-31: Updated catches for N. Atl Swordfish 2022-08-17 – The initial return was delayed due to human error (submission to the wrong email address).	2022-08-31
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		No vessels chartered by MET UK or UKOTs.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		No vessels chartered by Met UK or UKOTs.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		No transshipment permitted by Met UK or UKOTs.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		No transshipment permitted by Met UK or UKOTs.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		No transshipment permitted by Met UK or UKOTs.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		No foreign vessels using Met UK or UKOT ports.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		No foreign vessels using Met UK or UKOT ports.	
M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		No foreign vessels using Met UK or UKOT ports.		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		No foreign vessels using Met UK or UKOT ports.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		No foreign vessels using Met UK or UKOT ports.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		Met UK and UKOT's have not conducted any inspections.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		Met UK and UKOT's have not conducted any inspections.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		Met UK and UKOT's have not conducted any inspections.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		No agreements in place.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes	2022-09-15	This CPC has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No	2022-07-29		
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		No changes from previous year, no internal actions report to submit.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No	2022-09-15	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. Limited recreational fishing in St Helena is by rod-and-reel or pole and line only, with logbooks required from January 2021. 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. Sports fishing in the Turks and Caicos Islands operate as catch and release, and are regulated under the Fisheries Protection Regulations 10.08 as detailed in Section 1.3.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Yes		No vessels involved in IUU.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		No vessels involved in IUU.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		Met UK and UKOT's have nothing to report.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		Met UK and UKOT's have nothing to report.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		Nothing to report.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		Nothing to report.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		Nothing to report.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		No at sea inspections conducted.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		No at sea inspections conducted.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		No exchange of personnel.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		No relevant requests.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		No active observer programme at present.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		None reported.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		None reported.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		None reported.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		None reported.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		None reported.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		No bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		No bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		No bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Yes		No bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		No bluefin tuna traps.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No	2022-02-15		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Yes		No bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		No updates to BFT plans.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08	Yes		No new legislation adopted. UK retained EU legislation upon leaving the EU. Met UK is currently reviewing its legislation to ensure full compliance with all ICCAT recommendations.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2021	No	2022-07-29	Data submitted as part of Task 1, 2 & 3 reports.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No	2022-07-29	Data submitted as part of Task 1, 2 & 3 reports.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		No other vessels for Met UK and UKOTs.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		No joint fishing operations.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		Met UK and UKOT's do not have a commercial fishery for BFT.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		Met UK and UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Met UK and UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Met UK and UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Met UK and UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No	2022-02-15		
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No	2022-02-15		
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No	2021-12-22	UK. Met Data submitted 22/12/22 that was backdated covering all reported EBFT landings in 2021. Issues with database meant catches were not feeding through correctly until this date.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No	2022-07-29	Monthly catch from Bermuda only. Nil return for UK Met as do not target WBFT.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		Bycatch quota not reached in 2021.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No	2022-09-15	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. Met UK - do not target W-BFT.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No	2022-09-15		
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No	2022-09-15	Met UK details provided in the BCD annual report UKOTs do not import or export bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No	2022-09-15	Met UK details provided in the BCD annual report UKOTs do not import or export bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		Not applicable, the UKOTs do not import or export bluefin tuna. Met UK no updates to report, this will be done at time of legislative changes and will be included in the BCD annual report.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Not applicable, the UKOTs do not import or export bluefin tuna. Met UK have nothing to report.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		Met UK and UKOTs have nothing to report.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		No updates for Met UK or UKOTs.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		Not relevant for Met UK or UKOT as no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		None participating in the REM pilot project for BFT.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No	2022-07-29		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No	2022-07-29		
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		No UK/UKOT vessels have been alleged of carrying out IUU activity.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No	2022-09-15	Bermuda imports frozen bigeye tuna. See section 5. Not applicable for other UKOTs.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		SDP validation applies to St Helena. This was updated in 2011 and remains the same, no changes to report Met UK have no updates.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No	2022-07-29	Q1 = 2021/04/29 Q2 = 2021/07/30 Q3 = 2021/10/29 Q4 = 2021/01/31	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	No		A FAD management plan exists for the single anchored FAD at St Helena. Bermuda: A FAD management plan exists for the single anchored FAD currently in place in Bermuda. A FAD was deployed in 2021, and another FAD is due to be redeployed in 2022 or early 2023. Care was taken to minimize the use of plastic in the FAD design.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	No	2022-01-31	No updates made to previous fishing plan.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		Trigger not reached.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		Trigger not reached.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		Trigger not reached.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		No longline or purse seine vessels over 20 m authorized.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Yes		No support vessels in UKOTs.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO20	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	No	2022-06-02	Results from St Helena EMS trial presented to WGEMS in June 2022 (EMS06).	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No	2022-09-15		
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		SDP validation applies to St Helena. This was updated in 2011 and remains the same, no changes to report. Met UK have no updates.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Yes		No Met UK or UKOT vessels targeting Med swordfish.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		No Met UK or UKOT vessels targeting Med swordfish.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		No Met UK or UKOT vessels targeting Med swordfish.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		No Met UK or UKOT vessels targeting Med swordfish.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		A swordfish management plan was submitted (Bermuda) in 2017. No updates since then for UKOTs or Met UK.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		No Met UK or UKOT vessels targeting Med swordfish.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		No Met UK or UKOT vessels targeting Med swordfish.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		Met UK and UKOTs not involved in tagging programme.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Met UK and UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Met UK and UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		No vessels in Met UK and UKOT over 20 m authorized for N. SWO.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		No vessels in Met UK and UKOT over 20 m authorized for S. SWO.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No		The total N. SWO caught in 2021 was within the quota allocation for UKOTs. Met UK does not have any maximum onboard bycatch limits for North Atlantic swordfish, due, in part to the landing obligation that Met UK has. Met UK had less than 0.5 t of swordfish catches.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes		No S.ATL SWO were landed in Met UK and UKOTs. Any SWO caught in ST Helena's rod and reel fishery are released alive.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Met UK and UK OTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		No fisheries in the Med.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		No fisheries in the Med.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No	2022-07-12		
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		No vessels are authorised to fish for S.ATL ALB for UKOT and Met UK.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No		Currently Met UK have no max on board bycatch limit for Northern Albacore. This is being reviewed as part of the legislative process that Met UK is undertaking. Met UK have not had any instances of bycaught Northern Albacore this year.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		Rod-and-reel fishing only in St Helena, and no reported catches in other UKOTs. Met-UK has no bycatch of S.ATL albacore.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		No fisheries in the Med.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	No	2022-09-15	Included in billfish check sheet.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		No claim to exemption.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		No trials undertaken.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	No	2022-09-15	Included in shark check sheet.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako	No	2022-07-29	Bermuda caught a North Atlantic shortfin mako which was submitted as part of the Task 1 and 2 submissions in July 2022 Met UK misreported one catch, this catch was misidentified, which will be rectified.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	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	No		There were no reports of Sea turtle bycatch by UK or UKOTs vessels in 2021.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		Overlap of vulnerable seabirds and fishing operations in UKOTs are minimal. Further, fishing gear is mostly rod-and-reel or pole-and-line which minimises susceptibility of seabird bycatch.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		The majority of fishing gears in the UKOTs are rod-and-reel or pole-and-line, which minimises susceptibility of bycatch. Met UK – Details provided in section 4.	
MISCELLA NEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		No objections to ICCAT Recs. from the UKOTs and Met UK.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		No information to report.	

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

4.1 Metropolitan UK

As part of the withdrawal from the EU, Met UK has retained EU legislation on fisheries. This retained EU legislation covers ICCAT recommendations up to 2021. Met UK is currently undertaking a review of all ICCAT recommendations to ensure that they are sufficiently covered in the Met UK’s domestic legislation.

Following the introduction of the retention ban for North Atlantic shortfin mako shark in the 2021 ICCAT annual meeting, Met UK put into place domestic and foreign license conditions which prohibit any retention of shortfin Mako sharks. This has been implemented by including them on the prohibited species list for species for which you may not fish for within domestic and foreign fishing vessel’s license conditions.

Met UK funds Clean Catch UK, a research programme which is developing and trialling a range of monitoring and mitigation measures in different fisheries along Cornwall’s south coast (a known high-risk area for bycatch). Recent achievements include the development and roll-out of a bycatch self-reporting mobile application validated by observers and electronic monitoring, trials of mitigation technologies including acoustic deterrent devices and passive acoustic reflectors, and the development of an online Bycatch Mitigation Hub with information on different techniques or devices that aim to reduce interactions between fishing gear and sensitive marine species.

The Met UK Bycatch Monitoring Programme (BMP) has been operational since 1996 and deploys observers on fishing vessels to record protected species bycatch in a range of fisheries around the UK.

Met UK has also recently published the Bycatch Mitigation Initiative (BMI), which identifies policy objectives and potential actions to minimise and where possible, eliminate bycatch.

4.2 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.

4.3 St Helena

ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures are implemented, where appropriate, under the Fishery Ordinance 2021, 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 Chief Fisheries Officer. 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 2021.

Fish landings from the local fleet are made daily except when fishing offshore. As landings are centralised, fish catches are easily monitored by staff of Environment, Natural Resources and Planning (ENRP) for control purposes.

A number of shark species are listed as protected under Schedule 2 of the Environmental Protection Ordinance which prevents fishers from targeting or landing these species. EPO species include shortfin mako, Galapagos shark, bigeye thresher, blue shark and oceanic whitetip shark.

4.4 Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI)

The Turks and Caicos Islands, under the Fisheries Limit Ordinance and Fisheries Protection Ordinance and Regulations, provides the necessary regulatory framework that empowers enforcement officers to carry out their mandates, which include relevant ICCAT conservation measures. All vessels and individuals seeking to engage in fishing must be licensed to do so, provided that requirements are met. At present however, ICCAT species are not commercially targeted.

4.5 British Virgin Islands (BVI)

While foreign fishing licenses may be granted in limited amounts, they are not approved for any parameters (license class, gear types, bag limits etc) that allow for targeting, retention, or dead discards of any species of ICCAT interest. This was the case in 2021 and in previous years. It is additionally prohibited in their license conditions to engage in any practices that might foster interactions (targeted or otherwise) with species of ICCAT interest. There were no releases of species of ICCAT interest in 2021.

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.

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.

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

5.1 Metropolitan UK

Met UK legislation requires that when fish mortality occurs that those fish are landed. This landing obligation came into force in January 2019. Within ICCAT Recommendation 21-04 by ICCAT ('Recommendation 21-04 by ICCAT on Conservation and Management Measures, including a Management Procedure and Exceptional Circumstances Protocol, for North Atlantic albacore'), paragraph 13 requires that a maximum vessel onboard bycatch limit is set. The implementation of the maximum onboard bycatch limit established under ICCAT Recommendation 21-04 contradicts the Met UK domestic legislation which requires all dead fish to be landed. This is because if the Met UK set an onboard vessel bycatch limit and a fishing vessel not authorised to catch North Atlantic albacore caught over that limit they would still be obliged to land the fish, in contravention of the vessel limit. The Met UK is considering how to address this issue.

In 2021 the Met UK did not meet the 5% observer coverage requirement for UK vessels fishing for North Atlantic albacore. Being aware that we did not meet the minimum ICCAT standard for observer coverage, we have taken steps to ensure sufficient levels of coverage in 2022, including making embarkation of an observer for at least 5% of fishing activity a condition of being issued with a licence to fish North Atlantic albacore.

The UKOTs

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 its 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 2025, providing technical advice to support improvements in institutional arrangements in the UKOTs and effective ecosystem-based management of marine resources, including compliance with ICCAT measures and Recommendations. 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.

5.2 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).

5.3 St Helena

For St Helena, capacity and capital restrictions are still an issue in complying with ICCAT measures. However, St Helena is committed in its endeavour to improve fisheries management and established a fisheries science programme, including a tuna tagging programme. This programme has facilitated improved data collection and submission of relevant information to ICCAT, aiding in the compliance with certain ICCAT measures.

The Fisheries Section of Environment, Natural Resources and Planning (ENRP) is still in the final stages 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.

St Helena has been successful in introducing a local observer program and meeting the 5% observer coverage required for a bait boat fishery for 2021. St Helena does not currently undertake any fishing activities involving the use of FADs. With the expected expansion of the fishery over the next 3-5 years FAD use may increase. Saint Helena's tuna fishery exclusively uses 'one by one' fishing methods. The use of these fishing methods mitigate against the majority of negative effects of FAD fishing. The deployment of FADs in Saint Helena's EEZ is regulated and any FAD deployment requires a licence, which will be used to regulate FAD construction and location.

5.4 Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI)

The Turks and Caicos Islands, as mentioned in previous sections, is not presently targeting ICCAT species commercially, although the interest to pursue some has risen over recent months. The TCI is also in the process of amending regulations, to enhance the protection of sharks and other elasmobranchs in over 70% of the fishery limits. Hence from a conservation standpoint, the TCI is proactively making strides to comply with all ICCAT conservation and management measures, in the hope of developing a targeted commercial fishery in the future.

5.5 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 Territory's ability to comply with all ICCAT conservation and management measures.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES¹
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, in 2021 was 7,711 MT, an increase of about 2% from 7,562 MT in 2020. This total catch includes estimates of dead discards for the tropical tunas, BFT, and SWO. Swordfish catches (including estimated dead discards) decreased from 1,476 MT in 2020 to 1,226 MT in 2021, and provisional landings from the U.S. fishery for yellowfin tuna increased in 2021 to 3,954 MT from 3,662 MT in 2020. In 2021, U.S. vessels fishing in the northwest Atlantic caught an estimated 1,200 MT of bluefin tuna, an increase of about 17 MT compared to 2020 (1,183 MT). Provisional skipjack tuna landings decreased by about 0.3 MT to 65 MT from 2020 to 2021, bigeye tuna landings increased by 150 MT compared to 2020 to an estimated 971 MT in 2021, and albacore landings decreased from 2020 to 2021 by 33 MT to 295 MT. U.S. government (NOAA) and university scientists, working independently or in collaboration (including collaborations with scientists from other CPCs), conducted research in 2021 involving a variety of ICCAT and bycatch species. Such research included development of abundance indices, 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, the development of stock assessment models and the evaluation of specific candidate management procedures as part of management strategy evaluations.

RÉSUMÉ

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RESUMEN

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¹ U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA Fisheries.

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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, in 2021 was 7,711 MT, an increase of about 2% from 7,562 MT in 2020. This total catch includes estimates of dead discards for the tropical tunas, BFT, and SWO. Swordfish catches (including estimated dead discards) decreased from 1,476 MT in 2020 to 1,226 MT in 2021, and provisional landings from the U.S. fishery for yellowfin tuna increased in 2021 to 3,954 MT from 3,662 MT in 2020. In 2021, U.S. vessels fishing in the northwest Atlantic caught an estimated 1,200 MT of bluefin tuna, an increase of about 17 MT compared to 2020 (1,183 MT). Provisional skipjack tuna landings decreased by about 0.3 MT to 65 MT from 2020 to 2021, bigeye tuna landings increased by 150 MT compared to 2020 to an estimated 971 MT in 2021, and albacore landings decreased from 2020 to 2021 by 33 MT to 295 MT.

Section 2: Statistics and research

2.1 Fisheries statistics

2.1.1 Tropical tuna fishery statistics

Yellowfin tuna

Yellowfin tuna is the main species of tropical tunas landed by U.S. fisheries in the western North Atlantic. Total estimated catches (including dead discards) increased to 3,954 MT in 2021 from the 2020 landings estimate of 3,662 MT (**Table 1**). The 2021 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 2021 estimated landings were due to rod & reel catches of recreational anglers in the NW Atlantic (3,189 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 in the future. An important proportion of the 2021 commercial catches corresponded to the U.S. longline fleet operating in the Gulf of Mexico (162 MT). Total commercial and recreational catches in 2021 were 765 MT and 3,189 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 are also 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 catches (preliminary) decreased from 67.7 MT in 2020 to 64.7 MT in 2021 (**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 catches (preliminary) for 2021 increased by approximately 154 MT from 811 MT in 2019 to 965 MT (**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 2021 landings of albacore were about 2952 MT in 2021, a decrease of 33 MT from 2020 (**Table 4**).

Bluefin tuna

The U.S. bluefin tuna fishery continues to be regulated by quotas, seasons, gear restrictions, closed areas, and size limits. To varying degrees, these regulations are designed to manage total U.S. catches to conform to ICCAT recommendations. U.S. 2021, provisional estimated landings and dead discards from the northwest Atlantic (including the Gulf of Mexico) were approximately 1,177 MT and 23 MT, respectively. Those estimated landings and dead discards represent an increase of approximately 17 MT from the 2020 estimates. The 2021 catches by some of the gears used in the U.S. bluefin tuna fisheries were: 64 MT by harpoon, 854 MT by commercial rod and reel and 184 MT by recreational rod and reel, 99 MT by longline (including dead discards) of which 14 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, and 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 2021 recreational rod and reel fishery off the northeastern U.S. for landings in several size categories were 0.005 MT of fish < 66 cm SFL, 125 MT of fish 66-114 cm SFL, 10 MT of fish 115-144 cm SFL, 31.3 MT of fish 145-178 cm SFL, and 18.3 MT of fish >178 cm SFL.

2.1.3 Swordfish fishery statistics

For 2021, the provisional estimate of U.S. landings and dead discards of swordfish (including recreational landings) was 1,226 MT (**Table 6**). This estimate represents a decrease from the 1,476 MT estimated for 2020. The provisional landings, including discard estimates, by ICCAT area for 2020 (compared to 2019) were: 218 MT (158 MT) from the Gulf of Mexico (Area BIL91); 1,999 MT (1,326 MT) from the northwest Atlantic (Area BIL92); 3 MT (7 MT) from the Caribbean Sea (Area BIL93); and 6 MT (6 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. A targeted 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 are subjected to targeted 50% observer coverage. Approximately 7,350 swordfish were estimated discarded dead in 2021. For the North Atlantic (including Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea), the estimated weight of SWO discarded dead in 2021 was 89.2 MT, a 10.4 MT decrease compared to 2020 and corresponded to approximately 8% of the commercially landed catch. The 2021, estimates of recreational rod and reel landings of swordfish based on surveys of recreational anglers and self-reported catches by recreational anglers was 40 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 anglers 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 and estimates of fishing effort during tournaments held along the southeastern U.S. coast (south of 350 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 2021 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) were: 22 MT for blue marlin, 1.5 MT for white marlin, 1.3 MT for sailfish, and 0.6 for roundscale spearfish. The estimates for 2020 were: 17 MT for blue marlin, 4 MT for white marlin, and 1 MT for sailfish and 2.3 for roundscale spearfish.

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 by 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 fisheries in 2021 were 10 MT for blue marlin, 0.9 MT for white marlin, and 2 MT for sailfish.

2.1.5 Shark fishery statistics

Landings and dead discards of sharks by the U.S. pelagic longline fishery are monitored and reported to ICCAT. In 2021, the species of shark with largest amount of landings (in weight) was shortfin mako with a total of 38.8 MT (of which 21.8 MT were landed by the U.S. recreational fishery), followed by blue sharks with 9.6 MT. Landings of porbeagle shark amounted to 1.3 MT.

In 2021, the largest amount of any shark species discarded dead by the pelagic longline fleet corresponded to scalloped hammerhead with 61 MT, followed by blue shark with 24 MT. The amount of dead discards for shortfin mako sharks was 3.2 MT, while the estimates for porbeagle shark was 0 MT.

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 surveys, sampling from fisheries, and modeling. This includes three grants to academic institutions and NGO partners administered through the 2021 U.S. Bluefin Tuna Research Program (BTRP):

- University of Maine. Age, Growth and Stock of Origin For Western Atlantic Bluefin Tuna
- The Ocean Foundation. Evaluating Bluefin Harvest Strategies That Use Genetic Mark-Recapture Data

An additional five projects were funded to start in 2022:

- University of Maine. Age, Growth and Stock of Origin For Western Atlantic Bluefin Tuna
- Gulf of Maine Research Institute. Incorporating the influence of climate into the western Atlantic bluefin tuna stock assessment
- Gulf of Maine Research Institute. Improving the quality, marketability, and value for U.S. Atlantic bluefin tuna
- The Ocean Foundation. Electronic Tags and Genomics Inform Stock Distributions, Mixing Models, and Mortality Estimates of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna
- University of Massachusetts Dartmouth. Development of Age Structured Assessment Program Applications for Atlantic Bluefin Tuna

The results from U.S.-sponsored bluefin tuna research activities are summarized below.

Processing of bluefin tuna larvae from ichthyoplankton surveys in the northern Gulf of Mexico continued for the purposes of providing juvenile samples for close-kin abundance estimation. Larval sampling did not occur in 2020 due to the restrictions related to the pandemic, but the survey resumed in 2021 under normal operations and provided an updated index of abundance to the MSE.

The Ocean Foundation supported additional development of the MSE software to include a genetic mark-recapture tagging simulation component that was used to evaluate alternative tagging study design, required sample sizes, and model bias and precision.

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 (hand lines, 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 2020, >8000 sets of otoliths, >1000 dorsal spines (paired to an otolith), >1300 gonads and >7000 muscle samples have been collected from bluefin tuna ranging in size from 69-326 cm curved fork length. The sampling program expanded spatial and fishery sector coverage in 2021, and is expected to further expand sampling coverage in 2022.

During 2021, 294 otoliths, 212 spines, 54 gonads, and muscle subsamples were collected by the Miami NMFS Pelagic Longline Observer Program, the Large Pelagics Biological Survey, and the North Carolina Department of Marine Fisheries. All otoliths will be sectioned, aged, and micro milled for stable isotope analysis. Gonads will be sent for histological processing. All muscle subsamples preserved in RNA later will be sent to Miami and processed for genetic analysis.

NOAA has been working with scientists from CSIRO (Australia) and the Virginia Institute of Marine Science to implement close-kin mark-recapture studies of Western Atlantic Bluefin tuna. Larval samples collected during 2016 to 2019 indicated that larvae provide sufficient DNA to obtain genotypes, and that genetic profiles of some of those larvae were linked to their parents (parent-offspring pairs), which were large fish caught in Canada and the U.S. The team evaluated the proof of concept preliminary results which provided strong evidence that close-kin mark recapture is a feasible option for Gulf of Mexico spawning stock estimates. The team presented the close-kin framework and provision results at the 2021 World Fisheries Congress. The research is expected to provide a robust population estimate of Gulf of Mexico spawning stock abundance within the next year, and potentially, a time series of estimates.

Researchers from the Wood Hole Oceanographic Institute and collaborators investigated the interannual variability of bluefin tuna spawning habitat suitability in the Slope Sea (Rypina et al. 2021). The researchers reported that the average environmental oceanographic conditions over the decade were most favorable for bluefin spawning in the western part of the Slope Sea and that yearly habitat suitability correlated strongly with the Gulf Stream overshoot which could potentially be used as an oceanographic index of bluefin spawning habitat suitability in the Slope Sea.

U.S. scientists developed, programmed, tested, and synthesized candidate management procedures for the Atlantic bluefin MSE. The results of two alternative procedures across multiple configurations and tunings were presented to the SCRS and Panel 2 during a series of workshop.

2.2.2 Swordfish research

Scientists at the NOAA, SEFSC in Miami collaborated with the ICCAT Swordfish Biological Samples Collection for Growth, Reproduction and Genetics Studies. The objectives of this study are (1) resolve the spatial-temporal distribution of the three known swordfish stocks found within the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea using a genetic analysis of tissue sampled from the catch of participating CPCs; (2) resolve the age and size at maturity of the three known swordfish stocks found within the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea using samples/measurements provided by participating CPCs; (3) characterize the age composition of the catch and validate the growth curves for each swordfish stock; (4) determine the spawning period and areas of each stock; (5) identify the seasonal and spatial species composition of the swordfish diet using stomach content and/or tissues; (6) develop a protocol/template based on genetic analysis that will allow for the assignment of tissue samples to a particular stock; (7) develop a biological database that links the sample information to the age, stock origin, gender, size, diet and maturity data of each fish; and (8) update the ICCAT Manual with new pertinent information. In 2020 the US contributed approximately 900 swordfish historical spine samples from the late 1990s and early 2000s sampled from the US longline fishery approximately twenty years ago and stored by the SEFSC. In 2021 The

meta-data associated with these samples were compiled in a manner that maintained the scientific usefulness of the data without releasing the confidentiality (time and space resolution) of the data. A sub-sample of the spines were sent to an ageing lab to test their viability. The results indicated that these spines are in fact readable and can now be included in the ICCAT Collection Program.

Scientists at the NOAA, SEFSC in Miami collaborated with a team of ICCAT scientists to continue progress on the northern Swordfish Management Strategy Evaluation (NSWO MSE). A total of 216 operating models (OM) were evaluated and refined for inclusion in the MSE (Hordyk et al. 2021). Topics that were covered at the May 2021 meeting included OM development, data weighting (Schirripa et al. 2021) candidate exceptional circumstances, candidate performance indicators and MSE code review. The work is nearing the phase of testing candidate management procedures and discussions of appropriate performance metrics.

A species distribution model (SDM) for swordfish that was in the development stage has been finalized (Schirripa et al. 2021). The model used detailed biological and oceanographic data to define the spatial distribution of Swordfish. The SDM adequately predicted Swordfish habitat (and thus fish) distributions such that it was found suitable for investigations into the spatiotemporal distribution of habitat. Results of this preliminary investigation supports the current hypothesized stock boundaries between the north and south Atlantic stocks used for management. Both the north and south Atlantic may be experiencing an expansion of habitat. This could result in decreased density of swordfish into a larger area and/or change MSY production metrics. A more detailed examination of this possibility is recommended.

The time-varying three-dimensional distribution of the Swordfish pelagic habitat was previously studied using a species distribution model (SDM) that integrated multiple habitat features using habitat suitability methods. The SDM predicted the 1958-2019 monthly relative abundances during hours of daylight and darkness in each of 46 depth layers from the surface down to about 2 km depth. Results suggested a long-term poleward shift in habitat relative densities. However, model-predicted distributions exhibited complex spatiotemporal patterns that confounded analysis. A subsequent study (Goodyear 2021) developed methods to define the physical boundaries of pelagic habitat envelopes that contained specified fractions of the population. These habitat envelopes allowed important features such as habitat volume and density to be tracked in time and space along with the average locations of individuals in the population. These methods were implemented with two computer programs, “surfaces” and “envelopes”, that accompany this report. Predicted Swordfish distributions exhibited large seasonal fluctuations with a small but persistent annual shift southward that began in the mid-1970s. Analyses found that, among the environmental variables included, temperature was the dominant factor contributing to the complex spatial effects.

Mesopelagic fishes link lower trophic levels and higher predators, as well as production at the surface to the deep sea. Mesopelagic fish may be vulnerable to deep entrained oil plumes of the type seen in the 2010 Deepwater Horizon spill; even at low concentrations, exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) may cause lethal and sublethal effects, such as endocrine disruption, growth inhibition, and genetic damage. A reduction in the abundance of mesopelagic fish could potentially shift predation pressure by large pelagics to epipelagic forage or other species, with potential fisheries consequences. Morzaria-Luna (2022) explored this hypothesis on the West Florida Shelf using an Atlantis model for the Gulf of Mexico. Atlantis is a 3-dimensional, spatially explicit marine and coastal modeling framework that incorporates multiple submodels integrating biophysical, chemical, ecological, and fisheries dynamics. They found that biomass, trophic niche width, and predation mortality exerted by mesopelagic predators showed small but varied responses across different contributions of mesopelagics to predator fish diet under oil impacts. They also observed shifts in the diet of pelagic predators with increasing availability of mesopelagic fish prey, suggesting that pelagic fish predator populations are more vulnerable to oil exposure if they are tightly coupled to the mesopelagic food web. These results suggest that when measured at the population level, oil-spill impacts may be harder to detect due to the response of individual fish species.

2.2.3 Tropical tunas research

General studies of tropical species

Scientists from AZTI and the United States (University of Miami, RSMAS) published a characterization of structural uncertainty in the stock dynamics of tropical tunas (Merino et. al, 2021). The document attempts to define the axes of uncertainty to be considered in the Operating Models of the tropical tuna Management Strategy Evaluation. The authors also discuss proposed methods to condition the operating models.

An estimation of the current fishing capacity of large-scale purse seiners targeting tropical tunas in the Atlantic was produced by researchers from the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (Restrepo et. al, 2021) using a combination of data sources that include the ICCAT Vessel Record. The authors estimated that at least 74 (and possibly 80) purse seiners were operating in this region as of the first half of 2021. This compared to 68 (72) vessels estimated in 2020 using a similar methodology. The combined Fish Hold Volume (FHV) of the 80 vessels was 114,864 m³, which is equivalent to about 89,472 t of carrying capacity. The authors also estimated that there are at least 13 vessels operating in support of these purse seiners.

Yellowfin tuna

During 2021, 50 otoliths, 38 spines, and muscle subsamples were collected by the United States Quantech Inc., Large Pelagic Biological Survey. All otoliths are currently being sectioned and aged for the upcoming yellowfin tuna ICCAT assessment by personnel at the SEFSC Panama City Laboratory. The following paper was published:

Pacicco, A.E., Allman, R.J., Lang, E.T., Murie, D.J., Falterman, B.J., Ahrens, R., Walter III, J.E., 2021. Age and growth of yellowfin tuna in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico and western Atlantic. *Mar. Coast. Fish.* 13, 345-361. <https://doi.org/10.1002/mcf2.10158>.

Researchers from the University of Miami (Cooperative Institute for Marine and Atmospheric Studies), NOAA Fisheries, University of Florida and The University of Southern Mississippi, have also submitted a manuscript titled “Reproductive biology of yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) in the northcentral U.S. Gulf of Mexico.” which is currently in review at Fisheries Research.

Scientists from the United Kingdom, St. Helena the ICCAT Secretariat and the United States (Oregon State University and Stanford University) collaborated to evaluate and publish results from archival and pop-up satellite tags deployed in the South Atlantic Ocean around St. Helena between 2015 and 2020. The study revealed seasonal shifts in feeding behavior and vertical habitat use off St. Helena that also impact their catchability, which was significantly reduced between May and November when yellowfin tuna spent more time at depths below 100 m (Wright *et al.*, 2021).

A second published study from researchers in the United Kingdom, St. Helena the ICCAT Secretariat and the United States (Stanford University) used the tagging data collected off St. Helena to elucidate the movement patterns and ecology of tunas in this region. Most yellowfin tuna remained within 70 km of their release location, suggesting a degree of retention to the region. Although displacement of yellowfin was generally low, the furthest distance travelled between release and recapture location was 2755 km, with other tuna also displaying large-scale movements. Tagging revealed connections between inshore regions and seamounts, as well as links between St. Helena waters and key fishing regions and putative spawning grounds in the Gulf of Guinea (Wright *et al.*, 2021b).

Researchers from the United States (New England Aquarium, University of Massachusetts at Dartmouth, University of Maine) and Canada applied a parametric survival model to estimate the capture-related mortality and predation of yellowfin tuna released in a recreational fishery. They monitored 48 fish (76–127 cm curved fork length) for up to 86 days post release using pop-up satellite archival tags. Survival models were constructed to independently estimate the rates of mortality due to immediate capture and handling, post release, total capture related mortality and natural mortality for small (≤ 103 cm CFL) and large (> 103 cm CFL) yellowfin tuna. Results indicated that mortality related to capture and handling was low (0%–8%) for both size classes but predation was an important component of post release mortality (Kneebone *et al.*, 2021).

The relationship between water column structure and the vertical habitat was evaluated by scientists from Canada, the Ascension Islands, the United Kingdom and the United States (University of Delaware) using pop-up satellite archival tags. They evaluated the vertical habitat use in twelve species, including yellowfin tuna and bigeye, in relation to physical parameters known to constrain vertical movements. Vertical habitat differences were linked to thermal physiology and foraging ecology, and species-specific physical constraints from other ocean basins were largely conserved in the South Atlantic. The authors concluded that water column features defined species-specific depth distributions, which can inform fisheries practices and bycatch risk assessments and population estimates (Madigan *et al.* 2021).

Researchers from Mexico and the United States (Cooperative Institute for Marine and Atmospheric Studies, NOAA Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory) used intrinsic isotope tracers to evaluate the foraging habitat and trophic position of yellowfin in the Gulf of Mexico (Le-Alvarado *et al.*, 2021). The isotopic composition of yellowfin tuna muscle and liver tissues were compared to a zooplankton-based synoptic isoscape from the entire Gulf of Mexico to infer feeding areas and estimate Trophic Position (TP).

Results suggest that feeding areas are broad, with a greater contribution of the northern Gulf of Mexico and to a lesser extent in the central-southern Gulf. The authors conclude that management strategies need to consider that yellowfin caught in US and Mexican waters are a shared binational resource that exhibit feeding migrations within the Gulf of Mexico.

Bigeye tuna

During 2021, 4 otoliths, 2 spines, and 1 gonad, and muscle subsamples were collected by QuanTech Inc., LPBS and are being archived at the SEFSC Panama City Lab until processing is requested.

Skipjack tuna

Skipjack tuna feeding ecology and movement in the southwestern Atlantic Ocean was studied by researchers from Brazil and the United States (University of New Mexico) who used carbon ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$) and nitrogen ($\delta^{15}\text{N}$) stable isotope analysis of muscle to quantify diet composition and characterize movement patterns (Coletto *et al.*, 2021). They also found that geographical variation in the baseline isotopic composition can be exploited to characterize seasonal movements of skipjack and other top marine consumers in this region.

2.2.4 Albacore research

Research on Atlantic Albacore has typically been limited as the U.S. accounts for only a small fraction of the landings. Nevertheless, U.S. scientists continue to participate in the Northern Albacore Management Strategy Evaluation effort by providing abundance indices, review of the work and contributing to discussions on the way forward. This is of critical importance as the NALB MSE is the first ICCAT MSE effort and as such, it sets precedence for many general MSE topics such as the definition and use of Exception Circumstances.

During 2021, 12 otoliths, 9 spines, and muscle subsamples were collected by QuanTech Inc., LPBS. Biological samples are being archived at the SEFSC Panama City Lab until processing is requested.

2.2.5 Mackerels and small tunas research

King mackerel

The SEFSC Panama City continues shape analysis of king mackerel, bluefin tuna, and more recently, yellowfin tuna otoliths using 2D and 3D (i.e., z-stack images) measurements. In addition to micromilling bluefin tuna otoliths for stable isotopes ($d^{13}\text{C}$ and $d^{18}\text{O}$), sectioning of king mackerel otoliths and milling of individual annual rings are being conducted to determine if movement patterns are able to be estimated. Should the milling of annual growth rings prove successful, the goal is to utilize this procedure for other tuna species. The objective of the otolith shape analysis project along with the stable isotope analysis of these otoliths is to discriminate stock structure, movement, and mixing dynamics.

As part of a NOAA-wide Strategic Initiative project, the utility of Fourier transform near infrared (FT-NIR) spectroscopy as a rapid, efficient method to estimate fish age is currently under investigation, and recent activities have initiated scanning of bluefin tuna, king mackerel, Spanish mackerel, and yellowfin tuna otoliths with an FT-NIR spectrometer, which is a non-destructive method. An additional objective of this study is to investigate whether the FT-NIR spectroscopy technology can discriminate stock structure of these migratory species based on the chemical functional groups and chemical constituents within the otolith.

Small tunas

A scientist at the University of Washington was part of a team which published a review of the life history, fisheries, and stock assessment for small tunas in the Atlantic Ocean during 2021. This review summarized the current state of knowledge for small tunas, reviewing all of the information available on life history parameters, stock structure, historical catches, size frequency distributions and current knowledge of stock status. The review concluded that data and life history parameters are scarce and missing in the Eastern Atlantic where small tunas are relevant in small-scale fisheries. Of the 27 defined stocks, only 11 have been quantitatively assessed. Of those, the Northwest wahoo and the Southeast little tunny stocks may be experiencing overfishing, deserving priority management attention. Historical catch time series for small tuna are still incomplete, however, the last two decades are the most accurate and could be considered in future assessment methods.

Blackfin tuna

Scientists from the University of Southern Mississippi were part of a team which submitted a paper in 2021 on the population structure of blackfin tuna in the Western Atlantic Ocean. The research inferred population structure or lack thereof from microsatellite loci by sampling 470 blackfin from nine geographic locations. They found high connectivity of blackfin tuna throughout their range. Pairwise exact tests and spatial analysis of molecular variance suggested divergence of the sample collected offshore Baía Formosa (Brazil) possibly reflecting reproductive isolation of Brazilian populations from those in the Caribbean region and further north. The paper recommended further study on the status of Brazilian populations and the transition between this region and the Caribbean.

A Master's student at Louisiana State University examined the age and growth of Blackfin tuna in the Gulf of Mexico as part of their Master's thesis. They developed age and growth relationships, examined sexual dimorphism in growth, and derived mortality estimates for blackfin tuna in the Gulf of Mexico. Differences in sex-specific growth were observed, with males reaching a higher L_{∞} than females. They found that similar to other tunas, otolith mass was a strong predictor of age in blackfin tuna. Finally, estimated instantaneous total ($Z = 0.532$ y⁻¹) and natural ($M = 0.467$ y⁻¹) mortality rates for blackfin tuna in the GOM were low relative to previous estimates in the southwestern Atlantic. The author suggests that this research represents critical baseline estimates of size-at-age, longevity, and natural mortality at relatively low levels of exploitation that can be used to inform future assessments.

Dolphinfish

Scientists from the University of Miami and the University of Massachusetts Boston published a paper in 2021 on predictions of dolphinfish spawning in the open ocean using summarized accelerometry data. Dolphinfish spawning events were predicted to occur at nighttime, at a depth distinct from non-spawning periods, primarily between 27.5 and 30°C, and chiefly at the new moon phase in the lunar cycle. Throughout their large-scale migrations, dolphinfish exhibited behavioral thermoregulation to remain largely between 27 and 28°C and reduced their relative activity at higher temperatures.

Scientists from the University of Miami published a paper in 2021 on the physiological and behavioral effects of carrying a PSAT by young-adult dolphinfish. Young-adult mahi-mahi (*Coryphaena hippurus*; 25–35 cm fork length) were tagged with miniature PSATs and assessed in a two-part experiment utilizing swim tunnel respirometry and behavioral analysis of free-swimming individuals. Swim tunnel respirometry revealed significant reductions in the critical and optimal swimming speeds of tagged fish, as well as significant reductions in maximum metabolic rate and aerobic scope. In contrast, mean and maximum velocity, acceleration, total distance traveled, survival, and feeding success of free-swimming tagged fish showed no impacts of tagging compared with untagged conspecifics held in the same tank.

US Scientists from the Beyond our Shores Foundation submitted a paper in 2021 reviewing the world's largest international citizen science capture–mark–recapture program (Dolphinfish Research Program) for dolphinfish. Data showed at least 1313 captains, 1332 vessels and more than 3285 fishing mates from around the world participated in the tag and release of 23,232 dolphinfish. Of those fish, 571 were recaptured and 19 horizontal movement categories were used to reveal detailed descriptions of movements of dolphinfish in the wild. The authors review identified science-based outcomes and established future research and outreach direction with the public. The authors suggest that new studies, strategies and initiatives identified through their review will help advance understanding of dolphinfish and provide the necessary data to ensure their long-term conservation.

2.2.6 Shark research

Many of the shark research activities conducted in 2021 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 in 2015 and continued through 2021 and included four main 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. Additional studies on other pelagic shark species also continued in 2021.

- Age and growth of shortfin mako in the Atlantic Ocean

This project is led by colleagues from Portugal, with participation of scientists and samples from EU-Portugal, United States (NOAA SEFSC and NEFSC), Uruguay, Japan, Namibia, and Brazil. There are still uncertainties about the age and growth parameters of shortfin mako and this project aims to update the available estimates by ageing specimens from both stocks in the Atlantic. To that end, an inventory of existing vertebral samples available at each national laboratory was compiled, and additional sampling was carried out. Samples were processed, and digital images were uploaded to an ICCAT online repository. Following a two-day age and growth workshop organized by NOAA-NEFSC (Narragansett Laboratory) with the participation of the involved scientists in June 2016 in which an initial reference set for ageing samples was established (Anon. 2016c). One biologist from each age-reading institution (EU-Portugal, USA and Uruguay) read and estimated the ages from all the samples, based on the agreed ages from the reference set, and growth models were developed based on those readings. For the North Atlantic, data from 375 specimens ranging in size from 57 to 366 cm fork length (FL) for females and 52 to 279 cm FL for males have been analysed, with the work completed in 2017 and presented in several SCRS papers (Rosa *et al.* 2017). The growth models presented in Rosa *et al.* (2017) for the North Atlantic were used in the 2017 SMA stock assessment (Anon. 2018). For the South Atlantic, data from 332 specimens, ranging in size from 90 to 330 cm FL for females and 81 to 250 cm FL for males, have been analysed (Rosa *et al.* 2018). Given the poorly estimated parameters, the Group did not recommend the use of the growth curves for the South Atlantic stock at that time, and it was noted that more samples were still required to develop more credible growth curves, particularly specimens from the southeast region. A few samples from Japan and Namibia have been made available to this project since then. Additionally, in late 2019, a few hundred samples more from Southern Brazil were also made available to the SRDCP and are now being processed by the IPMA, Portugal laboratory. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, laboratory work was significantly delayed during 2020, but resumed with some restrictions in 2021. Sample processing was completed in 2021, and an updated analysis for the South Atlantic will be provided to the Shark Species Group in 2022.

- Genetic analysis of shortfin mako in the Atlantic Ocean

This study is led by Japanese colleagues. With funding from the SRDCP 2020 grant, two questions arising from previous studies on Atlantic shortfin mako were addressed: (1) the true picture of the spatiotemporal genetic heterogeneities of mitochondrial DNA in the equatorial and South Atlantic populations (Nohara *et al.* 2017), and (2) the reason for the inconsistency between genetic population structures predicted from mitochondrial and nuclear DNA analyses (Taguchi *et al.* 2016; Nohara *et al.* 2017). To answer these questions two genome-wide analysis approaches were used: whole mitochondrial genome analysis (mitogenomics) and nuclear-genome-wide single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) genotyping (genotyping-by-sequencing - GBS). For the mitogenomics, the research group performed whole mitochondrial genome sequencing based on the low-cost protocol developed past year for more than 190 individuals. For the GBS of nuclear-genome, genotyping of around 8,000 SNPs from 88 individuals was conducted. The results of a phylogenetic reconstruction based on mitogenome data sets clearly showed the existence of two distinct clades in the Atlantic Ocean, with a weak geographic pattern. Notably, the results of the analysis of GBS data sets demonstrated heterogeneities of the nuclear genome of Atlantic shortfin mako for the first time. These new findings may support a scenario that consists of the establishment of geographically isolated populations, subsequently generating genetic divergence, followed by secondary contact between the divergent populations. During 2021, additional nuclear-genome-wide single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) was performed, genotyping 93 individuals comprehensively collected from three localities: the Central Atlantic Ocean, the Southwest Pacific Ocean, and the North Indian Ocean to clarify effective measures for proper management units of this species. By using the mapping approach for data processing on nuclear genome genotyping-by-sequencing, the number of SNPs was increased from 4,490 to 8,680. The updated analyses based on 183 individuals (including individuals used in the previous analysis) from 13 sampling units confirmed previous findings of two nuclear genome groups and their putative F1 hybrids exist in the Atlantic shortfin mako. The geographic distribution of the individual's assignment to the three nuclear genome groups (Nc-group α , β , and α/β) and the two mitochondrial clades (previously detected Mt-clade I and II) have some important implications for the source of genetic types and especially contact zone between the two types, namely α +I and β +II. Current results suggest that the source of the pure β +II type is outside of the Atlantic Ocean and that the central and south Atlantic regions are promising candidates for a contact zone between the two types via the immigration of pure β +II type from the Indian Ocean side. Thus, this study approach—increasing the number of individuals from many localities and of SNPs—provided further insight into the geographic pattern and variability of the “genetic type” of shortfin mako in the Atlantic Ocean. Further analysis of an individual-based large-scale data set from both genomes by using additional samples collected from within and contiguous area to the Atlantic Ocean such as off South Africa may clarify both the historical process of genetic differentiation and the present genetic status of the shortfin mako populations.

- Post-release mortality of shortfin mako in the Atlantic Ocean

This project is led by colleagues from Uruguay, with participation of scientists from the U.S. (NOAA SEFSC) and Portugal. The main purpose of this project is to quantify the post-release mortality of Atlantic shortfin makos on pelagic longlines, which was non-existent when the project started, 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), NOAA (USA), Brazil and EU-Spain, and additional information from 29 miniPATs was also available to estimate post-release mortality. Of the 35 specimens with available information, eight died (22.9%), whereas the remaining 27 survived (77.1%), at least the first 30 days after tagging. The updated results from this project were reported and published in Miller *et al.* (2020). Tag deployment of remaining miniPATs continued in 2021 and will continue in 2022, depending on the opportunities, which were limited due to the pandemic. The results of this project on post-release mortality of the shortfin mako are being updated and analyzed and are planned to be presented in 2022.

- Movements, stock boundaries and habitat use of shortfin mako in the Atlantic Ocean

This project is led by colleagues from Portugal, with participation of scientists from the U.S. (NOAA SEFSC), Uruguay, Brazil, France, and Spain. 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) and Phase 2 (2016-2017) tags have been deployed (36 tags: 22 miniPATs and 14 sPATs). Regarding Phase 3 (2017-2018), 5 of the 20 miniPATs acquired have been deployed on shortfin mako and 3 tags were deployed on silky shark. Eight of these tags are planned to be deployed in the Indian Ocean in order to assess inter-ocean movements of shortfin mako. Four of the 20 tags acquired during Phase 4 (2018-2019) were deployed on shortfin mako and 6 on other vulnerable species (oceanic whitetip, silky shark, porbeagle and scalloped hammerhead). In all, a total of 43 tags (29 miniPATs and 14 sPATs) were deployed by observers on EU-Portugal, Uruguay, Brazil, EU-Spain and US vessels in the temperate NE and NW, Equatorial and SW Atlantic. Data from 41 of the 43 tags/specimens are available for a total of 1,656 tracking days recorded. However, due to the battery issues with Wildlife Computer tags, several of the tags had to be returned for replacement, and those will be deployed during 2021, depending on the tagging opportunities. Twenty-four additional tags from other projects involving the same partners were also deployed in these same areas, covering both hemispheres and both sides of the Atlantic. The movement analysis showed that sharks tagged in the Northwest and Central Atlantic moved away from tagging sites showing low to no apparent residency patterns, whereas sharks tagged in the Northeast and Southwest Atlantic spent large periods of time near the Canary Archipelago and Northwest Africa, and over shelf and oceanic waters off southern Brazil and Uruguay, respectively. These areas showed evidence of site fidelity and were identified as possible key areas for shortfin mako. Shortfin makos spent most of their time in temperate waters (18–22°C) above 90 m; however, data indicated the depth range extended from the surface down to 979 m, in water temperatures ranging between 7.4 and 29.9°C. Vertical behaviour of sharks seemed to be influenced by oceanographic features, and ranged from marked diel vertical movements, characterized by shallower mean depths during the night, to yo-yo diving behaviour with no clear diel pattern observed. For the next phase of the project tag deployment continued in 2021 and 2022, depending on the opportunities, which were limited due to the pandemic. Some of these tags were, or will be, deployed in in South Africa and in La Reunion (SW Indian ocean) to determine possible movements between the SE Atlantic and SW Indian Ocean.

Other SRDCP research projects

- Movements, stock boundaries and habitat use of porbeagle 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 porbeagle in the Atlantic Ocean, to potentially contribute to their assessment and management. Since the beginning of the program, 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 programs 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, Uruguay, and United States vessels. To date, a total of five POR tags have been deployed by EU-Portugal and EU-France. Four sharks were tagged in the Northeast Atlantic, in the Bay of Biscay/Celtic Sea area. Three of these specimens tended to stay in the same

general area and one appeared to travel west after a 3-month residency period in the Bay of Biscay. The one shark tagged in the central North Atlantic appeared to have died shortly after tagging. The remaining 11 tags available for porbeagle had battery issues and had to be returned to Wildlife Computers for tag replacement. These tags were planned to be deployed in 2021, but due to ongoing restrictions for onboard observers imposed by the pandemic, it was not possible to do so. The deployments are planned by scientists from EU-Portugal and Norway in the North Atlantic, and Uruguay in the South Atlantic, in 2022 and beyond. In the northwest Atlantic, there are still 2 sPATs to be deployed on porbeagles captured on pelagic longline gear.

- Movements, stock boundaries and habitat use of silky, oceanic whitetip and hammerhead sharks in the Atlantic Ocean

A 2018 review of satellite tags previously deployed on these species in the Atlantic revealed that only three silky sharks had been tagged off Cuba, and oceanic whitetip sharks were tagged only in the NW Atlantic, but almost nowhere else in the Atlantic. These sharks, are considered priority species, as have been ranked with high vulnerability in the ICCAT shark ERAs (Cortés *et al.* 2010 and Cortés *et al.* 2015), and some are currently prohibited to be retained in ICCAT fisheries (i.e., Rec. 10-07, Rec. 10-08, Rec. 11-08). The SCRS decided that of 17 satellite tags that were acquired in 2019 for the SRDCP, 9 should be deployed on oceanic whitetip and hammerhead sharks and 8 on silky sharks. A total of 15 silky sharks, 3 oceanic whitetips and 1 scalloped hammerhead were tagged with miniPATs in 2018 and 2019, by Portuguese, Uruguayan and USA scientists/scientific observers (in collaboration with the Cape Eleuthera Institute, Bimini Biological Station, Florida International University, and Florida State University) in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Sea, and Atlantic Ocean. These tags were acquired in previous years (2017-2018) but were only deployed during late 2018 and 2019. With respect to tags acquired in 2019, a total 2 silky sharks and 3 oceanic whitetips were tagged by Portuguese scientific observers in the Equatorial region of the Atlantic Ocean. In addition, 1 smooth hammerhead was tagged by the Uruguayan team in the Southwest Atlantic Ocean. Due to battery issues with Wildlife Computer tags, in early 2020 a total of 11 tags had to be returned for replacement. The remaining tags were planned to be deployed throughout 2021 and 2022, depending on the tagging opportunities and considering still ongoing restrictions for onboard observers due to the pandemic. During an expedition in the Gulf of Mexico on the Florida State University R/V *Apalachee*, F/V *Whiskey Girl* and with the help of University collaborators, 8 silky sharks were tagged in 2021. The remaining tags for silky shark in the NW Atlantic will be deployed in 2022 with analysis and a manuscript to follow. In addition to tagging of silky shark, 2 oceanic whitetip sharks were tagged with PSATs by US observers on pelagic longline vessels south of Puerto Rico.

Other SRDCP activities

Discussions continued intersessionally on the prospects of Close-Kin Mark-Recapture (CKMR) for shortfin mako sharks, as a robust way to assess abundance and productivity. There is already a strong sampling program in Brazil, and the capacity to do the necessary sampling in Namibia and South Africa from observer programs, without the complications of high-seas CITES permits that seem to be an impediment to sampling in the North Atlantic. Based on the 2019 study design, those three programs could within a few years provide enough samples from a wide geographic area, to assess the sustainability of current combined catches from the South Atlantic shortfin mako population. External funding has been set back by Covid-19, but opportunities are being investigated. External funding through NOAA Fisheries-Office of Protected Resources has been sought to determine genetic connectivity and absolute abundance through close-Kin Mark Recapture for oceanic whitetip shark. Initially the project will focus on sequencing the genome of the oceanic whitetip using archived samples but will expand as more samples potentially become available through observer programs. A CITES-Introduction from the Sea Permit application has been submitted. The Shark Species Group in accordance with the SCRS recommendation and the decision taken by the Commission in 2020 decided that it was necessary to review and update Chapter 2 of the ICCAT Manual regarding the pelagic shark species of the Atlantic Ocean and complete the chapter through the incorporation of new subchapters for several species. In 2021, the Secretariat hired experts to revise the current chapters for the following shark species: blue shark (*Prionace glauca*), shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*), porbeagle (*Lamna nasus*), common thresher (*Alopias vulpinus*), bigeye thresher (*Alopias superciliosus*), oceanic whitetip (*Carcharhinus longimanus*), scalloped hammerhead (*Sphyrna lewini*), smooth hammerhead (*S. zygaena*) and great hammerhead (*S. mokarran*). In addition, new species chapters were prepared for the following species: silky shark (*C. falciformis*), longfin mako (*I. paucus*), crocodile shark (*Pseudocarcharias kamoharai*) and pelagic stingray (*Pteroplatytrygon violacea*). These chapters were translated by the Secretariat and have been made available for revision by the Group, noting that a few formatting issues are still to be addressed, particularly regarding distribution charts. The Secretariat requested that the Group revise these documents and provide feedback on any additional changes and/or information to be included, aiming for the final adoption during the 2022 SCRS Plenary.

Other studies involving NOAA and other 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 sharks

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 2021, with >500 archived samples. 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.

- Capture times and hooking mortality of sharks caught in the U.S. pelagic longline fishery

Hook timers and temperature–depth recorders aboard contracted vessels were used to collect hooking time and time-on-the-line data for sharks as well as tunas and billfishes. Because the sample size was small for some species, this dataset was merged with a previous dataset to conduct a meta-analysis of factors affecting hooking time and at-vessel mortality. The analysis of this data is on-going.

2.2.7 Billfish research

U.S. scientists at the University of Maine (Gulf of Maine Research Institute) continue to investigate foraging ecology of white marlin, blue marlin, and roundscale spearfish.

U.S. scientists at the University of Maine (GMRI), North Carolina State University, Duke University, University of Miami, University of Southern Mississippi, and others continue to collect hard and soft parts opportunistically from blue marlin, white marlin, and roundscale spearfish.

U.S. scientists from Stanford University worked with colleagues to publish an article pertaining to the movements of blue marlin that were marked with pop-up tags in the vicinity of Madiera, Azores, Portugal. They published an article from this work; Freitas, C., Freitas, M., Andrzejczek, S., Dale, J.J., Whippen, W. and Block, B.A., 2022. First insights into the movements and vertical habitat use of blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*) in the eastern North Atlantic. *Animal Biotelemetry*, 10(1), pp.1-9.

A U.S. scientist from University of Delaware worked with several international colleagues to analyze vertical habitat use of blue marlin in the south Atlantic (Ascension Island) from pop-up tag data deployed on blue marlin and sailfish, as well as other species of top predators (dolphinfish, yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna, wahoo, and some sharks specie). They published an article from this work; Madigan, D.J., Richardson, A.J., Carlisle, A.B., Weber, S.B., Brown, J. and Hussey, N.E., 2021. Water column structure defines vertical habitat of twelve pelagic predators in the South Atlantic. *ICES Journal of Marine Science*, 78(3), pp.867-883.

U.S. scientists from RSMAS/University of Miami and The Billfish Foundation ran some tests of the longline simulator model and published the results in SCRS; Babcock, E.A. and Goodyear, C.P., 2021. Testing a bycatch estimation tool using simulated blue marlin longline data. *collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT*, 78(5), pp.179-189.

A U.S. scientist from the Center for Oceans, Conservation International worked with several Italian colleagues to study the billfish consumption habits of Caribbean Island residents and published an article from that work; Pinto, A., Bille, L., Crovato, S., Marcolin, S., Manfrin, A., Dalla Pozza, M., Binato, G., Negroni, G., Cappi, G., Obregon, P. and Mascarello, G., 2021. Billfish consumption habits and risk perception of citizens living in the Western Central Atlantic: Focusing on the Dominican Republic and Grenada. *Food Control*, 123, p.107725.

A U.S. scientist from SEFSC worked with several international colleagues to document possibly the first occurrence of multiple tagged fish recaptures coming from the gut contents of top predators, including blue marlin. They published this work at; Silva, G.B., Ailloud, L.E., Amandé, J.M., Muniz, R.F., Hazin, F.H.V. and Beare, D., 2022. Trophic relationships revealed by dart tags found in the stomachs of large pelagic fishes in the Atlantic Ocean. *Fisheries Research*, 248, p.106224.

U.S. scientists worked with international colleagues to assess the monitoring and management implications of a pelagic marine protected area in the south Atlantic (Ascension Island). They published this work at; Thompson, C.D., Meeuwig, J.J., Brown, J., Richardson, A.J., Friedlander, A.M., Miller, P.I. and Weber, S.B., 2021. Spatial variation in pelagic wildlife assemblages in the Ascension Island Marine Protected Area: implications for monitoring and management. *Frontiers in Marine Science*, 8, p.684.

U.S. scientists from SWFSC, Stanford University, University of Delaware, and UC Santa Cruz studied the impacts of climate change and the effects that it may have on global habitat availability to blue marlin, They submitted this work at; Dale, J.J., Brodie, S., Carlisle, A.B., Castleton, M., Hazen, E.L., Bograd, S.J. and Block, B.A., 2022. Global habitat loss of a highly migratory predator, the blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*). *Diversity and Distributions*.

2.2.8 Seabird research

Multiyear research at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (Virginia Tech) in collaboration with the NMFS Southeast Fisheries Science Center estimated geographic hotspots of seabird bycatch in Pelagic Observer Program (POP) data of the U.S. Atlantic pelagic longline fleet. The project made progress toward using hotspot information to mitigate seabird bycatch by modifying fishing effort deployment based on the fishery data analysis and a simulation study. A fast-computing Bayesian approximation method improved the identification of “hotspots” and their temporal changes. Their previous studies found that the seabird bycatch hotspots occur in the Mid Atlantic Bight and Northeast Coastal fishing zones delineated by the POP and shift in location annually. The interannual changes of estimated bycatch hotspots correlated with Gulf Stream meanders: the more northerly the Gulf Stream North Wall Index, the more northerly the hotspot. Because the Gulf Stream North Wall Index can only be observed too late to be useful for prediction, time series methods of predicting hotspot as a forward-focused function of a cyclable, thus predictable, index is being pursued. To further explore the applicability of effort deployment as a seabird bycatch strategy, a bycatch analyses of other major taxa groups of endangered species and species of concern is ongoing to explore the potential overlap of the hotspots across taxa. Preliminary studies found that hotspots of marine mammals as a group were similar to the seabird bycatch hotspot. Further modeling analysis across taxa and a simulation study on effort deployment as a multi-taxa bycatch mitigation strategy are ongoing.

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 1,571 billfishes (including swordfish) and 367 tunas in 2021. This represents an increase of 2.48% for billfish and an increase of 649.0% for tunas from 2020 levels. Several electronic tagging studies involving yellowfin tuna, and billfish in the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent waters continued in 2021, however, Covid 19 still restricted some travel. These are discussed further in the corresponding research sections above. There were 90 billfish recaptures from the CTC and TBF projects in 2021. This represents an increase of 50% from 2020. These recaptures included 43 sailfish, 19 white marlin, 2 swordfish, and 26 blue marlin. A total of 14 tunas were recorded as recaptures in 2021, 12 bluefin tuna, and 2 yellowfin tuna. This represents a decrease of 53.3% from 2020.

2.2.10 Fishery observer deployments

Domestic pelagic longline observer coverage

In accordance with ICCAT Recommendations, randomized scientific observer sampling of the U.S. pelagic longline fleet was continued into 2021 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), as well as collecting biological samples including individual fish size of the catch and bycatch. The U.S. pelagic longline fleet operates 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 by area and quarter. The percent of observer coverage of the fleet has varied over time. For example, in 1992 (the first year of the program), it reached 2.5%; while in 2021 it reached 14.9% (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 24,069 longline sets (17,443,287 hooks) were recorded by POP personnel from May of 1992 to December of 2021. During this period, observers recorded over 773,367 fish (primarily swordfish, tunas, and sharks), in addition to marine mammals, sea turtles, and seabirds interactions. 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 2007-2020, from approximately March 15th through June 15th, 2020, the pelagic observer program intended to increase the observer coverage of the longline fleet operating in the Gulf of Mexico. A total of 71 longline sets were observed (52,988 hooks) from eleven vessels which accounted for approximately 31% of the longline sets for that period. The goal of this increased coverage is to collect data to better characterize the interaction between the longline fleet and bluefin tuna during the spawning season.

Overall, the observer coverage for 2021 was 14.9% which corresponded to 412 observed longline sets and 266,625 hooks. The Observer program also reached a 20% coverage for the U.S. longline vessels LOA>20m targeting tropical tunas.

Shark bottom longline observer coverage

The commercial shark bottom longline fishery continues to be 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 it 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 217 U.S. fishers are permitted to target sharks in the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico, and an additional 256 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 to use in 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 their 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 2020, a total of 36 trips on 4 vessels with a total of 85 bottom longline hauls were observed. Due to restrictions and safety precautions due to the COVID-19 pandemic, observers

were not deployed on commercial fishing vessels until July 2020. Sharks comprised 98.3% of the catch, with teleost and batoids comprising a small portion of bycatch. In the Shark Research Fishery, sandbar sharks comprised 51.8 % of the shark catch, other large coastal shark species comprised 38.6 % of the shark catch, and small coastal shark species comprised 9.3%. Prohibited shark species were also caught including dusky shark (0.3%) and sandbar shark (28.7%). Outside the Shark Research Fishery, large coastal shark species (excluding sandbar shark) comprised 66.7 % of the shark catch and small coastal shark species comprised 4.6 %.

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>

REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	No	2022-09-15	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	No	2022-07-29	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	No	2022-07-29	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	No	2022-07-29	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	No	2022-07-29	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No	2022-07-29	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		No tagging surveys. Information on tagging programs provided in Part I of the U.S. Annual Report and data submitted on 2022-07-29.
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No	2022-07-29	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No	2022-07-29	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	No	2022-07-29	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No	2022-09-15	This information is provided in Part II, Section 4 of the U.S. Annual Report.
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		None available.
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		Not applicable; The United States does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:BFT01	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Yes		Not applicable; The United States does not farm Atlantic bluefin tuna.
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		Not applicable; The United States does not farm Atlantic bluefin tuna.
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S: BFT02	Yes		Not applicable; The United States does not farm Atlantic bluefin tuna.
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes		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.
S:BFT05	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Yes		Not applicable; The United States did not receive any transfer of quota to support such cooperative research.
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		SCRS/2022/037, ...055, and two documents not yet numbered: Multinational pelagic LL index of BFT relative abundance in the Gulf of Mexico; Revised indices of ALB abundance in the North Atlantic from the US LL fishery.
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		Information provided in bluefin tuna section of Part I of the U.S. Annual Report.
S:BFT09	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	Yes		Not applicable; The United States does not prosecute a fishery for eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna for research or other purposes.
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		Not applicable; The United States does not have purse seine or baitboat fisheries for tropical tunas.
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Yes		Not applicable; The United States does not have purse seine or baitboat fisheries for tropical tunas.
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		Not applicable; The United States does not have purse seine or baitboat fisheries for tropical tunas.
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No	2022-07-29	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No	2022-02-25	The United States reported on its use of EMS at the 2021 IMM meeting. See IMM-25/2021 for details. The United States resubmitted this document as EMS-03/2022 at the EMS-WG intersessional meeting in February 2022.
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		Not applicable; The United States does not fish in the vicinity of the Gulf of Guinea time/area closure.
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data	Yes		Not applicable; The United States does not have purse seine or baitboat fisheries for tropical tunas or a history of such fishing.
S:ALB01	Catch, size and age at maturity	Yes		Not applicable; The United States does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.
S:ALB02	Habitat	Yes		Not applicable; The United States does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	Yes		Not applicable; The United States does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.
S:ALB04	CPUE series	Yes		Not applicable; The United States does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	Yes		Not applicable; The United States does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No	2000-09-18	The methodology was described in SCRS/00/97, which was sent 2000/9/18.
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No	2021-09-15	Information on data collection is included in the Billfish Checksheet submitted by the United States on 2021/9/15.
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No	2022-02-25	The United States has not done trials on electronic monitoring for billfish specifically, but electronic monitoring is required on all pelagic longline vessels targeting other species and where billfish are caught incidentally. See IMM-25/2021 for details on U.S. EMS, which was resubmitted to the EMS working group as EMS-03/2022 for consideration at the February meeting of that group. U.S. pelagic longline vessels are prohibited from retaining billfish and they must be released whether dead or alive.

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No	2022-09-15	The United States already provides species specific shark data in accordance with ICCAT requirements. Information on data collection is included in the Shark Checksheet submitted by the United States on 2022/9/15.
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		No documents were presented this year.
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	No		No documents were presented this year.
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No	2022-07-29	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		Links provided in Part II, Section 4 of the 2014 U.S. Annual Report.
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No	2022-07-29	
S:BYC03	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	2022-07-29	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		Not applicable; The United States does not have artisanal fisheries subject to the exemption from the use of observers.
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No	2022-09-15	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.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures (bold and italics)

REPORTING SUMMARY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	No	2022-09-15		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	No	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	No	2022-08-15		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		No U.S. chartering operations in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		No U.S. chartering operations in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes		Transshipment prohibited; no transshipment in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes		Transshipment prohibited; no transshipment in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		Transshipment prohibited; no transshipment in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		The United States has no carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipments.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		Transshipment prohibited; no U.S. flagged large-scale pelagic longline vessels authorized to transship to carrier vessels,	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No	2013-07-09		2020-08-14
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No	2013-07-09		2020-08-14
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No	2013-07-09		2020-08-14
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No	2013-07-09		2020-08-14
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		No decisions to deny port entry or use to report.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		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 subject to regulations pursuant to a recommendation of ICCAT, as well as their catch, gear, fishing logbooks and manifests are subject to inspection.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		See GEN 0014 explanation.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		See GEN 0014 explanation.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		No bilateral arrangements for port inspection at this time.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		The U.S. has no access agreements at this time.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		The U.S. has no access agreements at this time.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No	2022-08-12	As of the time of submission of the last update of our list of vessels (August 12, 2022), 449 U.S. flagged vessels 20 meters and above were included on the vessel list.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		We have reviewed internal actions, consistent with the requirements of Rec. 13-13, paragraph 6, and have no updates to report.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		As previously reported in detail to ICCAT, the United States employs a broad array of management tools in the recreational fishery for ICCAT species, including: vessel permits; authorized and prohibited species; gear restrictions, possession and retention limits, time/area restrictions; and prohibition on sale of recreationally caught fish. 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 billfish, swordfish, and Atlantic bluefin tuna, and state landings data, including from catch card programs. Regulations require selected Atlantic Highly Migratory Species (HMS) charter/headboat vessels that do not already complete a logbook to do so. All recreational Atlantic HMS fishing tournaments are required to register in advance and submit landing reports. All non-tournament landings of Atlantic bluefin tuna, billfish, and swordfish are required to be reported within 24 hours of landing by phone, online, or by smartphone app. Reporting of bluefin tuna retained or discarded dead is required by all commercial and	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					<p>recreational handgear vessels, within 24 hours of the end of each trip by phone, online, or smartphone app. 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 a transition to a new, more accurate, mail-based Fishing Effort Survey (FES) resulting in revised catch and effort estimates from 1981-2017. Analyses of these higher estimates indicate that the increase in effort estimates is because the FES more accurately estimates fishing activity, not a sudden rise in fishing. More information is available at: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/recreational-fishing-data The history of U.S. regulations and details of recreational billfish fishery management are fully described in PA4-818/2019 and in a report to the 2009 Working Group on Sport and Recreational Fisheries.</p>	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Yes		No vessel flagged to the United States has been subject to allegations of IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		No vessel flagged to the United States has been subject to allegations of IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		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	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					System (ITDS). Relevant information is provided to the Commission. Reports were submitted on 2022-04-01, 2022-09-15, 2022-04-01 and 2022-09-15 for bigeye tuna and swordfish and on 2022-09-15 for bluefin tuna.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		Summary information on recent enforcement actions regarding ICCAT species, including those actions concerning U.S. domestic regulations that exceed the requirements of ICCAT, can be requested from Kimberly Blankenkemper at kimberly.blankenkemper@noaa.gov and Tim Donaldson at tim.donaldson@noaa.gov.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		Summary information on recent enforcement actions regarding ICCAT species, including those actions concerning U.S. domestic regulations that exceed the requirements of ICCAT, can be requested from Kimberly Blankenkemper at kimberly.blankenkemper@noaa.gov and Tim Donaldson at tim.donaldson@noaa.gov.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		The United States has no vessel sightings to report for 2022. Sightings for 2021 were reported in the 2021 Annual Report.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		See response to M:GEN29.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No	2019-04-04	Information is available on the ICCAT website. The United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities.	2020-08-14

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No	2019-04-04	Information is available on the ICCAT website.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		<p>In 2022, some new professional exchanges within the ICCAT Convention area included the United States partnering with Bermuda to detect IUU- fishing in the Mid-Atlantic and an inspector from Norway deploying on a Coast Guard cutter on a fisheries patrol on the high seas of the Northwest Atlantic. In summer 2022, the United States conducted combined law enforcement operations with Atlantic African Partner nations of Senegal, Sierra Leone, and The Gambia in waters within partner nations' jurisdiction to safeguard sustainable fisheries, enhanced maritime domain awareness, and combat IUU-F. This resulted in 14 fisheries inspections. Professional exchanges for the inspection of fishing vessels continue with ICCAT CPCs. To date, Contracting Parties and Cooperators have partnered in professional at-sea exchanges, joint operations, and/or mock dockside boardings with the United States in the ICCAT Convention area. This includes representatives of Brazil, Cabo Verde, Canada, Cote D'Ivoire, EU, Ghana, Guyana, Sierra Leone, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Sao Tome e Principe, Senegal, The Gambia, and the UK (Bermuda). The United States continues to be open to discussions with</p>	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					potential partners for ICCAT-specific professional exchanges.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		No U.S.-flagged vessels on the IUU list at this time.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		No U.S. flagged vessels participate in ICCAT ROPs.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		No U.S. flagged vessels participate in ICCAT ROPs.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		Rec. 19-11 applies to fishing gear that poses “a significant risk of ghost fishing” and specifies that the provisions in the Recommendation do not apply to longline gear. The United States has determined that there are currently no gears that it authorizes to fish species managed by ICCAT that pose a significant risk of ghost fishing.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		See response to GEN 0037 above.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		+1-301-427-2300; nmfs.ole.analysts@noaa.gov; Originally submitted on 2019-04-04 and updated on 2020-08-14. Information is also available on the ICCAT website.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		The United States does not engage in the activity that would require completion of supply declarations.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		The United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		The United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		The United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Yes		The United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		The United States has no bluefin tuna traps.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Yes		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08	Yes		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2021	Yes		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		Yes, 12 monthly reports submitted during calendar year 2021; to date, reports submitted each month in 2022.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		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, 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. Through Federal regulations, the United States requires that any Atlantic 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 Careful Catch and Release brochure to provide advice on compliance with this requirement. It is available at: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/atlantic-highly-	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					migratory-species/atlantic-highly-migratory-species-fishery-compliance-guides U.S. Atlantic HMS fishermen are encouraged to obtain free conventional streamer tags and tagging kits from the NOAA Fisheries Cooperative Tagging Center (Contact tagging@noaa.gov for questions related to the tagging program). NOAA Fisheries' Apex Predator Program also distributes tags for sharks (https://www.nefsc.noaa.gov/nefsc/Narragansett/sharks/) 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.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No	2022-09-13	Reports were submitted on 2021-09-14 and 2022-09-13.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		Yes; details are available on the ICCAT website (http://www.iccat.int/en/BCD.asp).	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No	2012-11-21	Yes; updates provided to ICCAT on 2012-11-21. eBCD POCs provided on 2016-04-28.	2016-04-28
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No	2012-10-12	Yes; information provided on 2012-10-12 (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.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No	2012-10-12	Submitted 2012-10-12 (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.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery; regardless, we have no vessels meeting this description to report at this time.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No	2016-05-01	2016-05-01; all required data allowing U.S. use of the eBCD system was entered on or before the system implementation date of May 1, 2016.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		The United States does not have vessels involved in the REM pilot project. We have no fishery for eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna and we do not engage in any bluefin tuna farming related activities.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		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 in ICCAT's authorized vessel list (Rec. 13-13).	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No	2022-07-29	List submitted each year with Task 1 and 2 statistics.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		The United States has received no notifications concerning possible violations that would trigger the need for investigation.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No	2022-09-15	Reports submitted biennially as required: 2021-03-31 and 2021-09-14; 2022-04-01 and 2022-09-15.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		Yes. Last updated on 2012-11-21.	2012-11-21

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No		Per the BET quarterly catch reporting provision of Rec 19-02, reports for calendar year 2021 were submitted on 2021-05-07 (qtr 1), 2021-07-22 (qtr 2), 2021-11-01 (qtr 3), and 2022-05-18 (qtr 4). Reports for calendar year 2022 were submitted on 2022-05-06 (qtr 1) and 2022-08-18 (qtr 2). Quarterly catch reports for quarters 3 and 4 will be submitted later this year and reported in our next annual report to ICCAT.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Yes		The United States does not currently have purse seine or baitboat vessels fishing in association with FADs.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	No		Submitted on 2019-09-13 per Rec 16-01. As the United States falls under paragraph 4(d) of Rec 19-02 and subsequent recommendations (Recs 20-01 and 21-01), this requirement no longer applies and a revised plan has not been submitted. See ICCAT Circular 0941/20 and PA1-16_Jul/2021 for additional information.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		As the United States falls under paragraph 4(d) of Rec 19-02 as amended and Rec. 21-01, this requirement does not apply.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		As the United States falls under paragraph 4(d) of Rec 19-02 as amended and Rec 21-01, this requirement does not apply.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		As the United States falls under paragraph 4(d) of Rec 19-02 as amended and Rec 21-01, this requirement does not apply.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	No		Only US vessels authorized to catch tropical tunas may retain them.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	No		The United States has no authorized support vessels.	
	M:TRO20	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	No		The United States shared information with ICCAT on its use of EMS in its pelagic longline fishery in 2021 (IMM-25/2021) and again at the EMS working group meeting in February 2022. See document EMS-03/2022.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No	2022-09-15	Reports submitted biennially as required: 2021-03-31 and 2021-09-14; 2022-04-01 and 2022-09-15.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		Yes. Last updated on 2012-11-21.	2012-11-21
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Yes		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No	2017-09-15		2022-09-15
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		The list of authorized NSWO vessels 20 meters LOA or greater has been submitted to ICCAT, including monthly updates, in accordance with the procedures of the ICCAT authorized vessel list recommendation (Rec. 21-14).	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		The United States does not currently authorize vessels to fish for South Atlantic swordfish.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes		The United States does not authorize vessels to fish for or retain NSWO without a permit.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes		The United States does not authorize vessels to fish for or retain SSWO without a permit.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean albacore fishery.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		The list of authorized North Atlantic albacore vessels 20 meters LOA or greater has been submitted to ICCAT, including monthly updates, in accordance with the procedures of the ICCAT authorized vessel list recommendation (Rec. 21-14).	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		The United States does not currently authorize vessels to fish for South Atlantic albacore.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		The United States does not authorize vessels to fish for or retain NALB without a permit.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		The United States does not authorize vessels to fish for or retain SALB without a permit.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean albacore fishery.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	No	2021-09-15	Per Rec. 18-05, a revised billfish check sheet, which includes all required information, was submitted on September 15, 2021.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes		This paragraph applies only to developing CPCs and other CPCs' small island, artisanal, subsistence, and small-scale coastal fisheries who catch marlins/spearfish for local consumption. The United States does not claim this exemption. For information, the history of U.S. billfish regulations are fully described in PA4-818/2019.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		The United States has not done trials on electronic monitoring for billfish specifically but electronic monitoring is required on all pelagic longline vessels targeting other species and where billfish are caught incidentally. See IMM-25/2021 for details on U.S. EMS (which was re-submitted to the EMS working group in February 2022 as EMS-03/2022). U.S. pelagic longline vessels are prohibited from retaining billfish and they must be released whether dead or alive.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	No	2022-09-15	Per Rec. 18-06, a revised shark check sheet, which includes all required information, was submitted on September 15, 2022.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako	No		This requirement only becomes applicable for reporting permissible landings once a retention allowance is determined by ICCAT and implemented by CPCs.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	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	No	2022-09-15	Information submitted on 2022-09-15 via the 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. Information on these issues is also included in the 2022 U.S. swordfish management plan. Sea turtle interactions in the U.S. pelagic longline fleet are reported annually to ICCAT.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		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	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No	2022-09-15	<p>the 2009 U.S. Annual Report to ICCAT, which is available on the ICCAT website.</p> <p>Information on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards is included in this Section as well as Section 4 of this U.S. Annual Report. Relevant research is described in Part I, Section 1. Also see Appendix 2 for information on this topic.</p>	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		<p>The United States uses a single electronic system, the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) / International Trade Data System (ITDS) for the import and export of products regulated by any U.S. Federal Agency. The system integrates the collection of trade documentation, and the trade community (shippers, carriers, brokers, etc.) is required to file information electronically through a single automated portal (ACE). The United States has integrated ICCAT's statistical and catch document programs into this internet-based electronic data collection system. A Document Imaging System (DIS) allows brokers to upload 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 ACE. More information can be found at https://www.cbp.gov/trade/automated.</p>	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		The United States has not objected to any ICCAT recommendations.	

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 actual observer coverage of the U.S. pelagic longline fleet was 9.7 percent of the fishing sets in 2021. No purse seine vessels fished during 2021. Specific information on the structure and design of the U.S. scientific observer program, as required in Rec. 16-14 paragraph 10(d)(i), was reported by the United States in Form ST-11 (National Observer Program Info) in July 2018 and is available from the Secretariat. Additional information is available online at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/fishery-observers>.

Minimum Standards for the Establishment of a Vessel Monitoring System (18-10)

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 (SIMP) through a final rule published in 2016. This is a risk-based traceability program requiring the importer of record to provide certain data from the point of harvest to point of entry into U.S. commerce. More information on SIMP is available online at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/international/seafood-import-monitoring-program>. In addition, our Seafood Import and Export Tool can be found at: [Seafood Import and Export Tool | NOAA Fisheries](#). Finally, additional information on U.S. activities aimed at combating IUU fishing and seafood fraud can be found at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/international-affairs/iuu-fishing>.

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. Summary information on recent enforcement actions regarding ICCAT species, including those actions concerning U.S. domestic regulations that exceed the requirements of ICCAT, can be requested from Kimberly Blankenkemper at kimberly.blankenkemper@noaa.gov and Tim Donaldson at tim.donaldson@noaa.gov.

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 regulations address requirements for U.S.-permitted vessels landing tuna, tuna-like species or other HMS in foreign ports or making port calls in foreign ports. The regulations include 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.

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 complemented 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 2**.

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. commercial vessels on the ICCAT record now have IMO/LR numbers, as required in Rec 13-13.

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

The United States has no difficulties to report regarding the implementing ICCAT conservation and management measures.

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Table 1. Annual Landings (MT) of yellowfin tuna from 2017 to 2021.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
NW Atlantic	Longline**	731.4	392.7	535.2	472.8	435.5
	Handline	32.4	17.9	48.9	39.6	36.9
	Troll	35.5	31.2	4.2	10.9	10.9
	Rod and Reel*	2,427.4	1463.9	1,417.5	2,374	2,436
	Unclassified	28.6	11.0	3.6	0.9	0.4
Gulf of Mexico	Longline**	595.0	367.6	224.2	189.9	161.4
	Handline	5.8	3.8	3.5	3.4	1.4
	Rod and Reel*	463.8	306.3	251.4	433.6	753.0
	Troll	5.9	30.7	19.1	4.1	0.5
Caribbean	Longline**	103.2	94.4	117.3	132.4	106.0
	Handline	0.1	0.07	0.2	0	0
	Rod and Reel*	13.2	0	0	0	0
NC Atlantic	Longline	1.1	0.2	0	0	0
TOTAL		4,443.9	2,720.4	2,625.2	3,661.9	3,942.2

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of recreational landings based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

** Includes *landings* and *estimated dead discards* from scientific observer and logbook sampling programs.

Table 2. Landings (MT) of skipjack tuna from 2017 to 2021.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
NW Atlantic	Longline	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
	Handline	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
	Trawl	0.06	0.6	0.06	0.03	0.06
	Troll	0	0	0	0.07	0.06
	Rod and Reel*	80.9	63.1	36.4	59.9	45.2
	Unclassified	1.0	0.2	0.02	0	0
Gulf of Mexico	Longline**	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.03	0
	Handline	0	0.01	0.07	0.02	0
	Troll	0	0	0	0.03	0
	Rod and Reel*	113.2	12.6	7.2	7.1	18.7
Caribbean	Handline	0.2	0.6	1.1	0	0.3
	Rod and Reel*	1.0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		198.6	77.9	45.8	67.7	64.7

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of recreational landings based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

Table 3. Annual landings (MT) of bigeye tuna from 2017 to 2021.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
NW and North Central Atlantic	Longline**	540.4	378.8	571.4	484.9	648.6
	Handline	4.0	25.5	13.9	16.1	14.9
	Trawl	0	0.9	0	0.2	0.6
	Troll	1.7	4.9	1.5	1.0	5.3
	Rod and Reel*	259.7	493.9	201.7	278.1	285.8
	Unclassified	2.9	2.8	1.7	0.1	0
Gulf of Mexico	Longline**	10.5	8.0	4.9	2.2	5.1
	Rod and Reel*	0	0.7	30.4	19.9	0.5
	Troll	0	2.6	0.3	0.4	0
Caribbean	Longline**	7.7	2.4	3.3	7.6	39.2
	Handline	0	0	0	0	0
	Rod and Reel*	0	0	0	0	0
SW Atlantic	Longline**	9.4	0	0	0	0.1
TOTAL		836.3	920.8	829	810.6	964.8

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of recreational landings based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.
 ** Includes *landings* and *estimated dead discards* from scientific observer and logbook sampling programs.

Table 4. Annual landings (MT) of bigeye tuna from 2017 to 2021.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
NW and North Central Atlantic	Longline	94.0	44.9	113.2	195.6	149.0
	Handline	0.1	0.2	0.5	2.4	1.5
	Trawl	1.7	0.05	1.1	0.3	0
	Troll	0	0	0	0.07	0.03
	Rod and Reel*	27.5	8.9	29.5	45.0	54.7
Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean	Longline	114.7	48.0	76.6	84.9	89.6
	Rod and Reel*	0	0	0	0	0
	Handline	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		238.3	102.6	221.1	328.3	294.9

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of recreational landings based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

Table 5. Annual landings (MT) of bluefin tuna from 2017 to 2021.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
NW Atlantic	Longline**	70.8	91.4	77.4	51.2	84.2
	Handline	5.0	1.4	0	0	0
	Harpoon	81.7	43.6	118.2	85	64.1
	Purse seine	0	0	0	0	0
	Trap	0	0	0	0.8	0
	Commercial Rod and Reel	652.8	765.7	798.6	848.8	853.2
	Recreational Rod and Reel*	140.1	112.5	179.9	192.6	182.2
Gulf of Mexico	Longline**	11.7	8.0	4.5	4.8	14.2
	Recreational Rod and Reel*	1.7	1.6	1.9	0	0.4
NC Atlantic	Longline**	32.9	4.0	9.8	0.2	0.3
Caribbean	Longline**	0	0	0.4	0.4	0
TOTAL		996.8	1028.3	1,190.8	1,183.5	1,200.5

* 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 dead discards* from scientific observer and logbook sampling programs.

Table 6. Annual landings (MT) of swordfish from 2017 to 2021.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
NW Atlantic	Longline**	774.8	839.2	1,035.2	1,039.2	740.8
	Handline	59.5	127.7	201.1	207.5	221.2
	Harpoon	0.3	0.1	0.3	0	0
	Trawl	6.8	1.0	10.6	19.3	6.6
	Rod and Reel*	22.6	24.4	54.2	43.6	29.8
	Unclassified	0.02	0.1	0.6	0.03	0
Gulf of Mexico	Longline**	250.6	186.8	309.6	132.3	194.4
	Handline	2.7	3.9	3.0	11	13.5
	Rod and Reel*	10.6	11.4	9.5	8.9	10.4
Caribbean	Longline**	88.4	3.2	6.8	12.1	3.4
	Handline	0	0	0	0.1	0
	Rod and Reel*	0.7	0.4	0.3	0	0
NC Area 94A	Longline**	187.7	76.5	125.9	1.2	5.6
S. Atlantic	Longline**	0	0	0	0.02	0
TOTAL		1377.2	1,274.8	1,758.1	1,476.4	1,226.0

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of recreational landings and dead discards when available based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

** Includes *landings* and *estimated dead discards* from scientific observer and logbook sampling programs.

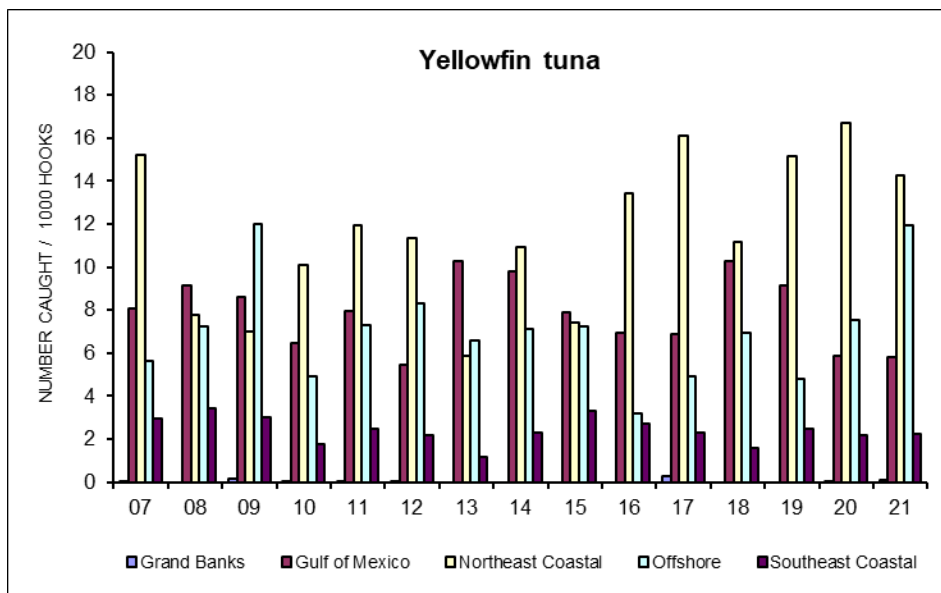


Figure 1. Nominal catch rates for YFT in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

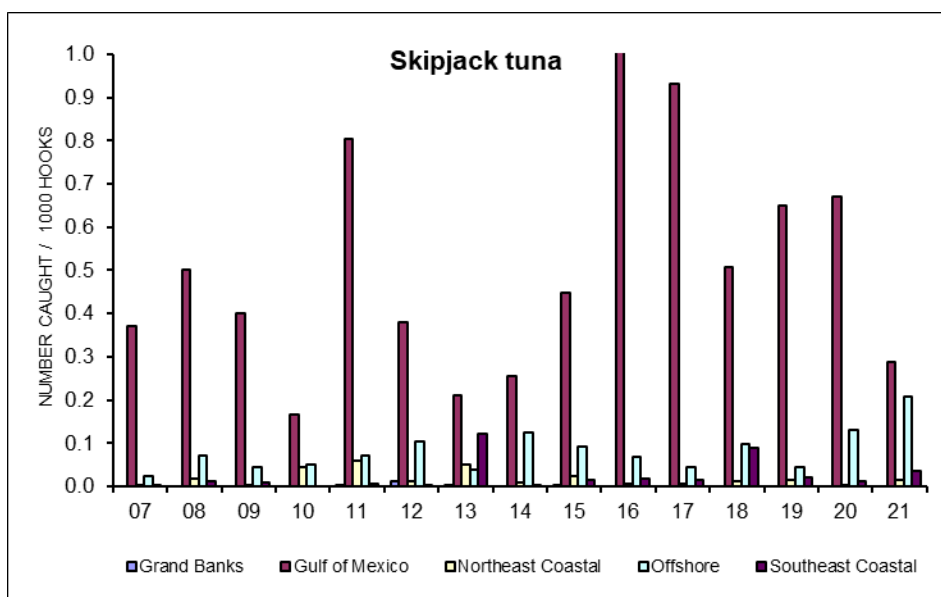


Figure 2. Nominal catch rates for SKJ in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

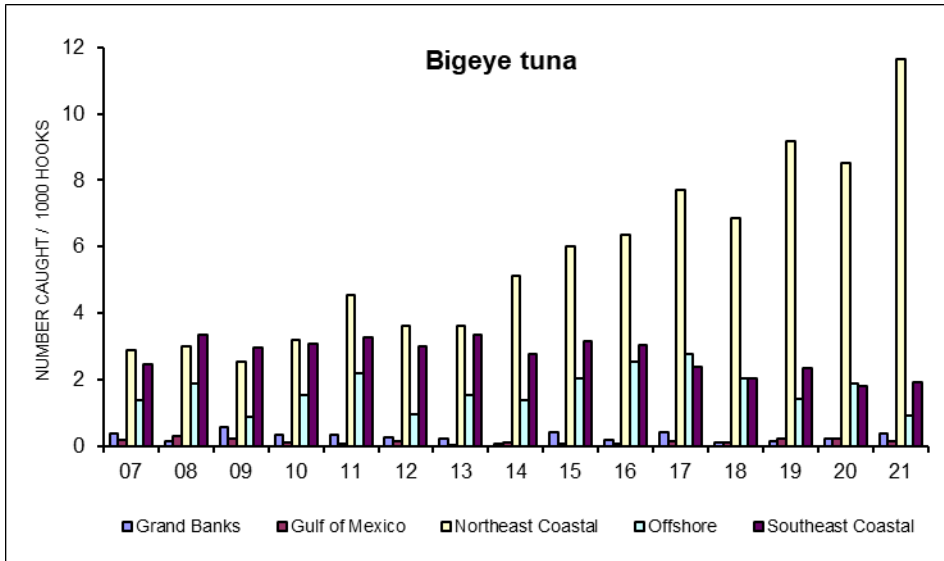


Figure 3. Nominal catch rates for BET in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

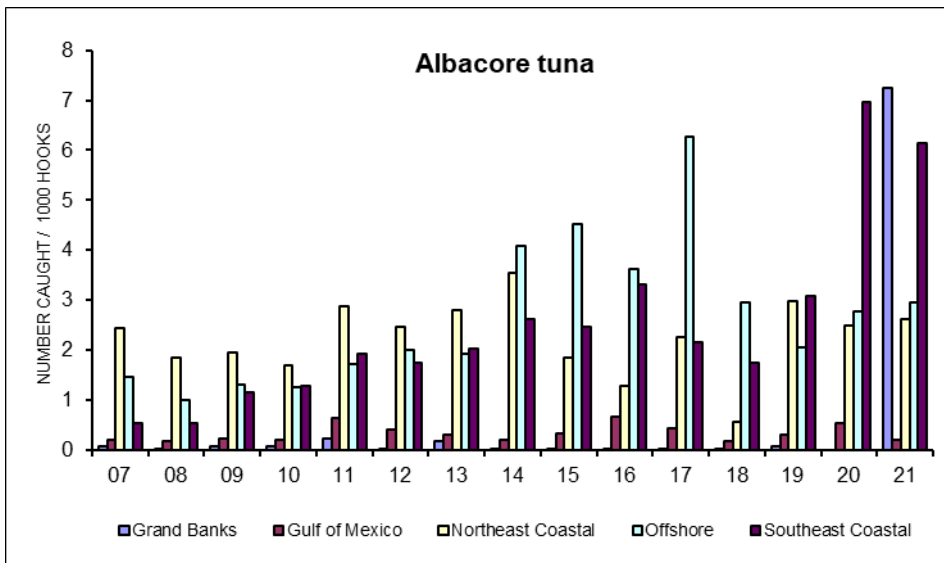


Figure 4. Nominal catch rates for ALB in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

Appendix 1

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 showed a steadily declining trend from the mid-1990s until 2006, it remained relatively constant during the period 2007-2012 followed by another declining trend since then (**Appendix Table 1, Appendix Figure 3**). The U.S. pelagic longline effort, measured as the number of hooks deployed by year, followed a similar trend. The largest number of active U.S. pelagic longline vessels was 501 in 1994; while in 2021 the number of active vessels was 63.

The percentage effort in number of hooks and swordfish discarded dead in numbers (reported) and in metric tons (estimated) in 2019, 2020, and 2021 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 2019, 2020, and 2021 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 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 vessels 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.

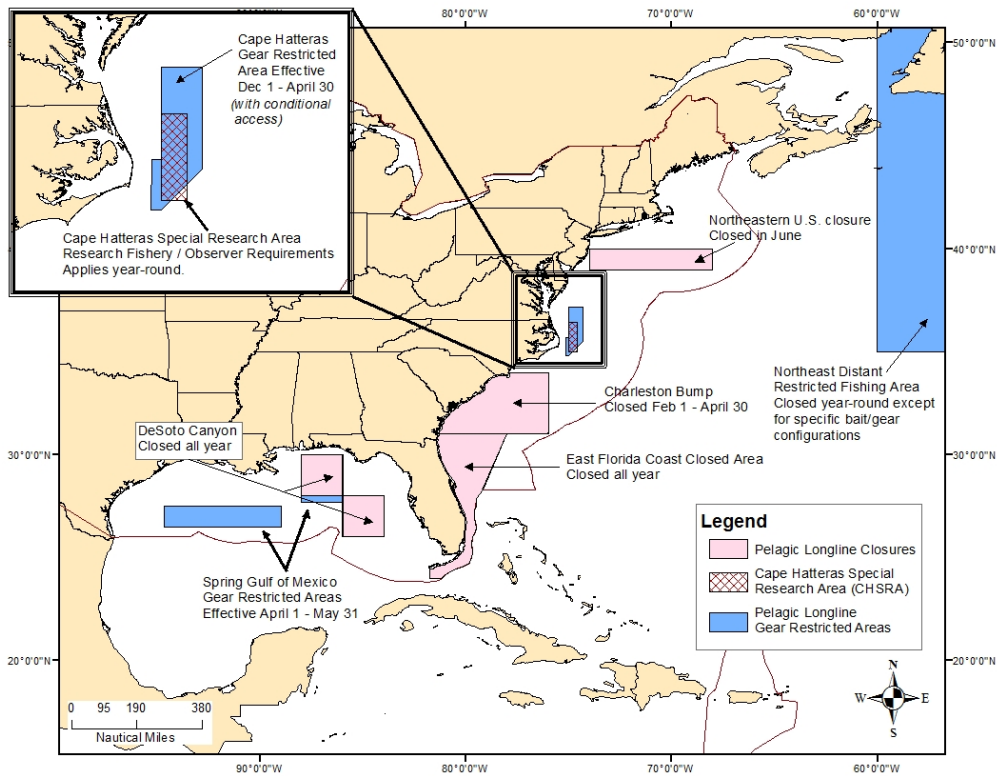
<i>Year</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Vessels that caught SWO</i>	<i>Vessels that caught SWO in 5 month period</i>	<i>Hooks reported</i>
1992	340	304	184	9,076,717
1993	435	306	177	9,735,806
1994	501	306	176	10,351,805
1995	489	314	198	11,270,539
1996	367	275	194	10,944,660
1997	352	265	167	10,213,780
1998	288	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
2019	75	74	54	3,769,453
2019	67	67	50	3,480,145
2020	69	68	47	2,948,170
2021	63	63	50	2,902,538

Appendix Table 2. Numbers (reported) and metric tons (estimated) of swordfish discarded dead, and reported number of hooks in years 2019-2021 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).

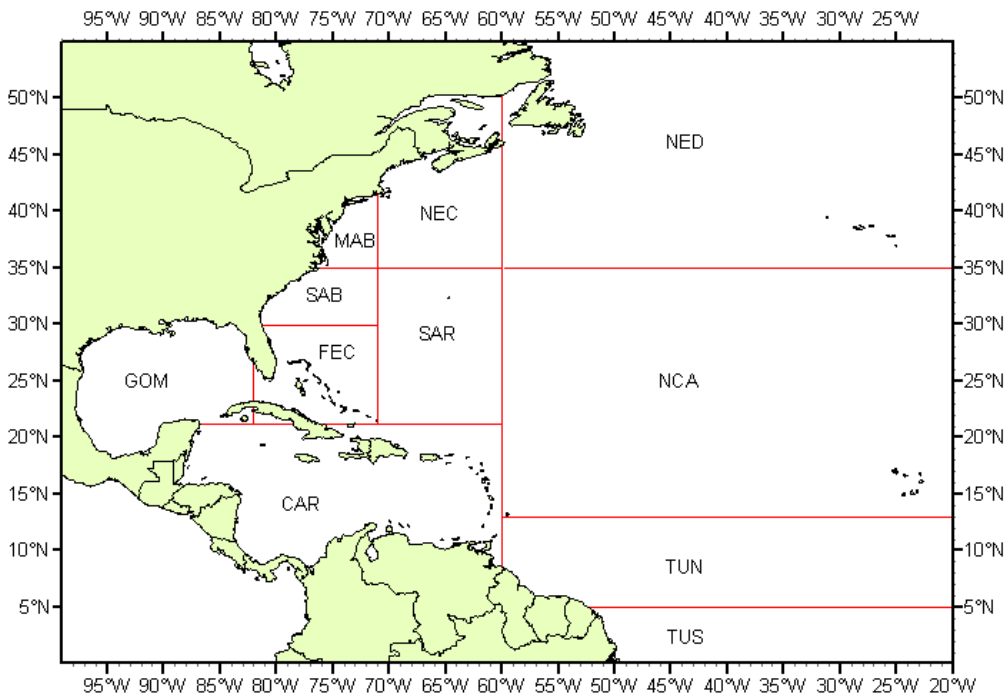
	<i>Number of SWO</i>				<i>Number of Hooks</i>				<i>Metric tons</i>			
	Mean	2019	2020	2021	Mean	2019	2020	2021	Mean	2019	2020	2021
CAR	433	7%	4%	3%	233,291	40%	28%	27%	7	6%	3%	2%
FEC	2,488	2%	1%	3%	579,777	46%	32%	40%	40	2%	2%	4%
GOM	1,806	31%	33%	35%	1,465,689	31%	23%	20%	21	38%	41%	42%
MAB	1,195	30%	55%	52%	730,291	88%	91%	86%	19	31%	55%	53%
NEC	767	19%	19%	27%	622,812	45%	34%	37%	12	20%	20%	27%
NED	972	3%	0%	0%	494,842	17%	0.4%	0%	15	4%	0%	0%
SAB	2,391	58%	42%	39%	556,779	40%	106%	70%	41	53%	38%	35%

Appendix Table 3. Numbers (reported) and metric tons (estimated) of swordfish discarded dead, and number of hooks reported by pelagic longline vessels in years 2019-2021 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.

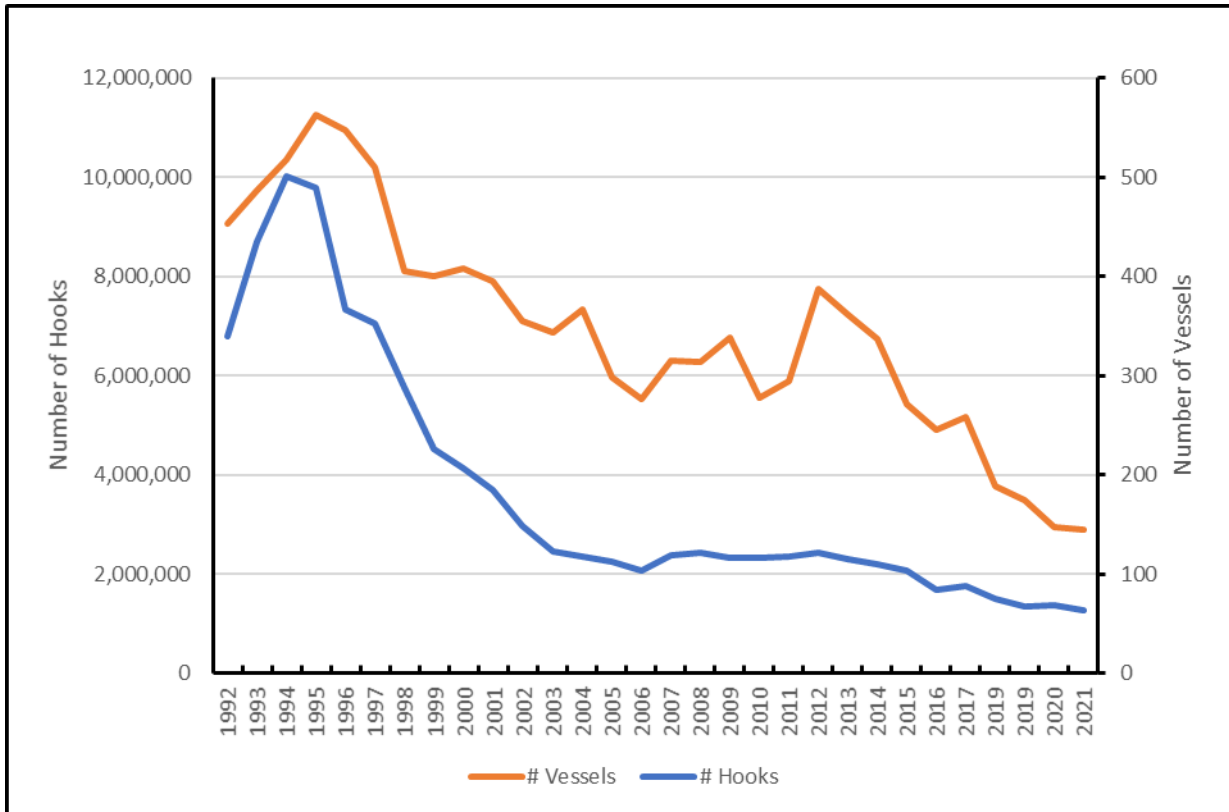
		Number of SWO				Number of Hooks				Metric tons				Change in MT.		
		Mean	2019	2020	2021	Mean	2019	2020	2021	Mean	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
CAR	Open	433	31	16	12	233,291	93,121	64,273	63,457	7	0.4	0.2	0.2	-7	-7	-4
FEC	Closed	2,158	4	0	20	364,950	9,120	13,978	18,440	35	0.1	0.0	0.4	-34	-35	-34
FEC	Open	330	40	33	55	214,828	259,164	172,777	214,469	5	0.8	0.6	1.1	-5	-5	-3
GOM	Closed	426	3	0	0	103,274	3,710	0	800	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5	-5	-5
GOM	Open	1,380	553	599	625	1,362,414	44,4833	343,403	291,429	16	7.9	8.6	8.9	-8	-8	-3
MAB	Closed	2	0	0	2	5,750	0	100	8,170	0.03	0.0	0.00	0.03	0	0	0
MAB	Open	1,194	361	653	618	726,458	640,996	665,218	620,923	18	5.6	10.2	9.6	-13	-8	9
NEC	Closed	11	0	0	0	0	0	560	4,560	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
NEC	Open	760	149	147	205	598,478	278,835	212,025	225,572	12	2.3	2.3	3.2	-9	-9	-9
NED	Open	972	31	2	0	494,842	82,236	1,741	780	15	0.6	0.0	0.0	-14	-15	-13
SAB	Closed	660	1	0	0	175,767	2,257	0	700	11	0.0	0.0	0.0	-11	-11	-11
SAB	Open	1,734	1,391	1,003	933	381,013	635,906	589,618	391,801	30	21.4	15.4	14.4	-8	-14	-16



Appendix Figure 1. Time/area closures for the U.S. longline fishery in 2021.



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 Figure 3. Number of active U.S. pelagic longline vessels and number of hooks fished for the period 1992-2021.

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. Consistent with the National Bycatch Reduction Strategy and subsequent 2017 rulemaking which established requirements and provided guidance regarding the development, documentation, and review of standardized bycatch reporting methodology (SBRM), the United States released Final Amendment 12 to the 2006 Consolidated Atlantic HMS FMP in 2021, which, among other things, reviewed and updated the SBRM for Atlantic HMS fisheries.

Bycatch reduction methods in the Atlantic HMS Fisheries

<i>Commercial Fisheries</i>	<i>Recreational Fisheries</i>
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 **Appendix 2 Figure 1**). These closures are as follows: (1) Florida East Coast: 50,720 nm² year-round; (2) Charleston Bump: 49,090 nm² from February

through April each year; and (3) DeSoto Canyon: 32,860 nm² year-round. The Northeast Distant Statistical Sampling Area (NED) (2,631,000 nm²), 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.

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 rule in 2020 that modified the weak hook requirement in the Gulf of Mexico so that weak hooks are required on pelagic longline gear annually from January through June (when bluefin tuna are most prevalent in the Gulf of Mexico) instead of year-round. The purpose of the modified requirement is to mitigate the higher bycatch of white marlin and roundscale spearfish that research showed was occurring with weak hooks during the months of July through December.

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 in 2018 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.

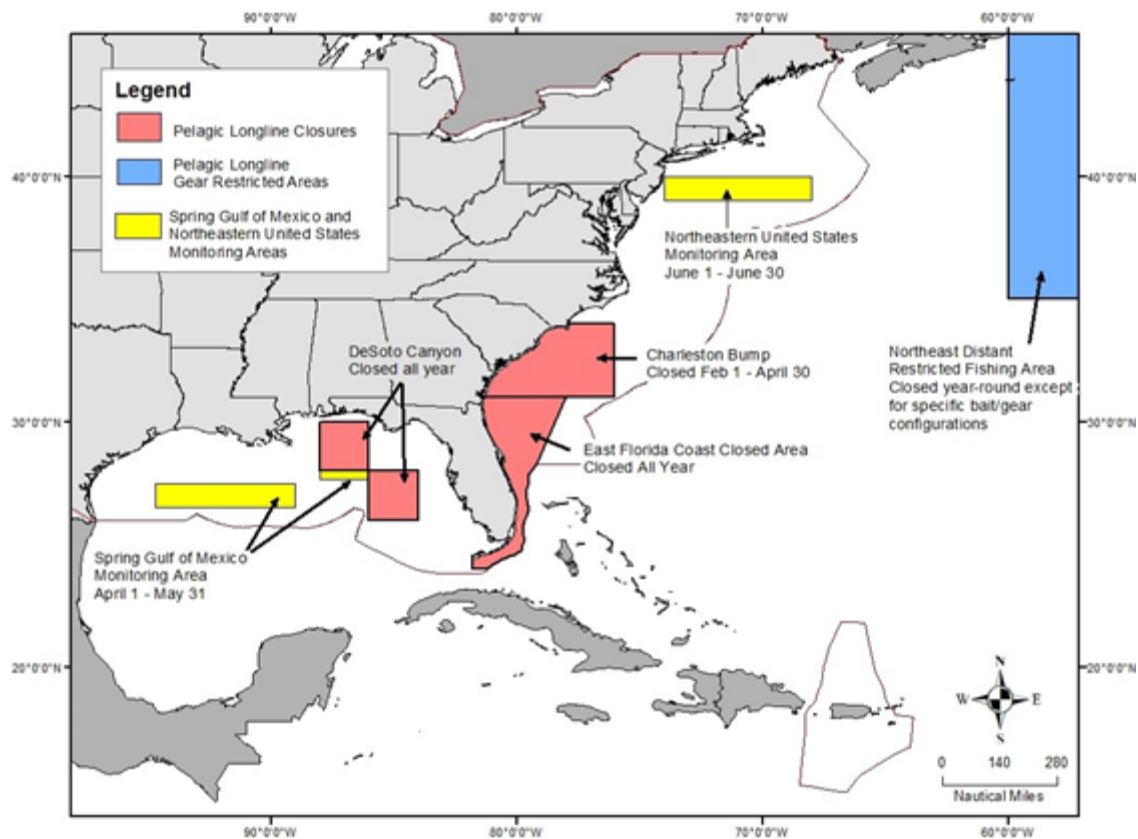
As a result of the success of the individual fishing quotas mentioned above at reducing the incidental catch of bluefin tuna, NOAA Fisheries published a rule in 2020 to adjust regulatory measures put in place to manage bluefin tuna bycatch in the pelagic longline fishery for Atlantic HMS. Specifically, the Cape Hatteras Gear Restricted Area was eliminated and the Northeastern United States Pelagic Longline Closed Area and the Spring Gulf of Mexico Gear Restricted Area were converted into monitoring areas that allow fishing with pelagic longline gear

provided specific threshold amounts of bluefin catch are not exceeded. Recently, the monitoring period for these two areas has concluded and the areas remain open to fishing.

In 2023, NOAA Fisheries anticipates implementing Amendment 13 to the 2006 Consolidated HMS FMP, which further adjusts bluefin tuna management measures implemented under the HMS FMP and Amendment 7, described above. NOAA Fisheries will report on this action in next year’s Annual Report.

Species identification guides can be found online at:

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/atlantic-highly-migratory-species/atlantic-highly-migratory-species-fishery-compliance-guides>.



Appendix 2 Figure 1. Selected U.S. time/area closures in HMS pelagic longline fisheries (2020). Note: The Northeast Distant (NED) was closed 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. In 2020, NOAA Fisheries eliminated the Cape Hatteras Gear Restricted Area and converted the Northeastern United States Pelagic Longline Closed Area and the Spring Gulf of Mexico Gear Restricted Area into monitoring areas that allow fishing with pelagic longline gear provided specific threshold amounts of bluefin catch are not exceeded.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF URUGUAY¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'URUGUAY
INFORME ANUAL DE URUGUAY**

SUMMARY

In 2021, the Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out any activity. This inactivity was due to several factors. Moreover, the pandemic (COVID-19) caused a decrease in fishing activity and research at national level, and many activities were suspended which was reflected in ICCAT related matters. Despite this, the analysis of historical catches and effort statistics of species of interest to the Commission was continued. Uruguay participated in and provided papers for several SCRS meetings, including the Billfish Species Group Meeting, the Bigeye Stock Assessment Meeting, the Swordfish Species Group Meeting, the Small Tunas Species Group Meeting, the Meeting of the Subcommittee on Ecosystems and Bycatch and the Albacore Species Group Meeting. 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 2021 Commission meeting have been implemented into Uruguayan law, and are currently in force through decree.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2021, la flottille thonière sous pavillon uruguayen n'a pas réalisé d'opération. Plusieurs facteurs ont provoqué cette inactivité. D'autre part, la pandémie de COVID-19 a entraîné une rétraction de l'activité de pêche et de la recherche au niveau national, suspendant de nombreuses activités, ce qui s'est reflété dans les questions liées à ICCAT. Malgré cela, l'analyse des statistiques historiques de prise et d'effort des espèces relevant de l'ICCAT a été poursuivie. L'Uruguay a participé et contribué aux travaux de diverses réunions du SCRS, notamment la réunion du Groupe d'espèces sur les istiophoridés, la réunion d'évaluation du stock de thon obèse, la réunion du Groupe d'espèces sur l'espadaon, la réunion du Groupe d'espèces sur les thonidés mineurs, la réunion du Sous-comité sur les écosystèmes et les prises accessoires et la réunion du Groupe d'espèces sur le germon. 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 2021 ont été transposées en droit uruguayen et sont actuellement régies par décret.

RESUMEN

Durante el año 2021, la flota atunera uruguaya no mantuvo actividad. Diversos factores ocasionaron esta inactividad. Por otra parte, la pandemia (COVID-19) generó una retracción en la actividad pesquera y en la investigación a nivel nacional, suspendiendo muchas actividades lo cual se vio reflejado en los temas relacionados con ICCAT. A pesar de esto, se continuó con el análisis de estadísticas de captura históricas y esfuerzo de las especies de interés de la Comisión. Uruguay participó y aportó trabajos en diversas reuniones del SCRS, incluyendo la reunión del grupo de istiofóridos, la reunión de evaluación de stock de patudo, la reunión del grupo de pez espada, la reunión del grupo de pequeños túnidos, la reunión del Subcomité de ecosistemas y captura fortuita y la reunión del Grupo de atún blanco. 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 2021 han sido internalizadas en Uruguay, y actualmente rigen bajo decreto.

¹ Laboratorio de Recursos Pelágicos (LaRPe), Dirección Nacional de Recursos Acuáticos (DINARA).

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre la pesquería

Durante el año 2021, la flota atunera uruguaya no mantuvo actividad. Diversos factores ocasionaron esta inactividad. Por otra parte, la Pandemia (COVID-19) generó una retracción en la actividad pesquera y en la investigación a nivel nacional, suspendiendo muchas actividades lo cual se vio reflejado en los temas relacionados con la CICAA.

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 2021 las actividades vinculadas al control de la flota se vieron reducidas.

2.1 Investigación

A pesar de los efectos de la pandemia se presentaron en los diferentes grupos de la CICAA los siguientes trabajos de investigación.

- Anonymous. Advances on the collaborative work to assess sea turtle bycatch in pelagic longline and purse seine fleets (Atlantic and Indian oceans and Mediterranean Sea). SCRS/2021/076. Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 78(4): 155-166 (2021). Reunión Intersesiones de 2022 del Subcomité de Ecosistemas, Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico. 31 de mayo al 3 de junio de 2021. Online.
- Anonymous. Report of the Subgroup on technical gear changes from the billfishes Species Group. SCRS/2021/175. Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 78(1): 67-74 (2021).
- Anonymous. Report of the Subgroup on Electronic Monitoring Systems from the billfishes Species Group. SCRS/2021/165.
- Juan-Jordá, M.; Nieblas, A.; Murua, H.; Andonegi, E.; Kell, L.; Diaz, G.; Coelho, R.; Domingo, A.; Báez, J. & Hanke, A. Concept note for ICCAT ecoregion workshop “identification of regions in the ICCAT convention area for supporting the implementation of ecosystem based fisheries management”. SCRS/2021/070. Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 78(4): 122-125 (2021). Reunión Intersesiones de 2022 del Subcomité de Ecosistemas, Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico. 31 de mayo al 3 de junio de 2021. Online.

RESUMEN DE LA COMUNICACIÓN EXIGENCIAS CIENTÍFICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	No	2022-09-14	
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	No	2022-07-21	
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	No	2022-07-21	
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	No	2022-07-21	
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	No	2022-07-21	
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	No	2022-07-21	

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	Sí		No hubo marcado.
S:GEN08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	Sí		No hubo marcado.
S:GEN09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	Sí		No hubo marcado.
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos	Sí		Sin actividad de la flota en 2021.
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	Sí		Sin actividad de la flota en 2021.
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	Sí		Sin actividad de la flota en 2021. Uruguay no ha desarrollado actividades que tengan impacto sobre Sargassum pelágico.
S:GEN13	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	Sí		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
S:BFT01	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de ejemplares sacrificados en granjas (BFT)	Sí		Uruguay no tiene granjas de atún rojo.
S:BFT02	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas (resultado de datos brutos de BFT) O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	Sí		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías ni granjas de atún rojo.
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas (informes resumidos de atún rojo en el momento de introducción en jaulas)	Sí		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías ni granjas de atún rojo.
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	Sí		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre W_BFT que se van a emprender	Sí		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	Sí		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	Sí		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	Sí		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	Sí		Sin actividad en 2021. Uruguay tampoco opera con DCP.
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, tipo de DCP, etc)	Sí		Sin actividad en 2021. Uruguay tampoco opera con DCP.
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	Sí		Sin actividad en 2021.
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	Sí		Sin actividad de la flota en 2021.
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	Sí		Sin actividad en 2021.
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	Sí		Sin actividad de la flota en 2021.
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances en DPC	Sí		Uruguay nunca operó con DCP.
S:ALB01	Edad de madurez	Sí		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
S:ALB02	Hábitat	Sí		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura	Sí		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE	Sí		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas	Sí		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	Sí		Sin actividad en 2021.
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	Sí		Sin actividad en 2021. Además, Uruguay no tiene pesquerías artesanales que capturen istiofóridos.
S:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos del seguimiento electrónico para BIL	Sí		Sin actividad en 2021. Además, Uruguay no tiene pesquerías que capturen istiofóridos.
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	Sí		Sin actividad en 2021.
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	Sí		Sin actividad en 2021.
S:SHK03	Información sobre tintorera	Sí		Sin actividad en 2021.
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos.	Sí		Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico norte.

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No		Se proveen estas guías a los diferentes actores.
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	Sí		Sin actividad en 2021.
S:BYC03	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	Sí		Sin actividad en 2021.
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	Sí		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías artesanales que capturen túnidos y especies afines.
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	Sí		Sin actividad en 2021.

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

RESUMEN DE LA COMUNICACIÓN EXIGENCIAS DE CUMPLIMIENTO

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	No	2022-09-14	
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	No	2022-09-14	
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	No	2022-08-15	
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	Sí		En 2021 no hubo fletamento.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	Sí		En 2021 no hubo fletamento.
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	Sí		Uruguay no autoriza transbordos en el mar.
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	Sí		Uruguay no tiene buques autorizados a transbordar en puerto.
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	Sí		Uruguay no realiza transbordos en el mar.
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	Sí		Uruguay no tiene buques autorizados a realizar transbordos.
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	Sí		Uruguay no tiene buques autorizados a realizar transbordos.
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No		No hubo cambios en los puntos de contactos designados para las notificaciones de entrada a puerto.
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	No		No hubo cambios en los puntos de contactos designados para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria.
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No		No hubo cambios en la lista de puertos designados. Únicamente pueden solicitar entrada en el Puerto de Montevideo, Montevideo, Uruguay.
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No		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

Grupo	N° Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
					(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.
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No		No hubo casos de denegación de entrada al puerto.
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	No		No hubo hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones.
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No		Ver respuesta GEN0014.
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No		Ver respuesta GEN0014.
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	No		En proceso de elaboración un acuerdo con Argentina.
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No		En 2021 no hubo acuerdos de acceso.
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No		En 2021 no hubo acuerdos de acceso.
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	No		Sin actividad en 2021.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	No		Sin actividad en 2021.
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	Sí		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías deportivas o de recreo que capturen túnidos o especies afines.
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	No		No se detectaron actividades de pesca IUU en el marco de la CICAA.
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No		Ver respuesta GEN024.
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	Sí		Durante el 2021 no se registran datos de importaciones ni desembarque.
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	Sí		No hubo incumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT.
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	Sí		No hubo alegaciones de incumplimiento.
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	Sí		No hubo avistamientos de buques.
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	Sí		Ver respuesta GEN 0029.
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	Sí		Uruguay no ha participado del Programa de intercambio voluntario de personal de inspección.
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	Sí		Ver respuesta GEN0031.
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	Sí		Ver respuesta GEN0031.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	Sí		Uruguay no tiene buques en las listas IUU de ICCAT.
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	Sí		Uruguay no participa de Programas Regionales de Observadores.
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	No		Ver respuesta GEN 0036.
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	Sí		Sin actividad en la flota durante el 2021.
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	Sí		Sin actividad en 2021.
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	Sí		Aún no se han designado puntos de contacto.
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	Sí		Uruguay no tiene buques de transporte que presten servicios de suministro a otros buques.
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	Sí		Uruguay no tiene granjas de atún rojo.
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	Sí		Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	Sí		Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas/Declaración	Sí		Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	Sí		Uruguay no opera con almadrabas.
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	Sí		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría (y revisión sin procede)	Sí		Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	Sí		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 21-08	Sí		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo de 2021	Sí		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	Sí		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	Sí		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	Sí		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	Sí		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	Sí		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	Sí		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	Sí		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	Sí		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	Sí		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	Sí		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	Sí		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el mercado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	Sí		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	Sí		Uruguay no importa atún rojo.
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	Sí		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	Sí		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	Sí		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	Sí		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT32	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	Sí		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	Sí		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	Sí		Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	Sí		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	Sí		Sin actividad en 2021.
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	Sí		Sin actividad en 2021.
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	Sí		No hubo investigaciones.
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí		Uruguay no importa patudo congelado.
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí		Uruguay no exporta patudo congelado.
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	Sí		Sin actividad en 2021.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S25).	Sí		Uruguay no opera con DCP.
	M:TRO11	Declaración/plan de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	Sí		Sin actividad en 2021.
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Sí		Sin actividad en 2021.
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	Sí		Sin actividad en 2021.
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	Sí		Sin actividad en 2021.
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	Sí		Sin actividad en 2021.
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la TRO 2017	Sí		Sin actividad en 2021.
	M:TRO20	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico	Sí		Sin actividad en 2021.
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí		Uruguay no importó pez espada congelado.
	M:SWO02	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No		Se mantienen las existentes.
	M:SWO03	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO04	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:SWO05	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	Sí		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO06	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	Sí		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO07	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	Sí		Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.
	M:SWO10	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	Sí		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO11	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO12	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	Sí		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO13	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO14	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO15	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	Sí		Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.
	M:SWO16	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	Sí		Sin actividad en 2021.
	M:SWO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	Sí		Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.
	M:SWO18	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	Sí		No se han registrado capturas fortuitas de esta especie en otras pesquerías.
	M:SWO19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	Sí		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO20	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.

Grupo	N° Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	Sí		Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	Sí		Sin actividad en 2021.
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	Sí		Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	Sí		No se han registrado capturas fortuitas de esta especie en otras pesquerías.
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí		Uruguay no tiene actividad en el Mediterráneo.
	MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11.	No	2022-09-14
M:BIL04		Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	Sí		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías artesanales, de subsistencia o de pequeña escala que capturen Istiofóridos.
M:BIL05		Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	Sí		Sin actividad en 2021.
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	No	2022-09-14	
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso Atlántico norte	Sí		Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.

Grupo	N° Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	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	Sí		Sin actividad en 2021. 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.
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	Sí		Sin actividad en 2021. De todas formas, 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.
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Sí		Sin actividad en 2021, 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

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
					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.
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	Sí		Uruguay no ha implementado un sistema piloto electrónico de documento estadístico.
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No		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 2021 han sido internalizadas en Uruguay.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VENEZUELA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU VENEZUELA
INFORME ANUAL DE VENEZUELA

SUMMARY

*In 2021, the Venezuelan fleet directed at pelagic resources which operated in the Atlantic Ocean was made up of 87 industrial vessels: 82 longliners, 3 purse seiners and 2 baitboats. This year some 3,693.074 t of catches of tuna and tuna-like species were taken in the Atlantic Ocean, of which 3,692.496 t correspond to landings and 0.568 t to discards. 86.32% of landings are tuna, yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) being the most important (59.07%), while skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*), bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*), blackfin tuna (*Thunnus atlanticus*) and frigate tuna (*Auxis thazard*) reached 17.80%, 8.08%, 1.36%, 0.06% and 0.004%, respectively. Bycatch of tuna-like species comprised billfish, including sailfish (*Istiophorus albicans*) (7.89%), and oceanic shark whose landings represent 0.41%, blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) being the most significant within this group (0.29%). 44.45% of landings were taken by the longline fishery, 40.43% by the purse seine fishery and 1.44% by the baitboat fishery. In 2021 research continued on the large pelagics fishery; these include tuna, billfish and shark.*

RÉSUMÉ

*En 2021, la flotille vénézuélienne ciblant les ressources pélagiques opérant dans l'océan Atlantique était composée de 87 unités industrielles : 82 palangriers, 3 senneurs et 2 canneurs. Cette année, des captures de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées ont été réalisées dans l'océan Atlantique à hauteur de 3.693,074 t. Celles-ci étaient composées de 3.692,496 t de débarquements et 0,568 t de rejets. Les débarquements étaient composés à 86,32 % de thonidés, parmi lesquels l'albacore (*Thunnus albacares*) était prédominant (59,07 %), tandis que le listao (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), le germon (*T. alalunga*), le thon obèse (*T. obesus*) et l'auxide (*Auxis Thazard*) représentaient respectivement 17,80 %, 8,08 %, 1,36 %, 0,06 % et 0,004 %. Les prises accidentelles d'espèces apparentées étaient composées de poissons porte épée, parmi lesquels prédominaient le voilier (*Istiophorus albicans*) (7,89 %) et les requins océaniques dont les débarquements ont représenté 0,41 %. Parmi ceux-ci, le requin peau bleue (*Prionace glauca*) présentait la capture la plus importante (0,29 %). Par ailleurs, 44,45 % des débarquements ont été réalisés par la pêcherie de palangriers, 40,43 % par des senneurs et 1,44 % par des canneurs. En 2021, les recherches sur la pêcherie de grands pélagiques se sont poursuivies, englobant les thonidés, les poissons porte-épée et les requins.*

RESUMEN

*La flota venezolana orientada a los recursos pelágicos que operó en el océano Atlántico estuvo conformada en 2021 por 87 unidades industriales: 82 palangreros, tres cerqueros y dos cañeros. Ese año se produjeron capturas de túnidos y especies afines provenientes del océano Atlántico en el orden de las 3.693,074 t, dentro de las cuales 3.692,496 t corresponden a desembarques y 0,568 t a descartes. El 86,32 % de los desembarques lo representan los atunes, entre los cuales el más importante fue la aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*) con 59,07 %, mientras que el bonito listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), el albacora (*T. alalunga*), el ojo gordo (*T. Obesus*) y la carachana (*Auxis thazard*), alcanzaron 17,80 %, 8,08 %, 1,36 %, 0,06 % y 0,004 %, respectivamente. La captura incidental de especies afines estuvo conformada por peces pico, entre los que se destacó el pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) con 7,89 % y tiburones oceánicos cuyos desembarques representan el 0,41 %, siendo el tiburón azul (*Prionace glauca*) el que presenta la mayor cantidad dentro de este grupo con 0,29 %. El 44,45 % de los desembarques provinieron de la pesquería de palangre, 40,43 % de cerco y 1,44 % de caña. En 2021 continuaron las investigaciones sobre la pesquería de los grandes pelágicos; éstos incluyen los atunes, peces de pico y tiburones.*

¹ Ministerio del Poder Popular de Pesca y Acuicultura.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Los proyectos de investigación sobre túnidos y peces de pico se llevan a cabo en el Instituto Oceanográfico de Venezuela (IOV) de la Universidad de Oriente del estado Sucre, con sede en la ciudad de Cumaná, y cuenta con la cooperación de diversas instituciones nacionales e internacionales tales como el Ministerio de Pesca y Acuicultura (Programa Atún), ICCAT, The Billfish Foundation Quines Dan Playa, Universidad de Miami y NOAA-Fisheries. El Ministerio de Pesca y Acuicultura es el organismo responsable de la ordenación y administración de los recursos pesqueros.

Las estadísticas de captura y esfuerzo de las pesquerías industriales venezolanas de caña, cerco y palangre son recabadas por el Programa Atún del Ministerio de Pesca y Acuicultura mediante un programa de recolección de bitácoras en los puertos de desembarques y de muestreos biológicos multiespecíficos.

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

1.1 Pesquerías de cerco

La flota cerquera venezolana está conformada por 26 embarcaciones, de las cuales 3 faenaron en el Océano Atlántico Occidental y el resto en el Océano Pacífico Oriental (**Tabla 1**). El área de pesca de los cerqueros venezolanos estuvo comprendida entre los 10° - 13° N y 64° - 68° W.

Los desembarques realizados por la flota cerquera fueron de 1.493,200 t lo cual representa un aumento del 6,15 % respecto al 2020. El atún aleta amarilla, *Thunnus albacares* representó el 53,46 % de los desembarques de la flota y el bonito, *Katsuwonus pelamis* el 43,62 %. Otras especies capturadas por la flota fueron el atún ojo gordo, *Thunnus obesus* y el atún carachana negra, *Auxis thazard*; las cuales representaron el restante 2,91 % de los desembarques. El esfuerzo ejercido por estas embarcaciones en el 2021 fue de 170 días de pesca, 72,94 % inferior al ejercido en el 2020 (**Tabla 2**).

1.2 Pesquerías de caña

La flota cañera venezolana está conformada por 8 unidades de pesca, de las cuales 2 faenaron en 2021 (Tabla 1). Los desembarques de esta flota alcanzaron 53,018 t, aumentando en un 2,20 % en relación al año 2020. La especie más importante en la captura fue el atún aleta amarilla, *T. albacares*, con 86,55 % seguido del listado, *Katsuwonus pelamis*, con 8,51 % y el ojo gordo *Thunnus obesus* con 5,04 %. El esfuerzo aplicado fue de 107 días de pesca lo cual representó un aumento del 26,17 % en relación al 2020 (**Tabla 3**). Las áreas de pesca para este año estuvieron entre 10° - 12° N y 64° - 68° W.

1.3 Pesquerías de palangre

El número de embarcaciones de palangre pelágico venezolanas que operaron en el Océano Atlántico en 2021 fue de 82 unidades. El área de pesca de estas embarcaciones se extiende entre 11°-16° N y 62 °-68° W en el Mar Caribe y en la parte occidental del Océano Atlántico 3°-18° N y 37° - 60° W (**Figura 1**).

Los desembarques controlados en la flota de palangre pelágico efectuadas en el Puerto de Cumaná y Puerto La Cruz en el 2021, fue de un total de 2.146,278t y se descartaron 0,568 t que corresponden a algunas especies de tiburones para un total de 2.146,846 t de captura, aumentando 1,11 % con respecto al 2020. El esfuerzo aplicado también aumentó en un 6,21 % con un total de 5.833.085 anzuelos (**Tabla 4**).

El atún aleta amarilla, *T. albacares*, fue la especie más importante de los desembarques, representando el 66,74 % de los mismos, mientras que para los otros túnidos como el atún albacora, *T. alalunga*, el atún ojo gordo, *T. obesus* y el bonito, *Katsuwonus pelamis*, el porcentaje fue de 14,90, 0,22 y 0,09 %, respectivamente. Los peces pico representaron el 18,31 % de los desembarques de la flota, de los cuales el mayor porcentaje correspondió al pez vela con un 14,46 %. Entre los tiburones el principal desembarque por especie fue el tiburón azul, *Prionace glauca* con un 0,55 %.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

El Programa Atún del Ministerio de Pesca y Acuicultura no pudo continuar con los muestreos biológicos de las diferentes especies desembarcadas en puertos de los estados Sucre y Anzoátegui para la pesquería de palangre, principalmente, como consecuencia de la Pandemia del COVID-19 y las diferentes circunstancias producto de la misma. Sin embargo, si continuó la recolección de datos de captura y esfuerzo de las diferentes pesquerías. Se muestrearon 134 ejemplares en caña y 774 en cerco.

Se realizó el control de la captura y el esfuerzo de las embarcaciones industriales que ejercen pesquerías en el Océano Atlántico Occidental bajo las modalidades de caña, cerco y palangre pelágico. La flota industrial de palangre realizó 450 viajes, la de caña 3 y la de cerco 8, para un total de 461 viajes, con un porcentaje de cobertura global de 100 %.

El Programa Nacional de Observadores a Bordo de Embarcaciones Atuneras que faenan en el Océano Atlántico Centro Occidental tiene la finalidad de monitorear al menos el 5% del total de las campañas de la pesquería industrial de caña, cerco y palangre, pero debido a procedimientos administrativos internos en la institución y falta de la contribución financiera del Programa de Marlines de la CICAA, durante el año 2021 no desarrolló ninguna actividad.

Científicos de Venezuela han contribuido activamente con los Programas de Investigación del atún bonito listado para contribuir en la actualización de parámetros poblacionales necesarios para la estimación del estado de los stocks. Adicionalmente, se continúa trabajando en la actualización de datos para las próximas evaluaciones del atún aleta amarilla.

RESUMEN DE LA COMUNICACIÓN EXIGENCIAS CIENTÍFICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	No	2022-10-01	
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	No	2022-07-30	
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	No	2022-07-30	
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	No	2022-07-30	
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	No	2022-07-30	
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	No	2022-07-30	
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de mercado científico (inventarios)	Sí		Venezuela no participa en los programas de marcado.
S:GEN08	Declaración de mercado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	Sí		Venezuela no participa en los programas de marcado.
S:GEN09	Declaración de mercado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	Sí		Venezuela no participa en los programas de marcado.
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos	Sí		El programa de observadores a bordo de venezuela no funcionó en 2021.
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	Sí		El programa de observadores a bordo de venezuela no funcionó en 2021.
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	Sí		Venezuela no recolecta datos de sargassum pelagico.
S:GEN13	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	Sí		Venezuela no.
S:BFT01	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de ejemplares sacrificados en granjas (BFT)	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca, ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:BFT02	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas (resultado de datos brutos de BFT) O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca, ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas (informes resumidos de atún rojo en el momento de introducción en jaulas)	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca, ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca, ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre W_BFT que se van a emprender	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca, ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca, ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca, ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca, ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	Sí		Venezuela no utiliza dispositivos concentradores de peces.
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, tipo de DCP, etc)	Sí		Venezuela no utiliza dispositivos concentradores de peces.
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	Sí		Los buques de bandera venezolana no participan en actividades de apoyo.
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	Sí		El programa de observadores a bordo de Venezuela no funcionó en 2021.
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	Sí		Venezuela no utiliza sistemas de seguimiento electrónico.
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	No	2022-07-30	
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances en DPC	Sí		Venezuela no utiliza dispositivos concentradores de peces.
S:ALB01	Edad de madurez	No		
S:ALB02	Hábitat	No		
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura	No		

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE	No		
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas	No		
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	No		
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	No		
S:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos del seguimiento electrónico para BIL	Sí		Venezuela no utiliza sistemas de seguimiento electrónico.
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	Sí		Venezuela desarrolla un plan de acción basado en el cumplimiento de la resolución de tiburones del año 2012. actualmente se está trabajando en una providencia administrativa para cumplir con las recomendaciones más recientes de la comisión. además, se cuenta con un personal calificado para realizar las inspecciones de los desembarques de cada uno de los buques de la flota.
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	Sí		Venezuela no participó en investigaciones del marrajo dientuso en 2020. no posee financiamiento para investigaciones sobre tiburones.
S:SHK03	Información sobre tintorera	No	2022-07-30	
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos	No	2022-07-30	
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	Sí		Venezuela utiliza las guías de identificación de tiburones facilitadas por la iccat y otras OROP.
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	Sí		El programa de observadores no funcionó en 2021.
S:BYC03	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	Sí		El programa de observadores no funcionó en 2021.

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	Sí		Dificultades para su realización por parte de la administración pesquera y científica.
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	Sí		El programa de observadores no funcionó en 2021. sin embargo, los descartes son reportados en los cuadernos de bitácoras.

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

RESUMEN DE LA COMUNICACIÓN EXIGENCIAS DE CUMPLIMIENTO

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	No	2022-10-01		
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	No		Nat Ven 2022	
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	No	2022-09-02		
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	Sí		Venezuela no fletó ningún buque.	
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	Sí		Venezuela no fletó ningún buque.	
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	Sí		Venezuela no realizó transbordo en el mar.	
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	Sí		Venezuela no realizó transbordod en puerto.	
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	Sí		Venezuela no realizó transbordod en el mar.	
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	Sí		Venezuela no realizó transbordo en el mar ni en puerto.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	Sí		Venezuela no realizó transbordos.	
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	Sí		Venezuela no realizó transbordos.	
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	Sí		Venezuela no realizó transbordos.	
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	Sí		Venezuela no realizó transbordos.	
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	Sí		Venezuela no ha otorgado acceso a buques de pesca extranjeros	
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	Sí		Venezuela no ha otorgado acceso a buques de pesca extranjeros	
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	Sí		Venezuela no ha otorgado acceso a buques de pesca extranjeros	
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	Sí		Venezuela no ha otorgado acceso a buques de pesca extranjeros	
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	Sí		Venezuela no ha otorgado acceso a buques de pesca extranjeros	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	Sí		Venezuela no ha otorgado acceso a buques de pesca extranjeros.	
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	Sí		Venezuela no ha otorgado acceso a buques de pesca extranjeros.	
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	Sí		Venezuela no ha otorgado acceso a buques de pesca extranjeros.	
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	No	2022-09-02		
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	No			
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No		Dificultades para su realización.	
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	Sí		Venezuela no participó en actividades IUU.	
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No		Venezuela tiene un reporte de supuesta actividad IUU. El 29/08/22 se envió un informe referente al caso.	
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	Sí		Venezuela no presenta datos de importación.	
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	Sí		Venezuela no presenta datos sobre supuestos incumplimientos de las medidas ICCAT.	
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	Sí		Venezuela no presenta datos sobre supuestos incumplimientos de las medidas ICCAT.	
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	Sí		Venezuela no realizo avistamiento.	
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	Sí		Venezuela no realizo avistamiento.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	Sí		Venezuela no tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	Sí		Venezuela no participó en ese programa.	
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	Sí		Venezuela no participó en ese programa.	
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	Sí		Venezuela no realizó ninguna solicitud.	
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	Sí		Venezuela no desarrolló EAP.	
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	Sí		Venezuela no desarrolló EAP.	
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	Sí		Venezuela no participó en esta actividad.	
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	Sí		Venezuela no ha presentado ALDFG.	
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	Sí		Venezuela no ha tenido avistamiento de buques de pabellón extranjero o sin nacionalidad.	
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	No			
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	Sí		Venezuela no tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	Sí		Venezuela no tiene granjas de atún rojo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	Sí		Venezuela no tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas/Declaración	Sí		Venezuela no tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	Sí		Venezuela no tiene almadrabas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	Sí		Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría (y revisión sin procede)	Sí		Venezuela no tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	Sí		Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 21-08	Sí		venezuela no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo de 2021	Sí		Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	Sí		Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	Sí		Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	Sí		Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	Sí		Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	Sí		Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí		Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí		Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	Sí		Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	Sí		Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	Sí		Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	Sí		Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	Sí		Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	Sí		Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	Sí		Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	Sí		Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	Sí		Venezuela no tiene comercio de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	Sí		Venezuela no tiene comercio de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	Sí		Venezuela no tiene comercio de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	Sí		Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT32	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	Sí		Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	Sí		Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	Sí		Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	No			
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No	2022-09-02		
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	No	2022-07-30	Tarea 1	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No		Venezuela tiene un reporte de supuesta actividad IUU. el 29/08/22 se enviò un informe referente al caso.	
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí		Venezuela no emite documento estadístico.	
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí		Venezuela no emite documento estadístico.	
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	No		Inconvenientes para el envío de la información.	
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S25).	Sí		Venezuela no pesca con DCP.	
	M:TRO11	Declaración/plan de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	No	2022-01-30		
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		Inconvenientes para el envío de la información.	
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	No		Inconvenientes para el envío de la información.	
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	Sí		No tiene asignado límites de capturas de patudo.	
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	No		Venezuela no posee buques no autorizados a pescar túnidos tropicales.	
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la TRO 2017	No		Venezuela no posee buques no autorizados a pescar túnidos tropicales.	
	M:TRO20	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico	No		Venezuelano participa en ensayos de seguimiento electrónico.	
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí		Venezuela no participa en este programa.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SWO02	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí		Venezuela no participa en este programa.	
	M:SWO03	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Venezuela no pesca en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO04	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Venezuela no pesca en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO05	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	Sí		Venezuela no pesca en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO06	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	Sí		Venezuela no pesca en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO07	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	No	2022-09-16	En desarrollo formato CP41.	
	M:SWO10	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	Sí		Venezuela no pesca en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO11	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Venezuela no pesca en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO12	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	Sí		Venezuela no participó en programas de marcado.	
	M:SWO13	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí		Venezuela no dirige las capturas a SWO.	
	M:SWO14	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí		Venezuela no pesca en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO15	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	Sí		Venezuela no dirige las capturas a SWO.	
	M:SWO16	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	Sí		Venezuela no pesca pez espada del sur.	
	M:SWO17	Límite máximo de	No		Nat Ven 2022.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
		captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo				
	M:SWO18	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	Sí		Venezuela no pesca pez espada del sur.	
	M:SWO19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	Sí		Venezuela no realizó inspección de JIS.	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Venezuela no pesca en el Mediterráneo.	
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí		Venezuela no pesca atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	Sí		Venezuela no pesca atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	Sí		Venezuela no pesca atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No		Nat Ven 2022.	
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	Sí		Venezuela no pesca atún blanco del sur.	
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No			
	MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11.	No		En desarrollo la elaboración de la hoja de comprobación de istiophoridos.
M:BIL04		Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No		Exentos. Datos presentados en Tarea 1 y 2.	
M:BIL05		Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	Sí		Venezuela no realizó ensayos de seguimiento electrónico.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	No	2022-10-01		
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso Atlántico norte	No			
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	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	No		El programa de observadores de Venezuela en el año 2021 estuvo inactivo.	
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	Sí		Existen muy poca o ninguna interacción con aves marinas.	
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No		Nat Ven 2022.	
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	Sí		Venezuela no emite documentos estadísticos.	
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No			

Sección 4: Implementación de otras medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

La República Bolivariana de Venezuela, a través del Ministerio con competencia en materia de pesca y acuicultura, puede adoptar medidas orientadas a la conservación y recuperación de las poblaciones bajo aprovechamiento. Venezuela continúa aplicando medidas de vigilancia y control de la norma técnica de ordenación para regular la pesca y comercialización de las especies de las familias Istiophoridae: *Istiophorus albicans* (pez vela), *Makaira nigricans* (aguja azul), *Tetrapturus albicans* (aguja blanca), *Tetrapturus pflugeri* (aguja picuda) y *Tetrapturus georgei* (pez lanza) y Xiphiidae: *Xiphias gladius* (pez espada). en todo el territorio nacional, dispuestas en la Providencia Administrativa N° 69 de año 2003 la cual, entre otras disposiciones, limita el número y tamaño de las embarcaciones y artes de pesca, establece una zona de protección pesquera de las especies mencionadas y talla mínimas de captura. Los ejemplares de pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*), sólo pueden ser capturados con una talla mínima de 125 cm MILH y un peso superior a los 25 kg; según el Art.12 de la mencionada Providencia Administrativa. Bajo el marco de las recomendaciones de ICCAT para la recuperación de istiophoridos, esta normativa interna se ha adecuado y se encuentra en proceso de firma para su publicación. No obstante, como medida de ordenación se realizan acciones para cumplir con las cuotas de límites anuales de aguja azul (BUM) y aguja blanca (WHM), establecidas en la recomendación de ICCAT. En este sentido, para la recuperación de la aguja blanca, se han adoptado medidas de descartes desde el año 2018.

A partir de enero de 2013 se puso en ejecución la Resolución DM/N062-2012 publicada el 19 de junio de 2012, donde se establecen las medidas sobre conservación de tiburones en Venezuela y se dictan las Normas Técnicas de Ordenamiento para Regular la Captura, Intercambio, Distribución, Comercio y Transporte de Tiburones. Estableciendo, entre otras medidas, la prohibición a todo buque pesquero la captura de las especies tiburón zorro ojón (*Alopias superciliosus*) y tiburón oceánico (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) y para los buques pesqueros industriales la captura de las especies tiburón bobo (*Carcharhinus falciformis*) y las especies pertenecientes a la familia Sphyrnidae (tiburones martillo o cornudas). Siguiendo dicha norma técnica, para el año 2021 se registraron los siguientes descartes por la flota industrial atunera: 121 kg de zorro ojón (*A. superciliosus*), 270 kg de *C. falciformis*, 115 kg de tiburón oceánico (*C. Longimanus*), 30 kg de *Sphyrna lewini* y 32 kg de *S. Mokarran*: entre estos 50 kg fueron ejemplares vivos y 518 kg fueron ejemplares muertos.

Actualmente se está desarrollando una providencia administrativa para seguir cumpliendo con las recomendaciones de la comisión relacionada con la conservación de los tiburones, incluyendo la Rec. 21-09 y 21-10.

Además, se realiza un seguimiento y control de la descarga de cada una de las embarcaciones de la flota en el momento del desembarque, certificándose su descarga. Existe un personal técnico capacitado y asignado exclusivamente para realizar las inspecciones, los muestreos biológicos en las descargas de cada uno de los barcos de la flota y revisión de los cuadernos de pesca.

La legislación pesquera nacional fomenta la actuación de los diferentes actores vinculados al desarrollo de las pesquerías de túnidos y especies afines, a través de los Consejos Consultivos, Comité de Seguimiento del Atún y los Grupos de Expertos, con la finalidad de propiciar la participación y consulta permanente entre instituciones públicas, privadas, así como de representantes de los pescadores, para la asesoría de la Administración Pesquera en la propuestas de políticas y formulación de planes o programas relativos a la pesca de los grandes pelágicos.

Sección 5: Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

La Administración Pesquera del país; a través del seguimiento y control de las pesquerías atuneras, emprenden acciones constantes para subsanar cualquier dificultad en el cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación en las pesquerías objetivo de ICCAT; en tal sentido durante el año 2021 no fueron necesarias las medidas de descartes para el atún albacora (*T.alalunga*) y la aguja blanca (*T. Albidus*). Sin embargo, sigue haciéndose un seguimiento a las capturas de ambas especies, por si es necesario la reimplementación de dicha medida.

Tabla 1. Composición de la flota industrial venezolana en el océano atlántico centro occidental, según la capacidad de almacén, año 2021.

<i>Capacidad Almacen (t)</i>	<i>BB</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>PS</i>	<i>Total</i>
00- 49		48		48
50 - 99	1	33		34
100 - 149	1			1
150 - 199		1		1
200 - 299				0
300 - 399				0
400 - 499				0
500 - 599				0
600 - 699			2	2
700 - 799				0
800 - 899				0
900 - 999			1	1
Total	2	82	3	87

Tabla 2. Captura (t) y esfuerzo (días de pesca) de la flota cerquera venezolana en el océano Atlántico centro occidental durante el año 2021.

<i>Especie</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
YFT	455,12	51,86	20,57	270,82	798,37	53,47
SKJ	172,28	277,52	22,12	179,41	651,33	43,62
BET				0,18	0,18	0,01
BLF						
FRI				43,32	43,32	2,90
ALB						
	627,40	329,38	42,69	493,73	1493,20	100,00
EFE (días)	88	28	15	39	170	

Tabla 3. Captura (t) y esfuerzo (días de pesca) de la flota cañera venezolana en el océano Atlántico centro occidental durante el año 2021.

<i>Especie</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
YFT	10,83	35,06			45,89	86,56
SKJ	0,453	4,01			4,46	8,41
BET		2,67			2,67	5,03
BLF					0,00	0,00
	11,28	41,73			53,02	100,00
EFE (días)	88	19	0	0	107	

Tabla 4. Captura (t) y esfuerzo (anzuelos) de la flota palangrera venezolana en el océano Atlántico centro occidental durante el año 2021.

<i>Especie/Trimestre</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
YFT	191,33	250,48	363,99	531,30	1337,09	62,30
BET	0,23	0,46	1,35	2,34	4,37	0,20
ALB	57,37	59,57	76,18	105,39	298,51	13,91
SWO	3,31	4,43	3,23	2,42	13,39	0,62
SAI	50,03	41,23	100,88	97,58	289,72	13,50
BUM	7,46	7,64	9,95	17,92	42,97	2,00
WHM	8,29	2,49	7,27	13,72	31,77	1,48
SPF	1,01	0,29	0,44	0,52	2,27	0,11
RSP	0,12	0,00	0,10	0,00	0,22	0,01
WAH	3,84	6,98	7,99	11,80	30,61	1,43
DOL	2,26	10,24	13,71	9,96	36,16	1,68
LEC	1,73	2,71	2,87	4,11	11,42	0,53
GBA	0,21	0,42	0,29	1,17	2,10	0,10
SKJ	0,14	0,07	0,64	0,90	1,75	0,08
BLF	1,07	0,74	1,10	0,35	3,25	0,15
BSH	5,64	4,05	0,33	0,94	10,97	0,51
SMA	0,42	0,80	0,16	1,55	2,94	0,14
LMA	0,15	0,05	0,06	0,10	0,35	0,02
TIG	0,16	0,20	0,11	0,12	0,58	0,03
CCS	0,00	0,27	0,00	0,00	0,27	0,01
CCE	2,64	5,15	4,26	5,84	17,89	0,83
PLS	0,97	1,41	0,91	1,32	4,61	0,21
STT	0,66	0,85	0,71	0,73	2,95	0,14
RMB	0,11	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,11	0,01
	339,15	400,52	596,53	810,08	2146,28	100,00
ESFUERZO	1088900	1351780	1459770	1932635	5833085	

**ANNUAL REPORT OF BOLIVIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA BOLIVIE
INFORME ANUAL DE BOLIVIA**

SUMMARY

In accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, adopted in Montego Bay, Jamaica, on 14 December 1982, the Plurinational State of Bolivia has access rights to live resources on the high sea, and without discrimination in relation to coastal States, whether these are developed or not, given its geographic and legal position as a coastless State, as recognised by international law. Bolivia does not yet have a fishing fleet flying its flag that operates in the Convention area, despite maintaining a longstanding interest in the fisheries managed by the Commission, in particular, the tropical tunas fishery. With the improvements introduced by the modernisation process indicated in previous Annual Reports, Bolivia is in a position to meet and comply with each and all of the Commission's recommendations, since a regulatory and institutional framework appropriate for today is in place, which is also being improved. Linked with its regulatory and institutional capacities, the government of Bolivia is strongly committed to their effective implementation. Bolivia will continue to consider accession to the Convention; in the meantime, it maintains its commitment to collaborate with the Commission and its CPCs.

RÉSUMÉ

L'État plurinational de Bolivie, conformément à la Convention des Nations Unies sur le droit de la mer, adoptée le 14 décembre 1982 à Montego Bay (Jamaïque), a des droits d'accès aux ressources biologiques de la haute mer, sans discrimination à l'égard des États côtiers, développés ou non, en vertu de sa situation géographique et juridique d'État sans littoral, telle que reconnue par le droit international. La Bolivie ne dispose pas encore d'une flottille de pêche opérant dans la zone de la Convention battant son pavillon, bien qu'elle maintienne un intérêt de longue date pour les pêcheries gérées par la Commission, en particulier celles ciblant les thonidés tropicaux. Avec les améliorations introduites dans le processus de modernisation indiqué dans des rapports annuels antérieurs, la Bolivie est en mesure de satisfaire et de se conformer à chacune des recommandations de la Commission car elle dispose d'un cadre réglementaire et institutionnel approprié, qui est en cours d'amélioration. En plus de ses capacités normatives et institutionnelles, le gouvernement de la Bolivie s'engage fermement à les mettre en œuvre efficacement. La Bolivie continue d'envisager l'adhésion à la Convention ; entre temps, elle reste déterminée à coopérer avec la Commission et ses CPC.

RESUMEN

El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, de conformidad con la Convención de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Derecho del Mar, adoptada en Montego Bay, Jamaica el 14 de diciembre de 1982, posee derechos de acceso a los recursos vivos de alta mar, sin discriminación frente a los Estados costeros, sean éstos desarrollados o no, en virtud de su situación geográfica y jurídica como Estado sin litoral, tal y como lo reconoce el Derecho Internacional. Bolivia no cuenta todavía con una flota de pesca que opere en la zona del Convenio enarbolando su pabellón, a pesar de mantener un interés prolongado en las pesquerías administradas por la Comisión, en particular, aquella que se realiza sobre túnidos tropicales. Con las mejoras introducidas en el proceso de modernización indicado en previos Informes anuales, Bolivia se encuentra en condiciones de satisfacer y dar cumplimiento a todas y cada una de las Recomendaciones de la Comisión, por contar con un marco normativo e institucional apropiado a día de hoy, que en adición se está mejorando. Esto, aunado a sus capacidades normativas e institucionales, Bolivia ostenta una irreductible voluntad gubernativa que está comprometida con su efectiva implementación. Bolivia continúa considerando la adhesión al Convenio; mientras tanto, mantiene el compromiso de colaboración con la Comisión y sus CPC.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)**Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías**

Toda vez que Bolivia no tuvo buques enarbolando su pabellón ni operando en la zona del Convenio durante 2021, no existió actividad de pesca ni otras operaciones de apoyo ni conexas durante el período que se reporta. Bolivia tampoco tiene puertos marítimos en la zona del Convenio, por lo que no realizó desembarque, importaciones ni exportaciones de ninguna de las especies que son objetivos, afines, asociadas o dependientes de los túnidos del Atlántico.

Pese a ello, el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia mantiene un interés prolongado en las pesquerías bajo la autoridad de la Comisión, en particular, aquellas que se refieren a túnidos tropicales.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

Empleando el sistema IOMS, se presentaron los formularios de cumplimiento y estadística, reflejando cero (0) capturas durante 2021, por cuanto el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no dispuso de una flota de pesca de pabellón nacional que haya operado en la zona del Convenio. Tampoco se tomó parte en ninguna investigación conducida ni coordinada por la Comisión.

RESUMEN DE LA COMUNICACIÓN EXIGENCIAS CIENTÍFICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	No		2022-09-15
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	No		2022-09-15
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	No		2022-09-15
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	No		2022-09-15
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	No		2022-09-15
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	No		2022-09-15
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de mercado científico (inventarios)	No		2022-09-15
S:GEN08	Declaración de mercado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	No		2022-09-15
S:GEN09	Declaración de mercado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	No		2022-09-15
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos	No		2022-09-15
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no dispuso de un programa de observadores nacionales en funcionamiento, como tampoco utilizó un enfoque alternativo toda vez que no contó con buques pesqueros autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no recopiló información ni datos sobre Sargassum pelágico, durante el período del presente informe.
S:GEN13	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		2022-09-15
S:BFT01	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de ejemplares sacrificados en granjas (BFT)	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no dispuso de granjas de BFT durante el período del presente informe.
S:BFT02	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas (resultado de datos brutos de BFT) O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no realizó muestreos de talla de las cámaras estereoscópicas ni metodologías alternativas para estimar la talla del atún rojo, ya que no contó con granjas de atún rojo ni participó en actividades de su cría durante el período del presente informe.
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas (informes resumidos de atún rojo en el momento de introducción en jaulas)	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no realizó muestreos de talla de las cámaras estereoscópicas, ya que no contó con granjas de atún rojo ni participó en actividades de su cría durante el período del presente informe.
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	No		2022-09-15
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre W_BFT que se van a emprender	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no contempló emprender programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste durante el período del presente informe.
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no obtuvo ninguna actualización de índices de abundancia ni otros indicadores de la pesquería que reportar, toda vez que no registró capturas ni descartes de atún rojo del oeste durante el período del presente informe.
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no obtuvo información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP que reportar, toda vez que no registró capturas de atún rojo del oeste durante el período del presente informe.

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no tuvo actividad científica que informar, toda vez que no dispuso de buques que operaran en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica durante el período del presente informe.
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no desarrolló planes de ordenación para el uso de DCP, toda vez que no operó pesquerías con DCP en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, tipo de DCP, etc)	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no operó pesquerías con DCP durante el período del presente informe.
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no operó pesquerías con DCP durante el período del presente informe.
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	No		2022-09-15
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no obtuvo información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS), toda vez que no contó con buques que pesquen especies de túnidos tropicales durante el período del presente informe.
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no recogió datos de programa de muestreo en puerto.
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances en DPC	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no obtuvo datos históricos de lances en DCP, toda vez que no operó pesquerías con DCP en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.
S:ALB01	Edad de madurez	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no capturó atún blanco del Mediterráneo en el período del presente informe.
S:ALB02	Hábitat	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no capturó atún blanco del Mediterráneo en el período del presente informe.
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no capturó atún blanco del Mediterráneo en el período del presente informe.
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no capturó atún blanco del Mediterráneo en el período del presente informe.
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no capturó atún blanco del Mediterráneo en el período del presente informe.

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no tuvo una metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto, toda vez que no capturó ejemplares de esos peces en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no implantó un programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales ni de pequeña escala, toda vez que no operó tales pesquerías en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.
S:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos del seguimiento electrónico para BIL	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no estuvo ensayando sistemas de seguimiento electrónico con interacciones con BIL durante el período del presente informe.
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no tiene implementado un plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies, toda vez que no contó con buques pesqueros autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio ni tuvo actividad de pesca relacionada con tiburones durante el período del informe.
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no llevó a cabo investigaciones ni muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso, por lo que no puede ofrecer resultados a la Comisión durante el período del presente informe.
S:SHK03	Información sobre tintorera	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no emprendió trabajos de investigación sobre tintorera investigación sobre, por lo que no puede ofrecer información a la Comisión durante el período del presente informe.
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos.	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no autorizó a sus buques a capturar y retener a bordo, transbordar o desembarcar marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte durante el período del presente informe.

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no ha desarrollado guías de identificación para las especies de la CICAA, toda vez que no contó con buques pesqueros autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio que interactuaran con tales especies durante el período del presente informe.
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No		2022-09-15
S:BYC03	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		2022-09-15
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no operó pesquerías artesanales en la zona del Convenio ni llevó a cabo actividades de pesca, por lo que no se hizo necesario adoptar medidas para recopilar datos de descartes ni captura fortuita durante el período del presente informe.
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no operó pesquerías dirigidas a especies bajo el mandato de la CICAA, por lo que no se hizo necesario emprender acciones para mitigar la captura fortuita ni reducir los descartes durante el período del presente informe.

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****RESUMEN DE LA COMUNICACIÓN EXIGENCIAS DE CUMPLIMIENTO**

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	No		2022-09-15
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	No		2022-09-15
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí		Esta CPC no capturó ninguna especie actualmente con cuota/límite de captura de ICCAT.
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no celebró contratos de fletamentos de buques con pabellón de otras CPC durante el período del presente informe.
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no celebró contratos de fletamentos de buques con otras CPC durante el período del presente informe.
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques que hayan realizado transbordos en el mar durante el período del presente informe.
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques que hayan realizado transbordos en puerto durante el período del presente informe.
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques de transporte que hayan realizado transbordos en el mar durante el período del presente informe.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos ni especies afines en la zona del Convenio, en el mar ni en puerto, durante el período del presente informe.
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar en el mar a buques de transporte en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no designó puertos a los cuales se haya concedido acceso a buques pesqueros extranjeros durante el período del presente informe.
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques pesqueros autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio que entren a puerto extranjero y que puedan ser objeto de inspección durante el período del presente informe.
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no dispuso de puertos designados a los cuales conceder acceso para la entrada de buques pesqueros extranjeros en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no designó puertos a los cuales conceder acceso para la entrada de buques pesqueros extranjeros en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no denegó el acceso a sus puertos ni su utilización a buques pesqueros extranjeros durante el período del presente informe, toda vez que no tiene puertos designados en la zona del Convenio.
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no designó puertos a los cuales conceder acceso para la entrada de buques pesqueros extranjeros en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no detectó supuestas infracciones durante inspecciones en puerto, toda vez que no tiene puertos designados en la zona del Convenio.
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no dispuso de buques a los cuales se haya detectado una supuesta infracción de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la CICAA durante el período del presente informe, toda vez que no contó con buques de pesca autorizados en la zona del Convenio.
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	Sí		Esta CPC no participa en dichos acuerdos bilaterales.
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no estableció ningún acuerdo de acceso durante el período del presente informe.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no estableció ningún acuerdo de acceso durante el período del presente informe.
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	Sí		Esta CPC no cuenta con pesquerías deportivas o de recreo en la zona del Convenio ICCAT.
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con información sobre presuntas actividades IUU de buques pesqueros con una eslora de 12 m o superior, toda vez que no dispuso de buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques respecto de los cuales se hayan presentado alegaciones de pesca IUU ni dispuso de información adicional a presentar, toda vez que no tuvo de buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.

Grupo	N° Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio ni llevó a cabo actividades de pesca, por lo que no se hizo necesario adoptar medidas comerciales ni presentar datos de importación ni de desembarque durante el período del presente informe.
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio, por lo que no registró datos sobre supuestos incumplimientos de las medidas de la CICAA durante el período del presente informe.
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio, por lo que no registró datos sobre supuestos incumplimientos durante el período del presente informe ni tuvo información pertinente que comunicar al respecto.
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio, por lo que no registró información sobre avistamientos de buques durante el período del presente informe.
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio, por lo que no recibió información de buques bajo su pabellón que hayan sido avistados ni hubo necesidad de emprender acciones al respecto durante el período del presente informe.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no participó en el intercambio voluntario de personal de inspección durante el período del presente informe.
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no participó en el intercambio voluntario de personal de inspección durante el período del presente informe.
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no participó en el intercambio voluntario de personal de inspección durante el período del presente informe.
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques bajo su pabellón que hayan sido incluidos en la lista final IUU durante el período del presente informe.
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques a los que pudieran asignarse observadores regionales de la CICAA, por lo que no se hizo necesario implementar el EAP para el rescate de observadores durante el período del presente informe.
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques a los que pudieran asignarse observadores regionales de la CICAA, por lo que no se presentaron incidentes que activaran las disposiciones del EAP ni se adoptaron medidas correctivas durante el período del presente informe.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques que recuperaran artes de pesca perdidos distintos de LL en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques que perdieran artes de pesca distintos de LL y que no los pudieran recuperarlos en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques de pesca autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe. Una vez Bolivia disponga de una flota que enarbole el pabellón nacional, se proporcionarán los puntos de contacto para el intercambio de información sobre avistamiento de buques.
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	Sí		Este CPC no tiene declaración de suministro.
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no participó en actividades de cría de atún rojo en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no participó en actividades de cría de atún rojo en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no participó en actividades de cría de atún que permanece en las jaulas en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas/Declaración	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no participó en actividades de cría de atún rojo en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con almadrabas de atún rojo en el Atlántico este y en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques autorizados con licencia para pescar atún rojo del este durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría (y revisión si procede)	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no participó en actividades de cría de atún rojo en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 21-08	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo, como tampoco participó en actividades de cría de esa especie durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo de 2021	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques que pescaran atún rojo del este durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no pescó, no crío ni transportó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no participó en operaciones de pesca conjunta en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques con una eslora igual o superior a 15 m que operaran para el atún rojo del Atlántico este y Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico oeste durante el período del presente informe.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico oeste durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no importó ni exportó atún rojo durante el período del 1 de enero al 31 de diciembre de 2020.
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no exportó ni reexportó atún rojo para la cual se haya expedido un BCD en papel durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no exportó ni reexportó atún rojo durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no exportó ni reexportó atún rojo durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con un programa de marcado con marcas de cola durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT32	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	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no obtuvo información que indicara que buques no incluidos en el Registro de la CICA de buques de captura de atún rojo hayan capturado atún rojo del este durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no participó en la captura, cría ni comercio de atún rojo durante el período del presente informe.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no participó en actividades de cría de atún rojo en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	Sí		Esta CPC no está involucrado en el proyecto piloto de REM.
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques de 20 m de eslora total (LOA) o superior que enarbolaran su pabellón y que estuvieran autorizados a pescar patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en la zona del Convenio, ni buques que enarbolaran su pabellón utilizados para cualquier tipo de apoyo a esta actividad pesquera durante el período del presente informe.
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza la pesca dirigida a las especies tropicales.
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques que hayan realizado presuntamente actividades IUU durante el período del presente informe.
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no importó patudo congelado durante el período del presente informe.
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no exportó patudo congelado ni ningún tipo de pez espada durante el período del presente informe.
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no capturó túnidos tropicales en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S25).	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no plantó DCP para capturar túnidos tropicales en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.
	M:TRO11	Declaración/plan de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no registró capturas medias recientes de más de 1.000 t para los túnidos tropicales, como tampoco registró capturas de menos de 1.000 t ni previó incrementar la capacidad durante el período del presente informe.
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no operó pesquerías de túnidos tropicales con palangre ni cerco en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con pesquerías PS/LL que hayan alcanzado el 80% de su cuota en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con cuota o límite de captura para patudo en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no permitió la captura fortuita de túnidos tropicales a buques no autorizados a pescar túnidos tropicales en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la TRO 2017	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no permitió la captura fortuita de túnidos tropicales a buques no autorizados a pescar túnidos tropicales en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:TRO20	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no pescó túnidos tropicales en la zona del Convenio en 2020.
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no importó ningún tipo de pez espada durante el período del presente informe.
	M:SWO02	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no exportó patudo congelado ni ningún tipo de pez espada durante el período del presente informe.
	M:SWO03	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no pescó pez espada del Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe, toda vez que no ha autorizado a ningún buque para pescar dicha especie.
	M:SWO04	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no operó pesquerías deportivas/de recreo en el Mediterráneo que pudieran capturar pez espada durante el período del presente informe.
	M:SWO05	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no pescó stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo con arpón o palangre durante 2019.
	M:SWO06	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no pescó SWO en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.
	M:SWO07	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no pescó pez espada en la zona del Convenio ni tuvo planes para desarrollarla durante el período del presente informe.
	M:SWO10	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no autorizó el desembarque de pez espada del Mediterráneo en sus puertos durante el período del presente informe.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:SWO11	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no pescó SWO en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.
	M:SWO12	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no marcó pez espada del Mediterráneo desembarcado capturado en pesquerías de recreo y deportivas durante el período del presente informe.
	M:SWO13	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe.
	M:SWO14	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe.
	M:SWO15	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no autorizó a ninguno de sus buques a pescar pez espada del Atlántico norte durante el período del presente informe.
	M:SWO16	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no autorizó a ninguno de sus buques a pescar pez espada del Atlántico sur durante el período del presente informe.
	M:SWO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques que pudieran capturar pez espada del Atlántico norte de forma fortuita en otras pesquerías durante el período del presente informe.
	M:SWO18	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques que pudieran capturar pez espada del Atlántico sur de forma fortuita en otras pesquerías durante el período del presente informe.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:SWO19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe.
	M:SWO20	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no pescó pez espada del Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no autorizó a ningún buque a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no autorizó a ningún buque con una eslora total de 20 m o superior a pescar atún blanco del Atlántico norte durante el período del presente informe.
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no autorizó a ningún buque con una eslora total de 20 m o superior a pescar atún blanco del Atlántico sur durante el período del presente informe.
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques que pudieran capturar atún blanco del Atlántico norte de forma fortuita en otras pesquerías durante el período del presente informe.
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques que pudieran capturar atún blanco del Atlántico sur de forma fortuita en otras pesquerías durante el período del presente informe.
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques deportivos/recreativos a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo.
	MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11	No	

Grupo	N° Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No	2022-09-29	Bolivia no dispuso de buques de pesca que interactuaran con istiofóridos durante el período del presente informe, por lo que no permitió exenciones para liberarlos ni existen medidas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías.
	M:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no probó sistemas de seguimiento electrónico con interacciones BIL en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	No	2022-09-15	
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso Atlántico norte	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene capturas de marrajo dientuso Atlántico norte que comunicar.
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	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	No	2022-09-29	Bolivia no dispuso de buques de pesca en el área del Convenio durante el período del presente informe que tuvieran interacción con tortugas marinas, por lo que no hubo datos que informar a la CICA. No hubo, por ende, una implementación operativa. No obstante, el Reglamento Boliviano de Pesca Marítima declara aplicables, con carácter supletorio, todas las medidas de ordenación de las OROP donde participa el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, bien como Parte Contratante o bien como No Parte Contratante Colaboradora.

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no operó pesquerías que podrían capturar aves marinas incidentalmente, toda vez que no dispuso de buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe. No obstante, el Reglamento Boliviano de Pesca Marítima declara aplicables, con carácter supletorio, todas las medidas de ordenación de las OROP donde participa el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, bien como Parte Contratante o bien como No Parte Contratante Colaboradora.
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no registró capturas fortuitas ni descartes, toda vez que no dispuso de buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe. No obstante, el Reglamento Boliviano de Pesca Marítima declara aplicables, con carácter supletorio, todas las medidas de ordenación de las OROP donde participa el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, bien como Parte Contratante o bien como No Parte Contratante Colaboradora.
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	Sí		Esta CPC no ha implementado un sistema piloto de documento estadístico electrónico.
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	Sí		No aplicable. Bolivia no presentó ninguna objeción a una Recomendación adoptada de conformidad con los procedimientos del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.

Sección 4: Implementación de otras medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia ejerce la autoridad marítima por conducto de la Dirección General de Intereses Marítimos, Fluviales, Lacustres y de Marina Mercante, dependiente del Ministerio de Defensa. La actividad de la pesca marítima es competencia exclusiva de dicha Dirección General, que la ejerce por órgano de la Unidad Boliviana de Pesca Marítima. Esta Unidad es la responsable de elaborar planes y directivas para la implementación de las Resoluciones de la CICAA, entre otras organizaciones regionales de ordenación pesquera donde participa.

Adicionalmente, el Reglamento Boliviano de Pesca Marítima declara aplicables, con carácter supletorio a su Derecho interno, todas las medidas de conservación y ordenación adoptadas por las organizaciones regionales de ordenación pesquera donde participa Bolivia, ya sea en calidad de Parte Contratante, o bien como No Parte Contratante Colaboradora, tal y como es el caso en la CICAA. De esa cuenta, todas esas medidas se encuentran actualmente vigentes en Bolivia desde el mismo momento en que entran en vigor para la Comisión, sin necesidad de un acto de recepción específico bajo el Derecho Internacional, toda vez que están incorporadas *ipso iure* al ordenamiento jurídico boliviano. La autoridad de pesca las debe cumplir y hacer cumplir a partir de que cobren vigencia para la organización regional respectiva.

Sección 5: Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no ha encontrado dificultades sustantivas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la Comisión, por la razón indicada en la sección precedente.

En el pasado, se han experimentado algunas dificultades para el cumplimiento de las fechas límite para el envío de la información, mayormente por razones de ajustes institucionales. Precisamente con la suscripción de un Compromiso de Cooperación y Asistencia Técnica con una entidad especializada en la materia de la pesca marítima internacional, celebrado en 2020, Bolivia espera potenciar sus capacidades institucionales y normativas, para hacer frente a los retos propios de esta actividad. En particular, Bolivia se siente preparada, de cara a la adopción del Protocolo para enmendar el Convenio Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico, concluido en Palma de Mallorca el 18 de noviembre de 2019, para el emprendimiento de estar a la altura de estas exigentes circunstancias.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHINESE TAIPEI ¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU TAIPEI CHINOIS
INFORME ANUAL DE TAIPEI CHINO

SUMMARY

In 2021, the number of our authorized fishing vessels in ICCAT waters was 84 with 56 targeting bigeye tuna and 28 targeting albacore, and the total catch of tuna and tuna-like species was about 20,149.3 t. Albacore was the most dominant species, which accounted for 67% of the total catch in weight, followed by bigeye tuna with catch accounting for 20% of the total catch. In general, Chinese Taipei fully implemented ICCAT conservation and management measures in 2021. 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 have been required to completely and accurately fill in the catch logbooks and electronic logbooks. In order to comply with the catch limits set by ICCAT, individual quota management has been 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 2021. Regarding the requirements of ICCAT shark recommendations, Chinese Taipei has taken several measures, including enhancing data collection and the prohibition of retaining, transshipping, landing, storing, or selling bigeye thresher shark, hammerhead sharks, oceanic whitetip shark, silky shark, and North Atlantic shortfin mako shark. We have carried out a scientific observer program in ICCAT waters since 2002. In 2021, 3 observers were deployed on fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean, and the observer coverage rate was 5.95% and 9.14% for albacore and bigeye tuna fleets, respectively. The research programs conducted by scientists in 2022 included the researches on swordfish, bigeye tuna, and albacore tuna. The research results were presented at the inter-sessional working group meetings and regular meetings of the SCRS. As for the reporting obligation, the related statistical data and information required by ICCAT recommendations were submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2021, nous avons 84 navires de pêche autorisés à opérer dans les eaux de l'ICCAT, dont 56 ciblaient le thon obèse et 28 ciblaient le germon, et la capture totale de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées s'élevait à environ 20.149,3 tonnes. Le germon était l'espèce dominante, qui représentait 67 % du total des prises en poids, suivi du thon obèse dont les prises représentaient 20 % du total de la capture. De façon générale, le Taipei chinois a pleinement mis en œuvre les mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT en 2021. Tous les palangriers opérant dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT ont été équipés de dispositifs de suivi par satellite (système de surveillance des navires, VMS) à bord afin de transmettre automatiquement un message de position du navire à notre centre de surveillance des pêches toutes les 4 heures, et toutes les heures depuis le 30 janvier 2018. Les capitaines des navires de pêche battant pavillon du Taipei chinois ont été invités à remplir complètement et de façon précise les registres de capture et les carnets de pêche électroniques. Afin de respecter les limites de capture fixées par l'ICCAT, l'Agence des pêches a réalisé une gestion des quotas individuels pour le thon obèse de l'Atlantique, le makaire bleu et le makaire blanc/Tetrapturus spp., le germon de l'Atlantique Nord et Sud, et l'espadon. Les captures de ces espèces étaient largement inférieures aux limites de capture allouées par l'ICCAT pour 2021. En ce qui concerne les exigences des recommandations de l'ICCAT sur les requins, le Taipei chinois a pris plusieurs mesures, notamment l'amélioration de la collecte des données et l'interdiction de retenir, transborder, débarquer, stocker ou vendre le requin renard à gros yeux, les requins-marteaux, le requin océanique, le requin soyeux et le requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique Nord. Nous menons un programme d'observateurs scientifiques dans les eaux relevant de l'ICCAT depuis 2002. En 2021, 3 observateurs ont été déployés sur des navires de pêche opérant dans l'océan Atlantique, et le taux de couverture des observateurs était respectivement de 5,95 % et 9,14 % pour les flottilles ciblant le germon et le thon obèse. Les programmes de recherche menés par les scientifiques en 2022 comprenaient des recherches sur l'espadon, le thon obèse et le germon. Les résultats de ces recherches ont été présentés lors des

¹ Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture, No. 1, Fishing Harbour N. 1st Road, Chien Cheng District, Kaohsiung, Chinese Taipei 80672.

réunions du Groupe de travail intersessions et des réunions régulières du SCRS. En ce qui concerne l'obligation de déclaration, les données statistiques pertinentes et les informations requises par les Recommandations de l'ICCAT ont été transmises au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT dans les délais impartis.

RESUMEN

En 2021, el número de nuestros buques pesqueros autorizados en las aguas de ICCAT era de 84, de los cuales 56 se dirigían al patudo y 28 al atún blanco, y la captura total de túnidos y especies afines ascendía a unas 20.149,3 t. El atún blanco fue la especie predominante, y respondió del 67% de la captura total en peso, seguida del patudo, cuya captura respondió del 20% de la captura total. En general, Taipei Chino implementó totalmente en 2021 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 ha solicitado 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 los límites 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/Tetrapturus spp., 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 2021. Respecto a los requisitos de las recomendaciones sobre tiburones de ICCAT, Taipei Chino ha adoptado varias medidas, incluida la mejora de la recopilación de datos y la prohibición de retener, transbordar, desembarcar, almacenar, o vender zorro ojón, cornudas, tiburón oceánico, tiburón jaquetón y marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte. Se ha desarrollado un programa de observadores científicos nacionales en las aguas de ICCAT desde 2002. En 2021, se desplegaron tres observadores en los buques pesqueros que operan en el océano Atlántico, y la tasa de cobertura de observadores fue del 5,95% y 9,14% para las flotas de atún blanco y patudo, respectivamente. Los programas de investigación realizados por los científicos en 2022 incluían las investigaciones sobre patudo, atún blanco y pez espada. 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 2021, the number of our authorized fishing vessels in ICCAT waters was 84 with 56 targeting bigeye tuna and 28 targeting albacore.

Figure 1 shows annual geographic distributions of fishing efforts (number of hooks) from 2019 to 2021. 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 2019 to 2021. 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 albacore, bigeye tuna, and yellowfin tuna accounted for about 90% of the total catch (**Table 1**). In 2021, the total catch of our longline fishery was 20,149.3 t with 13,415 t of albacore; 4,093 t of bigeye tuna; 468 t of yellowfin tuna; 600 t of swordfish; 971 t of blue shark, 35 t of South Atlantic stock of shortfin mako; and 567 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 has been reported since 2007.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Data collection and processing system

Task 1 data is compiled based on the data of (1) daily catch report from the e-logbook; (2) the total catch from the recovered logbooks; (3) landing declarations; (4) landing inspections; (5) statistical documents reported to the Fisheries Agency; (6) sales records; and (7) trading data from the Organization for the Promotion of Responsible Tuna Fishery (OPRT).

The e-logbook system was established and strictly implemented for our bigeye tuna-targeting vessels fishing in the Atlantic Ocean since 2006. Starting from 2017, all catches by albacore-targeting vessels have also been 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 since then. The statistical information and fishery data required by the Commission have been reported to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe.

The data fields of our observer report 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 2019, 2020 and 2021, there were 21, 14, and 3 observers deployed on the fishing vessels in the Atlantic Ocean, respectively. In 2021, the coverage rates of observers on albacore and bigeye tuna vessels were 5.95% and 9.14%, respectively.

2.2 Research

Our scientists have carried out a series of research programs, including (1) the CPUE standardizations and assessments of bigeye tuna, albacore, yellowfin tuna, swordfish, and sharks, and potential impact of climatic change on major tuna stocks; (2) shark by-catch and abundance index and the research on incidental catch of ecological related species. In 2022, the following research results were presented at the inter-sessional working group meetings and regular meetings of SCRS:

- Developing the abundance index of swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) with consideration of targeting shift for the Chinese Taipei tuna longline fishery in the North Atlantic Ocean (SCRS/2022/050). It showed the abundance index of swordfish for the Chinese Taipei tuna longline fishery in the North Atlantic Ocean. To address the impact of a targeting shift from albacore to bigeye tuna, catch and effort data were standardized by period using generalized linear models. The early period starts from 1968 to 1989 and the late period from 1997 to 2020 with operation type information considered in the analysis. The abundance trend showed a decreasing trend in the very early period, but suddenly increased to a higher level during the early 1990s as a result of the targeting change, and then dropped sharply in the late 1990s and stabilized until present. It was suggested that alternative targeting variables could be explored that look at catch clustering.
- Catch per unit effort standardization of swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) for the Chinese Taipei tuna longline fishery in the South Atlantic Ocean (SCRS/2022/051). It showed the standardization of swordfish catch and effort data for the Chinese Taipei distant-water tuna longline fishery in the South Atlantic Ocean. The dataset was separated into three periods to consider changes in targeting, resulting in an early (1968-1990) and two late periods (1991-2020 and 1998-2020). In general, catch rates showed a decreasing trend through the 1970s, and stabilized during the 1980s. The trend started to decrease from the early 1990s, with a further drop to lower level in the late 1990s, and then stabilized over the two most recent decades (1998-2020). The catch ratios, as a proxy of targeting, were not explicitly included in the model but rather used to identify changes in targeting which were then treated as time blocks in the time series, resulting in the three various periods presented. Furthermore, it indicated that the periods 1968-1990 and 1998-2020 were considered most appropriate for stock assessment inclusion. It was suggested alternative targeting variables could be explored that look at catch clustering.

2.3 Bycatch and discard information

There were 14 shark species recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean during 2019-2021. It was observed that 35.8% of hooked sharks in number were released alive, 19% were retained onboard, and 45.2% were dead discarded. The retained shark species were mainly blue shark (98.7%) and shortfin mako shark (1.3%). The dead discarded sharks were mainly blue shark, crocodile shark, and bigeye thresher.

2.4 Incidental catch information

There were 3 species of 43 sea turtles, including leatherback turtle, olive ridley turtle, and loggerhead turtle, recorded by our observers of being caught incidentally in the Atlantic Ocean during 2019-2021. It was noted that higher incidental catch rates of sea turtles were observed in tropical areas.

In the same period, there were 38 seabirds recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean, one of which was 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/55°W-15°E. The major bycatch species identified were black-browed albatross, spectacled petrel, great shearwater, and wandering albatross.

There were 3 species of three marine mammals recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean during 2019-2021. The species identified were pantropical spotted dolphin, bottlenose dolphin, and false-killer whale.

REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	No	2022-09-15	2022-09-15	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	No	2022-02-14	2022-02-14 2022-03-04 2022-07-27	2022-07-27
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	No	2022-07-27	2022-07-27	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	No	2022-07-27	2022-07-27	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	No	2022-07-27	2022-07-27	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No	2022-07-27	2022-07-27	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		Chinese Taipei retrieved conventional taggings in the Atlantic from January 2021 to August 2022.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No	2021-09-25	2021-09-25	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Not applicable. Chinese Taipei didn't retrieve electronic taggings in the Atlantic from January 2021 to August 2022.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	No	2022-04-27	2022-04-27, 2022-07-27, 2022-07-29	2022-07-29
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No	2022-04-27	2022-04-27, 2022-07-27, 2022-07-29	2022-07-29
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's vessels did not fish in the area of Sargassum.	
S:GEN13	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		Not applicable. Chinese Taipei prohibited fishing vessels operating in the Mediterranean.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT01	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	No		Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S: BFT02	No		Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.	
S:BFT05	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	No		Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.	
S:BFT09	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		Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's longline vessels didn't use fish aggregation devices.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	No		Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's longline vessels didn't use fish aggregation devices.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		Not applicable. Chinese Taipei had neither purse seine nor baitboat fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No	2022-04-27	2022-04-27, 2022-07-27, 2022-07-29	2022-07-29
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		Chinese Taipei did not implement the trials on electronic monitoring in the Atlantic Ocean.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No	2022-04-27	2022-04-27, 2022-07-27, 2022-07-29	2022-07-29
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data	No		Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's longline vessels did not use fish aggregation devices.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB01	Catch, size and age at maturity	No		SCRS/P/2021/044	
S:ALB02	Habitat	No		SCRS/P/2021/044	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	No		SCRS/2021/114 and SCRS/2020/101	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	No		SCRS/2021/114 and SCRS/2020/101	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	No		SCRS/P/2021/044	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No	2022-07-27	2022-07-27	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		Not applicable. Chinese Taipei didn't have artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries operating in the Atlantic Ocean.	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		Chinese Taipei is developing the electronic monitoring system that would fit its fleet operating in the Atlantic Ocean. However, due to COVID-19, trials were unable to be commenced.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		Chinese Taipei implemented the observer programs and logbook programs to collect sharks data and submitted related information to the ICCAT Secretariat.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No	2022-07-27	2022-07-27 and SCRS/2022/150	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	No	2022-04-27	2022-04-27, 2022-07-27, 2022-07-29	2022-07-29
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No	2022-07-27	2022-07-27	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		Chinese Taipei published identification guides for sharks, seabirds, turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No	2022-04-27	2022-04-27, 2022-07-27, 2022-07-29	2022-07-29
S:BYC03	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	2022-04-27	2022-04-27, 2022-07-27, 2022-07-29	2022-07-29
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		Not applicable. Chinese Taipei did not have artisanal fisheries operating in the Atlantic Ocean.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No	2022-09-15	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

REPORTING SUMMARY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	No	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	No	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	No	2022-08-15		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		Not applicable. Chinese Taipei has not chartered vessels from other CPCs.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		2022-02-14; 2022-03-24; 2022-08-30	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		85 transshipment declarations were sent by captains of carrier vessels within 24 hours of the completions of at-sea transshipment from 01/01/2021 to 31/12/2021.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		2022-01-05; 2022-01-07; 2022-01-11; 2022-08-16	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		2022-01-05; 2022-01-07; 2022-01-11; 2022-08-16	
M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No	2017-10-02		2022-02-14	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No	2017-10-02		2021-03-05
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No	2017-10-02		2022-02-14
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No	2017-10-02		2022-02-14
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		No foreign fishing vessel carrying ICCAT managed species from the ICCAT Convention Area was denied entry or use of port.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		No findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement was found.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		No findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement was found.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No	2021-05-27	Apart from the port inspection report on F/V Full Always received on 2020-05-27, Chinese Taipei has not received any port inspection reports containing apparent infringements.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		No bilateral or multilateral agreement/arrangements were entered into.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		No access agreement was entered into.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		No access agreement was entered into.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No		2021-12-31; 2022-03-18; 2022-04-13; 2022-05-31; 2022-07-05; 2022-08-19	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		No changes from the previous year.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		No sport and recreational fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No		No information on presumed IUU activities was submitted to the Secretariat.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		Regarding F/V Haleluya and Sage, Chinese Taipei will provide the investigation results with respect to nationals involved by 15 October 2022.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		We did not submit documented information on suspected non-compliance to the Secretariat.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		Regarding F/V Haleluya and Sage, Chinese Taipei will provide the investigation results with respect to nationals involved by 15 October 2022.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		No enforcement and surveillance activities operated in the Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		No report of vessel sightings was received from the Secretariat.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		Chinese Taipei does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		Chinese Taipei does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		Chinese Taipei does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		Does not request for the removal.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		Our carrier vessels operating in the Atlantic do not transship tuna and tuna-like species managed by ICCAT.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		Our carrier vessels operating in the Atlantic do not transship tuna and tuna-like species managed by ICCAT.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		We have only longline vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		We have only longline vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		Not yet provided.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		We do not have carrier vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean that transship tuna and tuna-like species managed by ICCAT.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		No BFT farm was authorized.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		No BFT farm was authorized.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		No BFT farm was authorized.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Yes		No BFT farm was authorized.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		No BFT farm was authorized.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No	2022-01-20		
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Yes		No BFT farm was authorized.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No	2022-02-14		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08	No	2020-09-15	The regulations remain the same after 2020/09/15.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2021	Yes		Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes		Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No	2022-09-15		
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No	2020-01-14		
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		No change from previous year.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		No change from previous year.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		Update the registration through the eBCD system directly. 2021-08-26; 2021-11-02; 2022-09-06	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		No BFT farm was authorized.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		2021-12-31; 2022-03-18; 2022-04-13; 2022-05-31; 2022-07-05; 2022-08-19	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No	2022-07-27		
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		No IUU fishing activity was informed.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		2022-03-31; 2022-09-15	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No	2020-01-14		
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No		2022-07-11; 2022-04-15; 2022-01-13; 2021-10-08	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Yes		No fishing activity with FADs.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	No	2022-01-20		
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		2022-09-13; 2022-08-15; 2022-07-11; 2022-06-15; 2022-05-18; 2022-04-15; 2022-03-15; 2022-02-14; 2022-01-13; 2021-12-15; 2021-11-16; 2021-10-08; 2021-09-08	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		We do not reach 80% of our catch limit.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		The entire quota of bigeye tuna has not been totally utilized.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		All of our longliners are authorized to catch tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Yes		All of our longliners are authorized to catch tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO20	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	No		We are developing the EM that would fits our fleets. Due to COVID-19, trails have been delayed.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		2022-03-31	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		2018-05-08	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Yes		We do not authorise any of our vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		We do not authorise any of our vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		We do not authorise any of our vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		We do not authorise any of our vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No	2022-09-13		
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		We do not authorise any of our vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		We do not authorise any of our vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		We do not authorise any of our vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		We do not authorise any of our vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		We do not authorise any of our vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		58 vessels	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		76 vessels	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No		Since the domestic regulations restricts each vessel's fishing area and prohibits any vessel from operating beyond its authorized fishing area, no fishing vessel is allowed to fish N.SWO in the north Atlantic Ocean without such an authorization.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No		Since the domestic regulations restricts each vessel's fishing area and prohibits any vessel from operating beyond its authorized fishing area, no fishing vessel is allowed to fish S.SWO in the south Atlantic Ocean without such an authorization.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		We do not authorise any of our vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		We do not authorise any of our vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		We do not authorise any of our vessels to catch ALB-MED.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		58 vessels	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		76 vessels	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No		Since the domestic regulations restricts each vessel's fishing area and prohibits any vessel from operating beyond its authorized fishing area, no fishing vessel is allowed to fish N. ALB in the north Atlantic Ocean without such an authorization.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	No		Since the domestic regulations restricts each vessel's fishing area and prohibits any vessel from operating beyond its authorized fishing area, no fishing vessel is allowed to fish S.ALB in the south Atlantic Ocean without such an authorization.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		We do not authorise any of our vessels to catch ALB-MED.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	No	2022-09-13		
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		We do not claim the exemption.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		We are developing the EM that would fit out fleets. Due to COVID-19, trails have been delayed.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	No	2022-09-15		
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		We have prohibited the retention of north Atlantic shortfin mako since 2018.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	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	No		See Section 4.3 of our Annul Report.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No	2022-09-13		
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		See Section 4.3 of our Annul Report.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		Rights for Contracting Party only.	

Section 4. Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

4.1 Limit on the number of fishing vessels

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 6 fishing vessels targeting northern albacore to operate in the Atlantic Ocean in 2022 up to date. The list of authorized vessels was duly submitted to ICCAT.

Northern Albacore (ICCAT Rec. 16-06)

4.2 Catch limits and minimum sizes (ICCAT Rec.00-14, 19/04/20-07, 19-05, 19-02/20-01, 16-06/20-03, 16-07/20-05,17-02, 17-03)

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/roundscale spearfish. Measures to prohibit catch of undersized swordfish are 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. Measures to ensure compliance with the catch limit include implementing electronic logbook system and vessel monitoring system (VMS), requiring the concerned vessel to stop retaining species with catch limit within a deadline should the concerned catch amount of that vessel reach 90% of its individual vessel quota, dispatching observers onboard, conducting random port inspections, etc.

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 2021 was provided to 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, 18-06, 13-10, 13-11, 14-06,15-09, 19-07, 17-08/19-06, 19-08)

Education:

- a) To disseminate and promote the awareness of conserving incidental catch of sea turtle, seabird and sharks, we prepare and distribute 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 arranges outreach 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 are 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 vessel fishing with hooks at a depth shallower than 100 meters shall be use either large circle hooks or fishes except for Cephalopods species as baits, so as to reduce the bycatch of sea turtles as well as the mortality thereof.
- c) 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. 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.
- d) Ban on specific shark species: Fishermen have been prohibited from retaining bigeye thresher shark (since 2010), hammerhead sharks (since 2011), oceanic whitetip shark (since 2011), silky shark (since 2012), and north Atlantic shortfin mako shark (since 2018). Any by-catch of these prohibited shark species is required to be released/discarded and recorded on the logbook, whether paper or electronic one.
- e) To ensure full utilization of sharks, in addition to requiring the full utilization of sharks, except the head, guts and skins, we also 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. Since June 2022, such policy was amended by requiring that all fins shall be naturally attached or tied to carcasses.

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 logbooks, whether paper or electronic one:
 - 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, with the revised edition of NPOA-Seabirds being publicized in 2014.

4.4 Closed seasons (ICCAT Rec. 14-04/18-02)

In its efforts to conserve bluefin tuna stocks, Chinese Taipei has 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 Implementation of the ICCAT Management Standard for Larger-Scale Tuna Longline Vessels (ICCAT Rec. 13-13)

Pursuant to *ICCAT Rec. 13-13/21-14*, the Report of Implementation of the ICCAT Management Standard for Large-Scale Tuna Longline Vessels (LSTLVs) is herewith attached as **Table 2**.

4.6 Vessel Monitoring System (ICCAT Rec. 18-10)

To fulfill relevant requirements regarding the 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.

4.7 Observer Program (ICCAT Rec.16-14)

In 2021, Chinese Taipei dispatched 3 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 5.95% and 9.14% 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.

4.8 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 transshipments in compliance with relevant requirements. Regulations implemented by the concerned port States have also been complied with for in-port transshipments. In 2021, the Fisheries Agency authorized 30 vessels to transship at-sea. The detailed report on Chinese Taipei's implementation of ICCAT Regional Observer Program in 2021 was duly submitted to ICCAT Secretariat.

4.9 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 2021, the Fisheries Agency issued 246 Statistical Documents for trading bigeye tuna and swordfish caught in the Atlantic Ocean. Among which, 67.5% was issued for bigeye tuna, 32.5% for swordfish. Most of the catches were exported to Japan.

4.10 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 2021. 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*.

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 discarded 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 2019-2021.

YEAR	ALB	N.ALB	S.ALB	BET	YFT	BFT	SBF	SWO	N.SWO		S.SWO		WHM		BUM		BIL ²	SKJ	OTH	BSH	SMA	FAL	POR	OTHER SHARKS	TOTAL
									landing	discard	landing	discard	landing	discard	landing	discard									
2019	12,396	2,770	9,626	11,288	736	0	4	517.6	115	7.3	346	49.3	2	3.2	40	21.8	160	31	460	724	42	0	0	1	26,426.6
2020	13,400	3,549	9,851	9,226	870	0	3	510.8	144	13.8	296	57.0	2	3.4	70	21.4	128	23	546	1,217	52	0	0	0	26,072.6
2021 ¹	13,415	2,896	10,519	4,093	468	0	2	600	66	2.0	406	126.0	4	1.2	76	20.1	71	23	370	971	35	0	0	0	20,149.3

¹ Preliminary data.

² The catch estimate of BIL includes sailfish, longbill spearfish, shortbill spearfish, black marlin and other billfishes.

Table 2. Report of Implementation of the ICCAT Management Standard for Large-scale Tuna Longline Vessels in 2021.**a. Management in the fishing grounds.**

	Scientific Observer boarding	Satellite-based vessel monitoring system	Daily or required periodic catch report	Prior authorization
Yes, No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Note	More than 5% coverage on fishing vessels of bigeye tuna group and fishing vessels of albacore group.	100%	1. Daily fill in the logbook (catch record for every fishing operation) for every trip. 2. Daily report the catch through the E-logbook system.	Prior authorization by area and group 1. All vessels shall fish in fishing areas designated to the group they belong, and shall not fish in non-designated areas without prior authorization. 2. Changing fishing areas/oceans should be approved on a case-by-case application.

b. Management of transshipment (from the fishing grounds to the landing/transshipping ports).

	Prior authorization	Transshipment declaration	Port inspection	Statistical document program
Yes, No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Note	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.	1. 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. 2. Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document program has been implemented since 1 July 2002. 3. Domestic regulations for the purpose of implementing ICCAT bluefin tuna catch documentation was established in 2008.

c. Management at landing ports.

	Prior authorization	Landing declaration	Port inspection.
Yes, No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Note	Each landing shall be authorized by the Fisheries Agency in advance.	Declaration is required for each landing.	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, 2008-2022.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Contribution to ICCAT</i>	<i>Note</i>
2022	111,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 5,000 Euros to the “Integrated Online Monitoring System” 3) 4,000 Euros to the “Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes” 4) 2,000 Euros to the “Fund of Bluefin Research Program”
2021	111,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 3,000 Euros to the “Integrated Online Monitoring System” 3) 2,000 Euros to the “Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes” 4) 2,000 Euros to the “Fund of Bluefin Research Program” 5) 4,000 Euros to the “Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tagging Program”
2020	111,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 3,000 Euros to the “Integrated Online Monitoring System” 3) 2,000 Euros to the “Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes” 4) 2,000 Euros to the “Fund of Bluefin Research Program” 5) 4,000 Euros to the “Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tagging Program”
2019	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”
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.* ¹
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

*¹The 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).

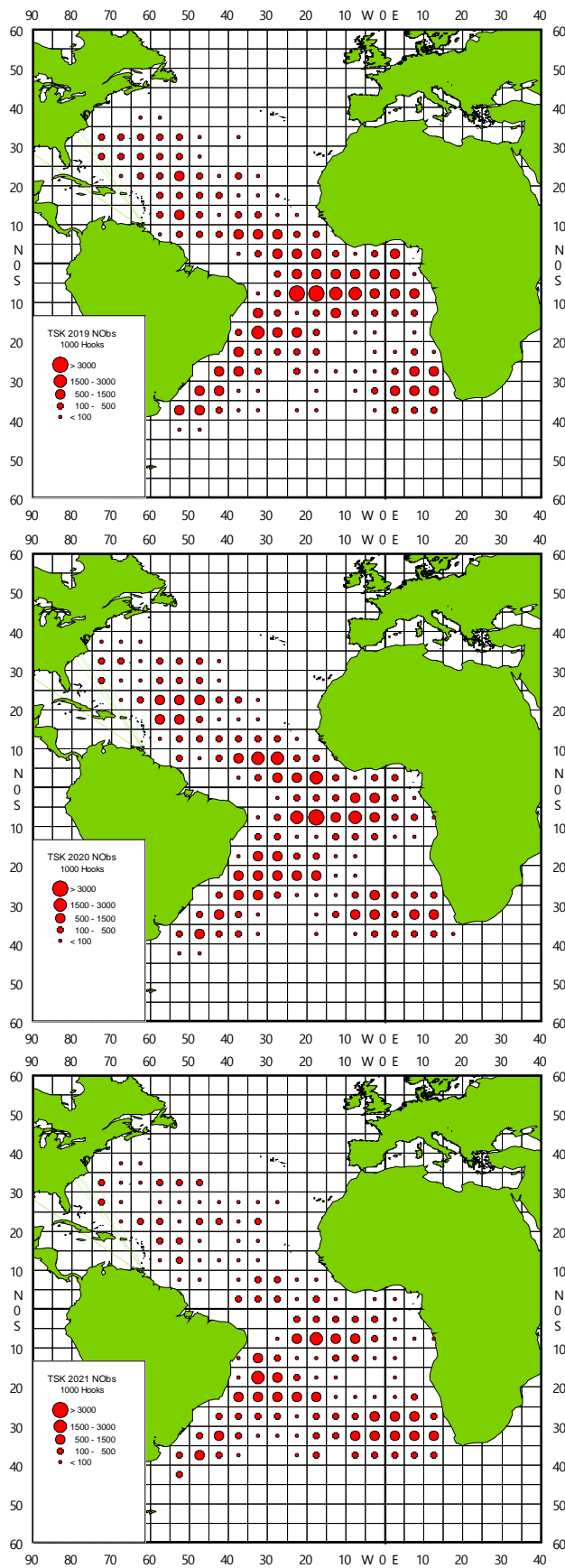
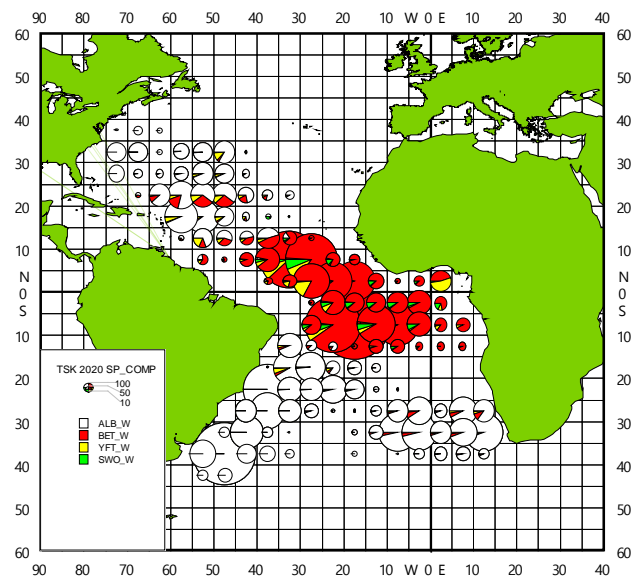
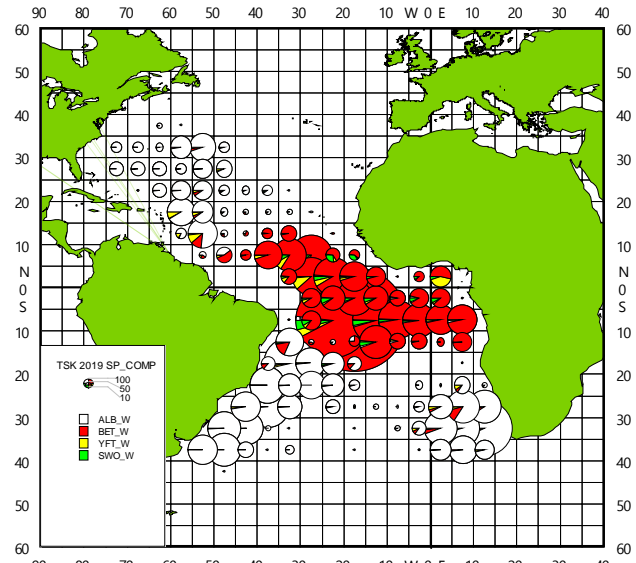


Figure 1. The fishing effort distributions (number of hooks) of Chinese Taipei’s tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean of 2019 (top), 2020 (middle) and 2021 (low, preliminary data).



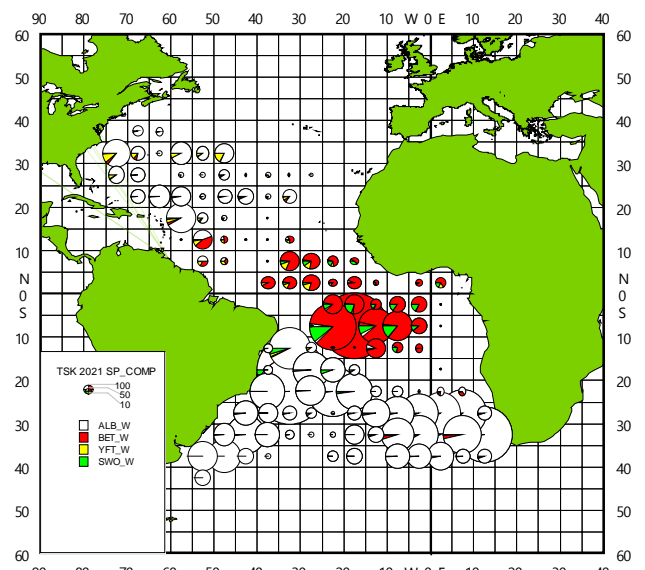


Figure 2. The catch distributions of major tuna species and swordfish of Chinese Taipei's tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean of 2019 (top), 2020 (middle) and 2021 (low, preliminary data).

**ANNUAL REPORT OF COSTA RICA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU COSTA RICA
INFORME ANUAL DE COSTA RICA¹**

SUMMARY

In Costa Rica, the Costa Rican Fisheries and Aquaculture Institute is the competent authority for implementation of fisheries development policies and technical management of the national fisheries. Costa Rica has a limited Exclusive Economic Zone in the Caribbean Sea of only 24,000 square kilometres, whose bathymetry and extension has allowed very conservative development of the artisanal fishery. There is ongoing research and analysis work that is derived substantially from catch and data analysis programmes, as well as control, monitoring and surveillance of compliance with management measures. For 2021, in Costa Rica, an artisanal fleet of 174 vessels was registered in the Caribbean Sea; 14 of these vessels target species managed by the Commission, and activity is carried out with surface longline fishing gear (medium-scale commercial fleet). The remaining vessels target more coastal fisheries (small-scale commercial fleet). Costa Rica initiated an Amendment Plan in 2021 with the objective of improving statistical data collection in the Caribbean Sea fishery, which was submitted as an attachment to the 2020 Annual Report. This aims to improve the management of national fisheries in order to fully comply with ICCAT recommendations. A robust Landing Inspection System is in place and implementation of the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) for the entire medium-scale commercial fleet started in 2022. It is planned to improve fisheries information through the use of data collection forms during fishing operations. In addition, from this year onwards, it is planned to carry out frequent biological sampling on landings to obtain more information and an onboard observer programme for the country, including both onboard observers and electronic monitoring, is in the process of being designed.

RÉSUMÉ

Au Costa Rica, l'Institut costaricain pour la Pêche et l'Aquaculture est l'autorité compétente pour la mise en œuvre des politiques de développement de la pêche et la gestion technique des pêcheries nationales. Le Costa Rica dispose d'une zone économique exclusive limitée dans la mer des Caraïbes d'à peine 24.000 kilomètres carrés, dont la bathymétrie et l'extension ont permis un développement très conservateur de la pêche artisanale. Les travaux de recherche et d'analyse en cours proviennent essentiellement des programmes de collecte et d'analyse des données, ainsi que du contrôle, du suivi et de la surveillance du respect des mesures de gestion. En 2021, le Costa Rica comptait une flottille artisanale enregistrée de 174 navires dans la mer des Caraïbes, dont 14 ciblent des espèces relevant de la Commission, qui utilisent la palangre de surface (flottille commerciale de taille moyenne). Les autres navires ciblent une pêche plus côtière (flottille commerciale artisanale). Le Costa Rica a lancé un plan d'amendement en 2021 dans le but d'améliorer la collecte de données statistiques dans la pêcherie de la mer des Caraïbes, qui a été présenté en annexe au rapport annuel de 2020. L'objectif de ce plan est d'améliorer la gestion des pêcheries nationales afin de pouvoir se conformer pleinement aux recommandations de l'ICCAT. Le Costa Rica compte un système robuste d'inspection au débarquement et a commencé en 2022 à mettre en œuvre le système de surveillance des navires par satellite (VMS) pour l'ensemble de la flottille commerciale de taille moyenne. Il a prévu d'améliorer l'information sur la pêche grâce à l'utilisation de formulaires de collecte de données pendant les opérations de pêche. En outre, à partir de cette année, Le Costa Rica va procéder à des échantillonnages biologiques fréquents lors des débarquements afin d'obtenir davantage d'informations, tandis qu'un programme d'observateurs à bord pour le pays, qui comprend à la fois des observateurs à bord et une surveillance électronique, est en cours d'élaboration.

¹ Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura.

RESUMEN

En Costa Rica el Instituto costarricense de pesca y acuicultura es la autoridad competente en la ejecución de políticas de desarrollo pesquero y la gestión técnica de pesquerías nacionales. 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 artesanal. 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. Para el año 2021, en Costa Rica se registraba en el mar Caribe una flota artesanal de 174 embarcaciones, de estas, 14 embarcaciones dirigen sus capturas a especies dentro de la Comisión, cuya actividad la llevan a cabo con el arte de pesca de palangre superficial (flota comercial de mediana escala). Las demás embarcaciones son dirigidas a una pesca más costera (flota comercial de pequeña escala). Costa Rica dio inicio con un Plan de enmienda en 2021 con el objetivo de mejorar la recopilación de datos estadísticos en la pesquería del mar Caribe, el cual fue entregado como adjunto al informe anual de 2020. Con este se aspira a mejorar la gestión de las pesquerías nacionales para poder cumplir a cabalidad con las recomendaciones de ICCAT. Se cuenta con un robusto sistema de Inspecciones en desembarque y en 2022 dio inicio la implementación del sistema de seguimiento satelital de las embarcaciones (VMS) para toda la flota comercial de mediana escala. Se planea mejorar la información pesquera mediante el uso de formularios para toma de datos durante las faenas de pesca. Además, a partir del presente año se planea realizar de manera frecuente muestreos biológicos en desembarques para obtener más información y está en proceso de diseño un programa de observadores a bordo para el país, que incluye tanto observadores a bordo como seguimiento electrónico.

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 Acuicultura 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.

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 la 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 de CICAA.

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

Costa Rica posee una limitada Zona Económica Exclusiva en el Mar Caribe de tan solo 24.000 kilómetros cuadrados (**Figura 1**), cuya batimetría y extensión ha permitido el desarrollo muy conservador de la pesca artesanal. 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

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, para lo cual se encuentra en la Asamblea Legislativa en trámite un Convenio con el cual se aspira, mediante su aprobación, a llegar a ser Parte Contratante. Para el año 2021, en Costa Rica se registraba en el Mar Caribe una Flota Artesanal de 174 embarcaciones, de estas, 14 embarcaciones dirigen sus capturas a especies dentro de la Comisión, cuya actividad la llevan a cabo con el arte de pesca de palangre superficial (flota comercial de mediana escala). Las demás embarcaciones son dirigidas a una pesca más costera (flota comercial de pequeña escala). El interés de Costa Rica por incorporarse a la CICAA radica en las posibilidades de ampliar en el futuro su flota pesquera en la Zona de la Comisión y ejercitar sus derechos de pesca en las especies de interés comercial.

Costa Rica dio inicio con un Plan de Enmienda en 2021 con el objetivo de mejorar la recopilación de datos estadísticos en la pesquería del Mar Caribe, el cual fue entregado como adjunto al informe anual de 2020. Con este se aspira a mejorar la gestión de las pesquerías nacionales para poder cumplir a cabalidad con las recomendaciones de ICCAT.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

Tal y como se informa en los formularios de CICAA, la información nacional anual detallada relativa a Investigación y estadística de las pesquerías de interés del CICAA es limitada. No obstante, se cuenta con un robusto sistema de Inspecciones en desembarque y en 2022 dio inicio la implementación del sistema de seguimiento satelital de las embarcaciones (VMS) para toda la flota comercial de mediana escala. Se planea mejorar la información pesquera mediante el uso de formularios para toma de datos durante las faenas de pesca. Además, a partir del presente año se planea realizar de manera frecuente muestreos biológicos en desembarques para obtener más información; y está en proceso de diseño un programa de observadores a bordo para el país, que incluye tanto observadores a bordo como seguimiento electrónico.

Costa Rica ha presentado dos documentos científicos con registros históricos de desembarques de su flota comercial de mediana escala, en el periodo 1999-2020, la cual faena en la Zona Económica Exclusiva nacional en el Atlántico. El primero fue el SCRS/2022/047 en el cual se recopiló datos de desembarques de pez espada del Atlántico norte y el segundo fue el SCRS/2022/161, el cual contiene datos las especies que son sujeto de captura y que están amparadas bajo la Comisión.

El 29 de julio de 2022 se envió a la Comisión formularios con información de la pesquería de Costa Rica en el Atlántico durante el año 2021, entre estos: ST01-T1FC, ST02-T1NC, ST03-T2CE, ST04-T2SZ, ST05-T2CS, ST09-DomObPrg, TG01-CnvEleSurv, TG02-CnvTReRc, TG03-EleTReRc. Posteriormente, el 12 de agosto de 2022 se hizo entrega del formulario CP13-COC_Sec. Junto al presente informe se envía también los formularios CP41-NSWOPlan, BillChSheet, ShkCkSheet y CP44-BirdMit-TRI.

S:GEN11 Informes sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14

No aplica. Costa Rica no realiza capturas sobre el pez espada del Atlántico sur.

S:BYC04 Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos

En Costa Rica se planea implementar a corto plazo hojas de registro de lances para recopilar información de descartes y captura fortuita en la flota que opera en el Atlántico.

S:BYC05 Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este

En Costa Rica es obligatorio el uso de anzuelo circular en la pesca de grandes pelágicos (Reglamento a la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura No 89436 No 36782-MINAET-MAG-MOPT-TUR-SP-S-MTSS, Capítulo XV, Artículo 56). Costa Rica no cuenta con flota de buques de cerco ni de arrastre en el Atlántico. La flota costarricense en el Atlántico es artesanal de menos de 20 metros de eslora. Se ha dado capacitación a tripulaciones para concientizar sobre buenas prácticas de manipulación y liberación.

RESUMEN DE LA COMUNICACIÓN EXIGENCIAS CIENTÍFICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	No	2022-09-14		
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	No	2022-07-29		
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	No	2022-07-29		
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	No	2022-07-29		

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	No	2022-07-29		
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	No	2022-07-29		
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de mercado científico (inventarios)	No	2022-07-29		
S:GEN08	Declaración de mercado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	No	2022-07-29		
S:GEN09	Declaración de mercado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	No	2022-07-29		
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos	No	2022-07-29		
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	Sí		Costa Rica no realiza capturas sobre el pez espada del Atlántico sur.	
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	Sí		No aplica. No se cuenta con esta información.	
S:GEN13	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	Sí		No aplica. Costa Rica no realiza pesca en el Mediterráneo.	
S:BFT01	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de ejemplares sacrificados en granjas (BFT)	Sí		No aplica. Costa Rica con cuenta con granjas de BFT.	
S:BFT02	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas (resultado de datos brutos de BFT) O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	Sí		No aplica. Costa Rica no realiza pesca de atún rojo.	
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas (informes resumidos de atún rojo en el momento de introducción en jaulas)	Sí		No aplica. Costa Rica con cuenta con granjas de BFT.	
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	Sí		No aplica. Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.	
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre W_BFT que se van a emprender	Sí		No aplica. Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.	
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	Sí		No aplica. Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.	
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	Sí		No aplica. Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.	

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	Sí		No aplica. Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.	
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	Sí		Costa Rica no opera pesquerías con dispositivos de concentración de peces en el Atlántico.	
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, tipo de DCP, etc)	Sí		Costa Rica no opera pesquerías con dispositivos de concentración de peces en el Atlántico.	
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	Sí		Costa Rica no opera pesquerías con dispositivos de concentración de peces en el Atlántico.	
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	No	2022-07-29		
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	Sí		Costa Rica no cuenta con sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS).	
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	Sí		No aplica. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Caribe.	
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances en DPC	Sí		Costa Rica no opera pesquerías con dispositivos de concentración de peces en el Atlántico.	
S:ALB01	Edad de madurez	Sí		Costa Rica no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB02	Hábitat	Sí		Costa Rica no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura	Sí		Costa Rica no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE	Sí		Costa Rica no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas	Sí		Costa Rica no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	No		En Costa Rica se planea implementar a corto plazo hojas de registro de lances para recopilar información de descartes y captura fortuita en la flota que opera en el Atlántico.	
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	No		En Costa Rica se planea implementar a corto plazo hojas de registro de lances para recopilar información de descartes y captura fortuita en la flota que opera en el Atlántico.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos del seguimiento electrónico para BIL	Sí		Costa Rica no ensayó sistemas de seguimiento electrónico con interacciones con BIL en 2021.	
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No	2022-07-29		
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	Sí		Costa Rica no lleva a cabo investigaciones sobre marrajo dientuso.	
S:SHK03	Información sobre tintorera	Sí		Costa Rica no emprende trabajos de investigación sobre tintorera.	
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos.	No	2022-07-29		
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	Sí		Costa Rica no ha desarrollado guías de identificación para las especies de ICCAT.	
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No	2022-07-29		
S:BYC03	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	2022-07-29		
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No		En Costa Rica se planea implementar a corto plazo hojas de registro de lances para recopilar información de descartes y captura fortuita en la flota que opera en el Atlántico.	
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	No		En Costa Rica es obligatorio el uso de anzuelo circular en la pesca de grandes pelágicos (Reglamento a la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura No 89436 No 36782-MINAET-MAG-MOPT-TUR-SP-S-MTSS, Capítulo XV, Artículo 56). Costa Rica no cuenta con flota de buques de cerco ni de arrastre en el Atlántico. La flota costarricense en el Atlántico es artesanal de menos de 20 metros de eslora. Se ha dado capacitación a tripulaciones para concientizar sobre buenas prácticas de manipulación y liberación.	

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****RESUMEN DE LA COMUNICACIÓN EXIGENCIAS DE CUMPLIMIENTO**

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	No	2022-09-14		
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	No	2022-09-14		
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	No	2022-08-12	2022-08-12	
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	Sí		No aplica. Costa Rica no ha operado mediante fletamento.	
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	Sí		No aplica. Costa Rica no ha operado mediante fletamento.	
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	Sí		No aplica. Costa Rica no ha efectuado transbordos.	
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	Sí		No aplica. Costa Rica no ha efectuado transbordos.	
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	Sí		No aplica. Costa Rica no ha efectuado transbordos.	
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	Sí		No aplica. Costa Rica no ha autorizado ni se han ejecutado transbordos.	
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	Sí		No aplica. Costa Rica no ha autorizado ni se han ejecutado transbordos.	
M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No	2021-09-14	2021-09-14. Costa Rica notificó a ICCAT Punto de Contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto. Anterior a esta fecha no se ha recibido ninguna solicitud de notificación.		

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	No	2021-09-14	2021-09-14. Costa Rica notificó a ICCAT Punto de Contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto.	
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No	2021-09-14	2021-09-14. Costa Rica notificó a ICCAT que Puerto Moin administrado por APM Terminal es el puerto autorizado para que buques pesqueros extranjeros soliciten entrada.	
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	Sí		No aplica. Al 14-09-2021 Costa Rica no ha recibido ningún requerimiento de entrada a puerto.	
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	Sí		No aplica. Al 14-09-2021 Costa Rica no ha emitido ninguna denegación de uso de puerto.	
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	Sí		No aplica. En Costa Rica no se han ejecutado inspecciones en Puerto por no haber existido llamadas a puerto.	
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	Sí		No aplica. En Costa Rica no se han ejecutado inspecciones en Puerto por no haber existido llamadas a puerto.	
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	Sí		No aplica. Costa Rica no se han ejecutado inspecciones en Puerto por no haber existido llamadas a puerto.	
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	Sí		Costa Rica suscribió un MoU (memorándum de entendimiento) con Ecuador y otro MOU con Panamá, pero no se ha establecido un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación en este ámbito.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	Sí		No aplica. No se han suscrito acuerdos de acceso y no existen acuerdos en vigor.	
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	Sí		No aplica. No se han suscrito acuerdos de acceso y no existen acuerdos de acceso en vigor.	
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	Sí		No aplica. En Costa Rica su flota pesquera artesanal es inferior a los 20 metros de eslora.	
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene buques pesqueros de 20 m o más autorizados a pescar, retener a bordo, transbordar o desembarcar túnidos y especies afines.	
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No		En caso de haber alguna captura y eventual retención, las capturas obtenidas de la pesca deportiva, según la cantidad autorizada de ejemplares, se destinarán a la taxidermia o al consumo de quienes las realicen, bajo los términos y las condiciones que determine el INCOPECA (Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura) (Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura No 8436, capítulo VII, artículo 74).	
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene información que comunicar sobre supuestas actividades IUU.	
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	Sí		Esta CPC no ha recibido información sobre ninguna supuesta actividad IUU de sus buques pesqueros ni tiene ninguna información adicional que comunicar.	
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.	
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene información que comunicar sobre supuestos incumplimientos de las medidas de ICCAT.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No		Como resultado de las investigaciones Costa Rica ha realizado mejoras en el manejo de sus datos estadísticos y otras acciones que están siendo consideradas en un Plan de Enmienda.	
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	Sí		Esta CPC no ha realizado ningún avistamiento de buques pescando en contravención de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	Sí		Esta CPC no ha recibido ningún informe de que sus buques hayan sido avistados participando en actividades que contravienen las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no está actualmente interesada en participar en el programa piloto para el intercambio voluntario de personal de inspección para realizar actividades de visita e inspección.	
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	Sí		No hay programas activos de este tipo.	
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	Sí		No aplica. No hay programas activos de este tipo.	
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene buques en la lista final de buques IUU.	
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	Sí		Este CPC no embarca observadores regionales de ICCAT.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	Sí		Este CPC no embarca observadores regionales de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	Sí		No hay registros de artes de pesca perdidos.	
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	Sí		Sin artes de pesca perdidos.	
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	No		Departamento de Registro del INCOPESCA, Julio Díjeres Bonilla jdijeres@incopesca.go.cr y Departamento de Fiscalización, Edwin Salazar Serrano esalazar@incopesca.go.cr	
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	Sí		Este CPC no tiene declaración de suministro.	
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas/Declaración	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza ninguna pesquería de almadrabas dirigida al atún rojo.	
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría (y revisión sin procede)	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 21-08	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo de 2021	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a capturar atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a otros buques pesqueros a dirigirse al atún rojo en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT.	
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza que en sus puertos se realicen transbordos de atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza que en sus puertos se realicen desembarques de atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el mercado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	Sí		No aplica. Costa Rica no ejerce actividades sobre atún rojo.	
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	Sí		No aplica. Costa Rica no ejerce actividades sobre atún rojo.	
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	Sí		Esta CPC no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	Sí		Esta CPC no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	Sí		Esta CPC no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	Sí		Esta CPC no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT32	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	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene información que comunicar sobre dichos buques.	
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	Sí		Esta CPC no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	Sí		Esta CPC no está involucrado en el proyecto piloto de REM.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	Sí		No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.	
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	No	2022-07-29		
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	Sí		No Aplica. No existen reportes de pesca IUU.	
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí		Esta CPC no importa ni reexporta patudo.	
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí		No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.	
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	Sí		No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.	
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S25).	Sí		Esta CPC no planta DCP para capturar túnidos tropicales.	
	M:TRO11	Declaración/plan de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	Sí		Las reducciones de captura en el párrafo 4 de la Rec. 19-02 no se aplican a esta CPC.	
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Sí		No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.	
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	Sí		Esta CPC no alcanzó el 80% de su límite de captura.	
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	Sí		Esta CPC no alcanzó su límite de captura.	
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	Sí		No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.	
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la TRO 2017	Sí		Esta CPC no alcanzó su límite de captura.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO20	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico	Sí		No hubo ensayos de seguimiento electrónico en Costa Rica.	
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí		Costa Rica no realiza importación de pez espada del Atlántico norte.	
	M:SWO02	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí		No hubo registros de exportaciones de pez espada del Atlántico norte o patudo del Atlántico desde Costa Rica.	
	M:SWO03	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO04	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques deportivos/recreativos a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO05	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	Sí		Esta CPC no concede permisos a buques de arpón o palangreros para capturar stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO06	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	Sí		Esta CPC no opera, ni tiene planes para operar, ninguna pesquería dirigida al pez espada del Mediterráneo y, por tanto, no tiene un periodo de veda específico.	
	M:SWO07	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	No	2022-09-14		
	M:SWO10	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza que en sus puertos se realicen desembarques o transbordos de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO11	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo que comunicar.	
	M:SWO12	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	Sí		Esta CPC no marca pez espada del Mediterráneo ni ha desembarcado ningún ejemplar marcado.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SWO13	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO14	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO15	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques de 20 m o más a capturar pez espada del norte.	
	M:SWO16	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques de 20 m o más a capturar pez espada del sur.	
	M:SWO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	Sí		No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte. La Flota Pesquera de CR es menor a 20 metros de eslora.	
	M:SWO18	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	Sí		No aplica. Costa Rica no ejerce pesca en el Atlántico sur.	
	M:SWO19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no opera, ni tiene planes para operar, ninguna pesquería dirigida al pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques de 20 m o más a capturar atún blanco del norte.	
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques de 20 m o más a capturar atún blanco del sur.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	Sí		No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte. La Flota Pesquera de CR es menor a 20 metros de eslora.	
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	Sí		Esta CPC no permite la captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur en otras pesquerías.	
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques deportivos/recreativos a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11.	No	2022-09-14		
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No		Aplica exención establecida en párrafo 10, Recomendación 19-05.	
	M:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	Sí		Esta CPC no ha realizado ningún ensayo de seguimiento electrónico para BIL.	
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	No	2022-09-14		
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso Atlántico norte	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene capturas de marrajo dientuso Atlántico norte que comunicar.	
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	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	No		En Costa Rica es obligatorio el uso de anzuelo circular en la pesca de grandes pelágicos (Reglamento a la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura No 89436 No 36782-MINAET-MAG-MOPT-TUR-SP-S-MTSS, Capítulo XV, Artículo 56). Costa Rica no cuenta con flota de buques de cerco ni de arrastre en el Atlántico.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
					La flota costarricense en el Atlántico es artesanal de menos de 20 metros de eslora. Se ha dado capacitación a tripulaciones para concientizar sobre buenas prácticas de manipulación y liberación.	
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	Sí		No aplica porque no existe en las actividades de pesca de la flota artesanal interacción con aves marinas.	
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No		En Costa Rica es obligatorio el uso de anzuelo circular en la pesca de grandes pelágicos (Reglamento a la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura No 89436 No 36782-MINAET-MAG-MOPT-TUR-SP-S-MTSS, Capítulo XV, Artículo 56). Costa Rica no cuenta con flota de buques de cerco ni de arrastre en el Atlántico. La flota costarricense en el Atlántico es artesanal de menos de 20 metros de eslora. Se ha dado capacitación a tripulaciones para concientizar sobre buenas prácticas de manipulación y liberación.	
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	Sí		Esta CPC no ha implementado un sistema piloto de documento estadístico electrónico.	
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	Sí		Esta CPC no ha presentado ninguna objeción a ninguna de las Recomendaciones del año previo.	

Recomendación 10-06, párrafo 1

Es oportuno decir que además de los datos históricos recopilados en los dos documentos científicos mencionados en la Sección 2 del presente informe que fueron enviados a la Comisión (SCRS/2022/047 y SCRS/2022/141), en Costa Rica los tiburones deben ser desembarcados con sus aletas adheridas al vástago por disposición de la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura N° 9436, Capítulo VI, Artículo 40. Para el año 2021 no hubo registros de desembarques de marrajo dientuso ni marrajo sardinero de parte de la flota costarricense que faena en el Atlántico.

Recomendación 11-06, párrafo 7

No hubo registros de desembarques de atún rojo del Atlántico en el año 2021, tampoco se cuenta con registros históricos de desembarques de esta especie por parte de la flota del Atlántico.

Recomendación 11-15, párrafo 1

Costa Rica es consciente de la importancia del envío de datos estadísticos en los plazos establecidos, por lo que, a partir del año 2021 se ha procurado cumplir con las fechas de entrega de los formularios establecidos para el envío información. Además, se planea implementar a corto plazo hojas de registro de lances para recopilar información de descartes y captura fortuita en la flota que opera en el Atlántico; y está en proceso de diseño un programa de observadores a bordo para el país, que incluye tanto observadores a bordo como seguimiento electrónico.

M:GEN02 Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones

Enviado el 14 de septiembre de 2022.

M:GEN17 Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto

Costa Rica suscribió un MOU (memorándum de entendimiento) con Ecuador y otro MOU con Panamá, pero no se ha establecido un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación en este ámbito.

M:GEN19 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 de acceso en vigor.

M:GEN23 Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo

En caso de haber alguna captura y eventual retención, las capturas obtenidas de la pesca deportiva, según la cantidad autorizada de ejemplares, se destinarán a la taxidermia o al consumo de quienes las realicen, bajo los términos y las condiciones que determine el INCOPECA (Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura) (Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura No 8436, capítulo VII, artículo 74).

M:BFT25 Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el mercado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm

No aplica. Costa Rica no ejerce actividades sobre atún rojo.

M:TRO17 Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales

No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.

M:TRO18 Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento del párrafo 43 de la Rec. 19-02

Esta CPC no alcanzó su límite de captura.

M:SWO17 Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo

No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte. La Flota Pesquera de CR es menor a 20 metros de eslora.

M:SWO18 Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo

No aplica. Costa Rica no ejerce pesca en el Atlántico sur.

M:ALB06 Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo

No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte. La Flota Pesquera de CR es menor a 20 metros de eslora.

M:ALB07 Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo

Esta CPC no permite la captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur en otras pesquerías.

M:BYC01 Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párr. 1, 2 y 7, tal y como fue enmendada por la Rec. 13-11, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO

En Costa Rica es obligatorio el uso de anzuelo circular en la pesca de grandes pelágicos (Reglamento a la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura No 89436 No 36782-MINAET-MAG-MOPT-TUR-SP-S-MTSS, Capítulo XV, Artículo 56). Costa Rica no cuenta con flota de buques de cerco ni de arrastre en el Atlántico. La flota costarricense en el Atlántico es artesanal de menos de 20 metros de eslora. Se ha dado capacitación a tripulaciones para concientizar sobre buenas prácticas de manipulación y liberación.

M:BYC03 Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo

En Costa Rica es obligatorio el uso de anzuelo circular en la pesca de grandes pelágicos (Reglamento a la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura No 89436 No 36782-MINAET-MAG-MOPT-TUR-SP-S-MTSS, Capítulo XV, Artículo 56). Costa Rica no cuenta con flota de buques de cerco ni de arrastre en el Atlántico. La flota costarricense en el Atlántico es artesanal de menos de 20 metros de eslora. Se ha dado capacitación a tripulaciones para concientizar sobre buenas prácticas de manipulación y liberación.

M:SDP01 Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico

Esta CPC no ha implementado un sistema piloto de documento estadístico electrónico.

Sección 4: Implementación de otras medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

Costa Rica ha actualizado un Plan de Acción Nacional para la Conservación y Ordenación de los tiburones PANT-CR 2020-2025, para abordar este tema se ha conformado una Comisión de seguimiento e implementación del PANT. Al mismo tiempo es necesario mencionar que este PANT-CR ha sido insumo para la elaboración del Plan de Acción Regional para la conservación y ordenación de tiburones de los países parte de OSPESCA.

Al mismo tiempo en respuesta a los Dictámenes de Extracción No Perjudicial (DENP) de tiburones martillo no se permite desde el 2015 la exportación de cuerpos ni aletas de estos tiburones de estas especies.

En la actualidad, el 100% de las embarcaciones de la flota comercial de mediana escala costarricense que faena en el Atlántico con palangre de superficie cuenta con sistema de seguimiento satelital, el cual es monitoreado por parte del Centro de Seguimiento, Control y Vigilancia del Departamento de Fiscalización del INCOPECA.

Sección 5: Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

Al tener Costa Rica embarcaciones de menos de 20 m de eslora se le ha dificultado llegar a implementar un programa de observadores a bordo que podría brindar información más detallada de las faenas de pesca, pero el tamaño de las embarcaciones por limitado espacio para albergar más personas a bordo aparte de la tripulación, además de las condiciones de seguridad representan una limitación importante para su implementación. Está en proceso de diseño un programa de observadores a bordo para el país, que incluye tanto observadores a bordo como seguimiento electrónico. Se planea mejorar la información pesquera mediante el uso de formularios para toma de datos durante las faenas de pesca (registro de lances, libro de registro de operaciones de pesca, registro de transbordo).

Se presentó en el informe anual de 2020 entregado en el año 2021 un Plan de Enmienda del 2022 al 2025 para las pesquerías de atunes y especies afines, en aguas jurisdiccionales del Mar Caribe costarricense.

La falta de personal para atender la pesquería del Atlántico de Costa Rica ha sido también una limitación importante. Para solventar este problema, el INCOPECA ha contratado en el 2022 a dos biólogos que han sido designados a la Regional Huetar Caribe, que es la oficina institucional que ve los temas de la pesca en el Atlántico. Se tiene planeado realizar muestreos biológicos en desembarques de la flota comercial de mediana escala de manera frecuente, para obtener información sobre esta pesquería.

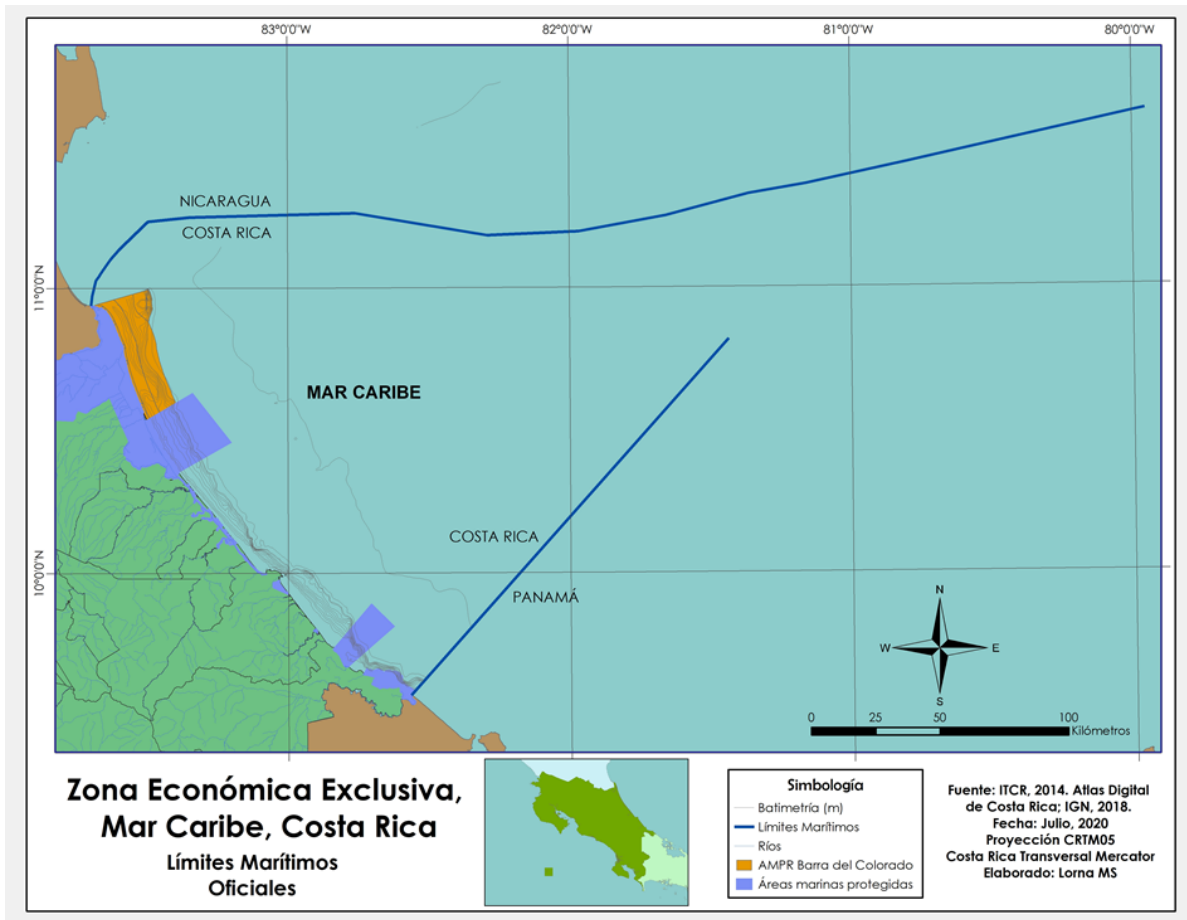


Figura 1. Zona Económica Exclusiva de Costa Rica en el Mar Caribe.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF GUYANA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU GUYANA
INFORME ANUAL DE GUYANA**

SUMMARY

Tuna fishing is a relatively recent industry in Guyana. In 2021, Pritipaul Singh Investment Inc. licensed and operated four fishing boats. However, as of August 2021, the corporation ceased fishing for tuna and similar species. The Fisheries Department (FD) collected monthly data on species landings for the timely monitoring of the fisheries. YFT/Thunnus albacares (164 mt), DOL/Coryphaena hippurus (133 mt), and BUM/Makaira nigricans (75 mt) were the primary species captured in 2021. These constituted around 99 percent of the entire catch. The overall output of the tuna fleet in 2021 was 377 mt. The issue of dressed sharks landing at ports continued to pose identification and reporting difficulties¹. The FD continues to develop the capability necessary to handle this problem. Some training has been offered, and future efforts will include comprehensive meetings with fishermen to educate them on the significance of landing sharks "whole" and the development of a National Plan of Action for Sharks (NPOAS). During the 2021 reporting period, the COVID-19 pandemic significantly impacted the operations of the FD and the fishing industry.

RÉSUMÉ

La pêche des thonidés est une industrie relativement récente en Guyane. En 2021, Pritipaul Singh Investment Inc. a obtenu une licence et a exploité quatre navires de pêche. Cependant, à partir d'août 2021, la société a cessé de pêcher les thonidés et les espèces similaires. Le Département des Pêches (FD) a collecté des données mensuelles sur les débarquements d'espèces afin d'assurer le suivi opportun des pêcheries. Les principales espèces capturées en 2021 sont l'albacore/Thunnus albacares (164 tonnes métriques (tm)), la coryphène commune/Coryphaena hippurus (133 tm) et le makaire bleu/Makaira nigricans (75 tm). Celles-ci constituaient environ 99 % de l'ensemble des captures. La production globale de la flotte thonière en 2021 s'élevait à 377 tm. La question du débarquement de requins manipulés dans les ports a continué à poser des difficultés d'identification et de déclaration². Le FD continue à développer les capacités nécessaires pour faire face à ce problème. Certaines formations ont été proposées et les efforts déployés à l'avenir comprendront des réunions globales avec les pêcheurs pour les sensibiliser à l'importance de débarquer les requins « entiers » et à l'élaboration d'un plan d'action national pour les requins (NPOAS). Au cours de la période de déclaration de 2021, la pandémie de COVID-19 a eu un impact significatif sur les opérations du FD et de l'industrie de la pêche.

RESUMEN

La pesca de túnidos es una industria relativamente reciente en Guyana. En 2021, Pritipaul Singh Investment Inc. concedió licencias y explotó cuatro buques pesqueros. Sin embargo, a partir de agosto de 2021, la corporación dejó de pescar túnidos y especies afines. El Departamento de Pesca (FD) recopiló datos mensuales sobre los desembarques de especies para el seguimiento oportuno de la pesca. El rabil (Thunnus albacares) (164 t), la lampuga (Coryphaena hippurus) (133 t) y la aguja azul (Makaira nigricans) (75 t) fueron las principales especies capturadas en 2021. Estas respondieron de alrededor del 99 % de todas las capturas. La producción global de la flota atunera en 2021 fue de 377 t. Los desembarques de tiburones en peso canal en los puertos sigue planteando dificultades de identificación y notificación³. El Departamento de pesca sigue desarrollando la capacidad necesaria para hacer frente a este problema. Se ha ofrecido cierta formación, y los esfuerzos futuros incluirán reuniones exhaustivas con los pescadores para educarlos sobre la importancia de desembarcar tiburones "enteros" y el desarrollo de un Plan Nacional de Acción para los Tiburones (NPOAS). Durante el periodo de comunicación de 2021, la pandemia de COVID-19 afectó significativamente a las operaciones del Departamento de pesca y a la industria pesquera.

¹ Due to data being aggregated by individual fishery, no shark data for 2021 was reported. Sharks are usually apart of the incidental catch from the artisanal fishery.

² Les données étant agrégées par pêche individuelle, aucune donnée sur les requins n'a été déclarée pour 2021. Les requins font généralement partie des prises accidentelles de la pêche artisanale.

³ Debido a que los datos se agregan por pesquería individual, no se comunicaron datos sobre tiburones para 2021. Los tiburones suelen formar parte de las capturas fortuitas de la pesca artesanal.

Part 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Continuous efforts were made to enhance the timely data collection and reporting. Some of the forms used to collect field data were modified to enhance the quality and, in some cases, the quantity of the data collected. Proprietors of licensed processing facilities completed and submitted logbooks to the FD every month and where necessary guidance was provided in this regard.

The FD has continued the at-sea observer program for industrial shrimp trawlers. Observers collected data on catch by fishing haul, with a focus on discards and endangered, threatened, and protected (ETP) and vulnerable species.

To aid with stock recovery, the fishing areas were closed for around eight weeks. During this period, the staff offered training sessions for fishermen to improve their ability to identify turtles, sharks, and rays.

There were some setbacks in the development of an NPOAS and as such sharks continued to be landed headless and gutted which poses a difficulty in correct identification. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is among the institutions contacted for help with the plan's technical aspects. The "Onboard guide for the identification of Marine ETP and other critical species of the Guianas" developed by the World-Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) in 2018, is one of the resources used as a point of reference for species identification (**Appendix 1**). Notwithstanding, the COVID-19 pandemic and other challenges have negatively affected the work of the department.

In August 2021, the only operator of the tuna fishery decided to discontinue all fishing activities.

Section 2: Research and statistics

The marine fisheries of Guyana are divided into four categories: the industrial fishery for seabob (*Xiphopenaeus kroyeri*), the semi-industrial fishery for snappers, the artisanal fishery for finfish, and the tuna fishery. In 2021, total marine output was 34,539 mt, a 3% rise over the previous year's 34,432 mt. In 2021, the contribution of fisheries to Guyana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was 0.6%, 0.2% less than in 2020. The decline in GDP, despite the increase in marine output, was largely attributable to the fast expansion of petroleum and gas; and support services, which increased from 15.8% to 32.2% during the time in question.

The Tuna fishery is relatively recent, with four permitted boats during the reporting period. The four modified trawlers/vessels are local long-liner trawlers measuring 19.72 meters in length and 113-114 gross registered tons (GRT). The tuna sector recorded landings of 377 mt in 2020, with YFT (164 mt), DOL (133 mt), and BUM (75 mt) being the most often caught species; a 9% decrease from the previous year's output (415 mt). However, no data for sharks was available for reporting in 2021.

REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	No	2022-09-14		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	No	2022-07-27	Minor corrections	2022-08-11
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	No	2022-07-27	Minor corrections	2022-08-11
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	No		No previous submissions made.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		No data to report.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		No data to report.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		No tagging program.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		No tagging program or recovered tags reported.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		No tagging program or recovered tags reported	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Yes		Observer program preparations halted. No active fishing conducted for tuna.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		Observer program preparations halted. No active fishing conducted for tuna.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		No data to report.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		No fishing done in the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT01	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Yes		BFT not harvested.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		BFT not harvested.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S: BFT02	Yes		BFT not harvested.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes		BFT not harvested.	
S:BFT05	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Yes		BFT not harvested.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		BFT not harvested.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		BFT not harvested.	
S:BFT09	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	Yes		BFT not harvested.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		No FADs fishery presently.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes		No FADs fishery presently.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		No data to report.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		Observer program preparations halted. No active fishing conducted for tuna.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		No EMS in place. No active fishing for tuna.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		No vessels greater than 20m.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data	Yes		No FADs fishery presently.	
S:ALB01	Catch, size and age at maturity	Yes		Zero catch reported.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	Yes		No data to report.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	Yes		No data to report.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	Yes		No data to report. However, catch was very low in 2020 (~0.01%)	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	Yes		No data to report.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		No established methodology. However, there is a ban on the harvest of marlins and no reported catch of roundscale spearfish in Guyana.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		Artisanal fishery does not harvest BIL species	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		No EM of BIL done.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		No plan submitted. A National Plan of Action for sharks to be drafted. A few shark trainings were recently done.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		No shortfin mako landed.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	Yes		No blue shark landed.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes		No shortfin mako landed.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		Hard copies of identification guides mostly exist for sharks and turtles.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		No interactions reported.	
S:BYC03	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		No scientific observer program.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		Gears target multi-species. Estimates of discards collected via interviews with fishers.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		Gears target multi-species. Fishers discard catches only in exceptional cases.	

Part II (Management implementation)

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

REPORTING SUMMARY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	No	2022-09-14		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	No	2022-09-14		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	No	2022-08-15		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		Not involved in vessel chartering activities.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		Not involved in vessel chartering activities.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes		Transshipment is prohibited by law (Fisheries Act 2002).	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes		Transshipment is prohibited by law (Fisheries Act 2002).	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		Transshipment is prohibited by law (Fisheries Act 2002).	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		Transshipment is prohibited by law (Fisheries Act 2002).	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		Transshipment is prohibited by law (Fisheries Act 2002).	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		No foreign vessel sought or was granted entry.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		No foreign vessel sought or was granted entry.	
M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		Foreign fishing vessels may request entry into Guyana via “Port Georgetown”, however, no foreign fishing vessel had requested same during the 2021 reporting period.		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		No foreign vessel sought or was granted entry.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		No foreign vessel sought or was granted entry.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		No foreign vessel sought or was granted entry.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		No foreign vessel sought or was granted entry.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		No foreign vessel sought or was granted entry.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		No such agreements/arrangements were entered into.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		No such agreements were entered into.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		No such agreements were entered into.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes		No vessel greater than 20m went fishing.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		No internal actions taken.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		No sport or recreational fishing.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Yes		No reports received. However, effective monitoring is constrained due to deficient resources.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		No reports received. However, effective monitoring is constrained due to deficient resources.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		No ICCAT species imported.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		No data to report.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		No allegations received.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		No sightings reported.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		No sightings reported.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		The Guyana Defence Force Coast Guard, Guyana Police Force (GPF) Marine Branch.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		Points of contact are usually the head of these institutions or delegated officers as is appropriate	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		No activities carried out under pilot program.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		No requests were sent.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		No observer program or plan presently.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		No observer program.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		No reports of retrieved fishing gear received.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		No reports received.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		Reports usually made by fishers, coast guard or marine police.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		No declarations received.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any trap fishery for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08	Yes		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2021	Yes		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to catch BFT-E.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		This CPC does not authorize other fishing vessel to operate for BFT in the ICCAT Convention area.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to allow vessels to carry out transshipment of BFT-E.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to allow landing of BFT-E.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		This CPC does not operate any BFT-W fishery or have any opportunity to take any BFT-W as bycatch.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes		This CPC does not operate any BFT-W fishery or have any opportunity to take any BFT-W as bycatch.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		This CPC has no information to report regarding such vessels.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		This CPC is not involved in the REM pilot project.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No	2022-07-27		
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No	2022-07-27		
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		This CPC has not received reports of IUU activity by its vessels nor has any additional information to report.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		This CPC does not import or re-export any BET.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No	2022-07-27	Annual catch data provided to ICCAT.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Yes		This CPC does not deploy FADs to catch tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes		The catch reductions in para 4 of Rec. 19-02 do not apply to this CPC.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No	2022-07-27	Annual catch data provided to ICCAT.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		This CPC did not reach 80% of its catch limit.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		No data to report. However, this is unlikely given the low level of BET harvest by this CPC.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		No data to report.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Yes		This CPC did not reach its catch limit.	
	M:TRO20	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Yes		No trials were conducted.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		This CPC does not import or re-export any swordfish.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		No data is available to report.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any of its sport/recreational vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		This CPC does not have any sport/recreational vessels to operate for SWO-MED in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		No vessel under the flag of this CPC has fished for these species in the last years.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		There is currently no fishing or management plan for this species. Also, the tuna fishery is presently inactive.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to receive landings or allow transhipment of SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		This CPC does not have any catches of SWO-MED to report.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		This CPCs does not tag and has not landed any tagged SWO-MED fish.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		No authorization required. All vessels catching SWO-N are below 20m.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		This CPC do not catch this species.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes		SWO-N is not caught by other fisheries.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes		This CPC do not catch this species.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		This CPC does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to fish for ALB-MED.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		No authorization required. All vessels catching ALB-N are below 20m.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		This species is not caught by this CPC.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		This species is not caught by other fisheries.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		This species is not caught by this CPC.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to catch MED-ALB for sport/recreational fishing.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	No	2022-09-14		
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		Fishing for marlin species was prohibited before fishing operations ceased.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		This CPC has not carried out any trials of electronic monitoring for BIL.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	No	2022-09-14		
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		This CPC does not have any landing of North Atl. SMA to report.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	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	No	2022-09-14		
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		This CPC does not have an NPOA for seabirds presently.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		This CPC has no information to report. These measures will be included in a future management plan.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by this CPC.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		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

The fishing company licensed and operated four tuna boats from January to August of 2021 before discontinuing operations. Tuna has not been actively fished since this period. Until more study has been conducted on the fishery, the FD will do not plan on accepting any additional applications for the exploitation of the pelagic fishery for tuna and tuna-like species. In addition to maintaining logbooks on ETP and other species interactions, boats will be required to install Vessel Monitoring Systems, Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras, and any other required observation facilities as part of their licensing requirements.

The Fisheries Advisory Committee (FAC) remained active and advised the Minister on the sector's administration. Despite a decline in yield and an increase in effort, the artisanal fishery remains accessible to all participants.

In 2021, several training sessions looked at shark classification. The FD will continue to seek support for the development of an NPOAS.

In addition, the department performed continuous data collecting for catch and effort as well as biological data on harvested species. Activities were also executed to guide captains on logbook filling.

Draft regulation for the Port State Measure Agreement (PSMA) has been done and is now under review. The next steps will include developing a working group and a standard operating procedure that outlines the procedures and standards necessary for the success of the PSMA.

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

SHK 01: At the artisanal level, the majority of sharks are consumed at the local level, and identifying the species remains challenging. In addition to the NPOAS, other policies may be needed to support the specific ICCAT management guidelines for shark species. Despite these difficulties, the CPC is dedicated to following the ICCAT's recommendations, and the FD is committed to working with that fishery to assure compliance until the necessary legislation and the NPOAS are implemented.

BYC 8002-8003: During the reporting period, there were few records of turtle interactions with fishing gear or seabird entanglement. As a result, there is a need for laws and regulations that educate fishermen and reduce any possible detrimental environmental effects.

Other: While tuna data are reported to species level, there are some cases where the data is aggregated (**Table 1**). This can prove problematic in some cases (**Table 2**).

Please be aware that the FD remains dedicated to ensuring that all ICCAT conservation and management measures, including accurate data reporting and timely submission, are implemented and adhered to. However, the FD has its share of difficulties. This includes, but is not limited to, inexperienced personnel in ICCAT-related affairs. Thus, capacity building in this area continues to be a focus.

Table 1. Production of highly migratory large pelagic species (mt).

<i>Year</i>	<i>Species</i>			
	<i>Tuna</i>	<i>Swordfish</i>	<i>Dolphin fish</i>	<i>Sharks</i>
2021	165	3	133	*
2020	280	5	86	5
2019	356	2	1	7

* No data available to report

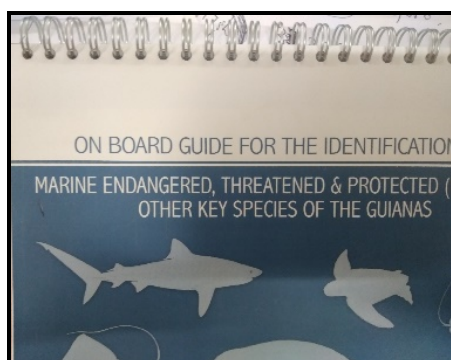
Table 2. Tuna production by species (mt).

<i>Year</i>	<i>Species</i>	
	<i>BET**</i>	<i>YFT</i>
2021	1	164
2020	164	116
2019	2	43

** The sizeable variation in the reported BET production between years seems strange and will be subsequently investigated.

Appendix 1

Pictures of the “On board guide for the identification of Marine endangered, threatened and Protected (ETP) and other keys species of the Guianas”



Shark & ray handling practices	p.10
Sea turtle handling practices	p.12
SHARKS	
• BLACKNOSE SHARK	<i>Carcharhinus acronotus</i> p.16
• SPINNER SHARK	<i>Carcharhinus brevipinna</i> p.18
• SILKY SHARK	<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i> p.20
• BULL SHARK	<i>Carcharhinus leucas</i> p.22
• BLACKTIP SHARK	<i>Carcharhinus limbatus</i> p.24
• DUSKY SHARK	<i>Carcharhinus obscurus</i> p.26
• CARIBBEAN REEF SHARK	<i>Carcharhinus perezi</i> p.28
• SMALLTAIL SHARK	<i>Carcharhinus porosus</i> p.30
• TIGER SHARK	<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i> p.32
• NURSE SHARK	<i>Ginglymostoma cirratum</i> p.34
• DAGGERNOSE SHARK	<i>Isogomphodon oxyrhynchus</i> p.36
• SMALLEYE SMOOTHHOUND	<i>Mustelus higmani</i> p.38
• LEMON SHARK	<i>Negaprion brevirostris</i> p.40
• WHALE SHARK	<i>Rhincodon typus</i> p.42
• BRAZILIAN SHARPNOSE SHARK	<i>Rhizoprionodon lalandii</i> p.44
• CARIBBEAN SHARPNOSE SHARK	<i>Rhizoprionodon porosus</i> p.46
• SCALLOPED HAMMERHEAD	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i> p.48
• SCOOPHEAD SHARK	<i>Sphyrna media</i> p.50
• GREAT HAMMERHEAD	<i>Sphyrna mokarran</i> p.52
• BONNETHEAD SHARK	<i>Sphyrna tiburo</i> p.54
• SMALLEYE HAMMERHEAD SHARK	<i>Sphyrna tudes</i> p.56

ANNUAL REPORT OF SURINAME*
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU SURINAME
INFORME ANUAL DE SURINAM

SUMMARY

During 2021 there were no Surinamese tuna fishing vessels licensed to fish for tuna and tuna-like species. However, there are a number of finfish bottomtrawl vessel 20 meter in length overall or greater targeting demersal finfish in our waters that catches some King Mackerel (Scomberomorus cavalla), Atlantic Spanish Mackerel (Scomberomorus maculatus), and sharks (Carcharhinidae spp.) as bycatch. Furthermore, there are foreign flagged vessels licensed to fish for tuna and tuna-like species in Surinamese waters. Insofar these vessels also fish in international waters with valid licenses from their flag State and may also land their catches at the designated port of Suriname. In 2021 licenses have been issued to vessels operating under the Panamanian and Belizean flag. The reporting obligation to ICCAT rests primarily with the flag State. These vessels fish for approximately 5% per year in the Exclusive Economic Zone of Suriname and for approximately 95% per year in international waters. The type of gear is longline. The main species that have been landed by the vessels from Panama and Belize are yellowfin tuna, North Atlantic albacore, bigeye tuna, 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.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2021, aucun thonier surinamais n'a été autorisé à pêcher les thonidés et les espèces apparentées. Cependant, il existe un certain nombre de chalutiers de fond de 20 mètres de longueur hors-tout ou plus qui ciblent les poissons démersaux dans nos eaux et qui capturent quelques spécimens de thazard barré (Scomberomorus Cavalla), de thazard atlantique (Scomberomorus Maculatus) et de requins (Carcharhinidae spp.) comme prises accessoires. Il y a également des navires battant pavillon étranger qui sont autorisés à pêcher les thonidés et les espèces apparentées dans les eaux surinamaises. Sachant qu'ils pêchent également dans les eaux internationales avec des licences valides de leur État de pavillon, ces navires peuvent également débarquer leurs prises dans le port désigné du Suriname. En 2021, des licences ont été délivrées à des navires opérant sous le pavillon du Panama et du Belize. L'obligation de déclaration à l'ICCAT incombe principalement à l'État de pavillon. Ces navires pêchent environ 5 % par an dans la zone économique exclusive du Suriname et environ 95 % par an dans les eaux internationales. Le Suriname autorise les navires battant pavillon panaméen à 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 utilisé est la palangre. Les principales espèces débarquées par les navires du Panama et du Belize sont l'albacore, le germon de l'Atlantique Nord, le thon obèse, le requin bleu et d'autres espèces telles que le mahi mahi, le thazard bâtard, l'escolar et le voilier. Ces espèces sont débarquées sous deux formes différentes : fraîches sur glace ou congelées.

RESUMEN

Durante el año 2021 no hubo buques atuneros surinameses con licencia para pescar túnidos y especies afines. Sin embargo hay una serie de buques de arrastre de fondo de 20 metros de eslora total o más que se dirigen a peces de aleta demersales en nuestras aguas, pero también capturan algo de carite lucio (Scomberomorus cavalla), algo de carita (Scomberomorus maculatus) y tiburones (Carcharhinidae spp.) de forma fortuita. Además, hay buques de pabellón extranjero con licencia para pescar túnidos y especies afines en aguas de Surinam. Estos buques también pescan en aguas internacionales con licencias válidas de su Estado de pabellón y también pueden desembarcar sus capturas en el puerto designado de Surinam. En 2021 se han expedido licencias a buques que operan bajo pabellón panameño y beliceño. La obligación de comunicación a ICCAT es del Estado del pabellón. Estos buques pescan aproximadamente un 5 % del año en la zona económica exclusiva de Surinam y aproximadamente un 95 % del año en aguas

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internacionales. Surinam permite a buques con pabellón de Panamá pescar especies gestionadas por ICCAT en aguas bajo jurisdicción de Panamá en el marco de nuestro programa nacional de concesión de licencias. El tipo de arte es el palangre. Las principales especies desembarcadas por los buques de Panamá y Belice son rabil, atún blanco del Atlántico norte, patudo tintorera y otras especies como dorado, peto, escolar y pez vela. Estas especies se desembarcan de dos formas, frescas conservadas en hielo y congeladas.

Part I (information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

We distinguish several main categories with different types of fishing based on fishing methods used, target species, fishing areas, scale, etc. One of these categories is the finfish bottomtrawl where vessel target demersal finfish in our waters and catches some King Mackerel (*Scomberomorus Cavalla*), Atlantic Spanish Mackerel (*scomberomorus maculatus*), and sharks (*Carcharhinidae spp.*) as bycatch. Most of these vessels are 20 meter in length overall or greater. During 2021 there were no licensed issued to Surinamese flagged vessels for the category Large Pelagic Line Fishing targeting for tuna and tuna-like species.

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 competent 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. They are also responsible for issuing health certificates. This organisation is run under the auspices of the Ministry, but is not part of the Fisheries Department;
- The Suriname Coast Guard, is responsible for at-sea inspections of fishing vessels in Surinamese waters. They are responsible for monitoring all fishing activities within the Territorial waters and the Suriname's Exclusive Economic Zone.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Suriname did not conduct research activities in the Convention Area in 2021. 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.

All foreign fishing vessels must land their entire catches at the designated port which is called the port of Cevihas N.V. and is located at Paramaribo, the capital of Suriname. Landing data must be recorded in a logbook/standard form provided by the Fisheries Department which have to be submitted to the Fisheries Department. In 2021, vessels from Panama and Belize were granted a license for Large Pelagic Line Fishing by Suriname to fish in the Exclusive Economic Zone of Suriname. These vessels are required by their licenses to land their catches in Suriname.

With the support of FAO, the Fisheries Department is in a process to modernize the fisheries data collection system. A system developed by the FAO (called CALIPSEO) is being implemented, which will lead to data being collected in a more efficient and accurate manner. The implementation of the new data collection system is of great importance because, based on the collected data, it is possible to perform stock estimates. In the coming years, the Statistics and Research Department will have to focus strongly on improving the quality of data collection. This also includes training the people collecting data in the field and reviving the program of seagoing observers. Historical data must also be validated as much as possible and entered in the new system. To support accurate data collection, a species identification guide is currently being drawn up for the main species that occur in Surinamese fisheries.

REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	No	2022-09-09	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	No	2022-07-28	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	No	2022-07-28	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	No	2022-07-28	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		Suriname does not perform any size sampling.
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2021.
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		Suriname is not involved in scientific tagging surveys.
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Suriname is not involved in any tagging activity.
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Suriname is not involved in any tagging activity.
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Yes		In accordance with Recommendation 19-02 we would like to indicate that Suriname still does not have any authorized vessels fishing for tropical tuna species.
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		Suriname is not involved in any scientific observer program. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2021.
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		Suriname is not involved in pelagic Sargassum.
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		Suriname has no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in the Mediterranean.
S:BFT01	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Yes		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S: BFT02	Yes		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.
S:BFT05	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Yes		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.
S:BFT09	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	Yes		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.
S:TRO01	REDUNDANT. Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards.	Yes		No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2021 or in the previous years.
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2021.
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Yes		Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2021.
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2021.
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2021.
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2021.
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2021.
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data	Yes		Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2021.
S:TRO09	REDUNDANT. Results of trials on electronic monitoring.	Yes		Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2021.
S:ALB01	Catch, size and age at maturity	Yes		Suriname had no vessels catching Albacore in 2021.
S:ALB02	Habitat	Yes		Suriname had no vessels catching Albacore in 2021.
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	Yes		Suriname had no vessels catching Albacore in 2021.
S:ALB04	CPUE series	Yes		Suriname had no vessels catching Albacore in 2021.
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	Yes		Suriname had no vessels catching Albacore in 2021.
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		Suriname had no vessels catching billfishes in 2021.
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		Suriname had no vessels catching billfishes in 2021. However, Suriname is in a process implementing a new Fisheries Information System in Suriname, called Calipseo with the support of the FAO.

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		Suriname had no vessels catching billfishes in 2021.
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		Suriname had no vessels targeting sharks in 2021. However, Suriname is in a process implementing a new Fisheries Information System in Suriname, called Calipseo with the support of the FAO.
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		Suriname had no vessels targeting shortfin mako sharks in 2021.
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	Yes		Suriname had no vessels targeting blue sharks in 2021.
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes		Suriname had no vessels targeting shortfin mako sharks in 2021.
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Suriname had no tuna vessels in 2021.
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		Suriname had no tuna vessels in 2021.
S:BYC03	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	Yes		Suriname had no tuna vessels in 2021.
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		Suriname has no vessels targeting tuna or tuna-like species or sharks. However, Suriname is in a process to implement a monitoring program for bycatch and in particular for Endangered, Threatened and Protected (ETP) species.
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		Suriname has no vessels targeting tuna or tuna-like species or sharks. However, Suriname is in a process to implement a monitoring program for bycatch and in particular for Endangered, Threatened and Protected (ETP) species. This will result in: the development of methods to monitor interaction between different fisheries types and ETP species (incl. marine mammals), especially logbooks and observers, interaction between different fisheries types and ETP species (incl. marine mammals) will be monitored in an adequate manner

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
				that complies with national and international standards (e.g. Marine Mammal Protection Act – LOFF) and identifying gear changes that minimize impact on ETP species (bycatch) and the marine ecosystem.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

REPORTING SUMMARY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	No	2022-09-09		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	No	2022-08-11		2022-09-09
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	No	2022-08-11		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		Suriname has not chartered any vessel in 2021.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		Suriname has not chartered any vessel in 2021.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes		Suriname was not involved in any transshipment in 2021.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes		Suriname was not involved in any transshipment in 2021.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		Suriname was not involved in any transshipment in 2021.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		Suriname was not involved in any transshipment in 2021.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		Suriname was not involved in any transshipment in 2021.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No	2020-04-16		
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No	2018-07-28		
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No	2022-09-09		
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No	2022-09-09		
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		Suriname did not deny any entry or use of port.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		See explanation in section 5 of the Annual report.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		See explanation in section 5 of the Annual report.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		See explanation in section 5 of the Annual report.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		Suriname has not entered into any such bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No	2022-09-09		
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No	2022-09-09		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes		Suriname has no authorized tuna fishing vessels of 20m or greater.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		Suriname has no authorized tuna fishing vessels of 20m or greater.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		There are no sport or recreational fisheries in tuna and tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Yes		Suriname did not have any information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		Suriname did not have any information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		Suriname has no relevant information to report for 2021.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		Not applicable. Suriname has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report for 2021.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		Suriname has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		Suriname has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		Suriname has not received any reports of its vessels having been sighted engaging in activities, which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		Suriname is currently not participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		Suriname is currently not participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		Suriname is currently not participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		Suriname has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		Suriname had no tuna vessels in 2021.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		Suriname had no tuna vessels in 2021.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		Suriname did not have anything to report.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		Suriname did not have anything to report.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		Not available yet.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		Suriname did not have anything to report.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		Suriname does not operate bluefin tuna farms.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		Suriname does not operate bluefin tuna farms.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		Suriname does not operate bluefin tuna farms.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Yes		Suriname does not operate bluefin tuna farms.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		Suriname does not authorise any trap fishery for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes		Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Yes		Suriname does not operate bluefin tuna farms.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08	Yes		Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2021	Yes		Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes		Suriname has not authorised its ports to allow vessels to carry out transshipment of BFT.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		Suriname has not authorised its ports to allow landing of BFT.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes		Suriname is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		Suriname is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		Suriname is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Suriname is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		Suriname is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		Suriname is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2021.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2021.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2021.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Suriname did not import or re-export any BET in 2021.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Suriname did not catch or trade these species in 2021.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		Suriname had no tuna vessels in 2021.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Yes		Suriname had no tuna vessels in 2021.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes		No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2021.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2021.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2021.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2021.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2021.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Yes		No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2021.	
	M:TRO20	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Yes		No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2021.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Yes		Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes		Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes		Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2021.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		No vessels flagged to Suriname authorized for these species in 2021.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		No vessels flagged to Suriname authorized for these species in 2021.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2021.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2021.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2021.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	No	2022-08-11		
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No	2022-08-11	No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2021.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		This CPC has not carried out any trials of electronic monitoring for BIL.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	No	2022-08-11		
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2021.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	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	No		Suriname does not have any tuna vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		Suriname does not have an NPOA for seabirds and has no longline fishery in the area to which the requirement pertains.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		Suriname does not have any tuna vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by Suriname.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		Suriname has not lodged any objection to any of the previous year's Recommendations.	

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

General policy for fisheries is set out in the Fisheries Management Plan for Suriname 2020-2025. 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 and monitoring of fishing vessels, landing obligations and protected areas.

In Suriname there is an obligation to have a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) for the industrial fleet since 2007. After each landing by a commercial vessel, data on the catch is sent to the Fisheries Department.

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.

All the foreign fishing vessels that are landing their fish in Suriname have to land their fish at the designated port. The Customs Authority is also based permanently at the designated port. All the foreign vessels are required to inform the designated port and the Maritime Authorities Suriname (MAS) at least 3 days before entering the port, along with information on the total catch (species and weight).

A thorough control of the landings of internationally operating vessels in Suriname is important to ensure that no Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fish are being landed in Suriname. 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.

Suriname is in favor of joining the Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA) in the fight against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has started in 2020 to support Suriname to make all preparations necessary to comply with the conditions set out in the agreement. This should result in ratification of the PSMA.

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 yet to ensure full compliance with all the conservation and management measures adopted by the ICCAT Commission.

Suriname also acts as a port State, however, it has been found that Surinamese inspectors are currently not well trained to inspect foreign tuna vessels. Therefore, in 2012 Suriname asked ICCAT to assist Suriname in training these inspectors in order to comply with the obligations towards ICCAT (Recommendation by ICCAT for an ICCAT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port (12-07)).

Our National fishing legislation is outdated (dated from 1980) and needs to be updated in order to be able to comply with relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures. With the support of FAO, a draft for a new Fisheries Act has been drawn up. The draft Fisheries Act provides for a broad institutional setting with the aim of ensuring a transparent and efficient management and decision-making process within the fisheries sector. It also provides for the establishment of a Fisheries Development Fund that aims to promote the ecological and socio-economic sustainable development of the fisheries and fisheries sector in the Republic of Suriname. The law contains provisions on the management and conservation of fish stocks, including the requirement to establish fishing management plans. The law also lays down rules regarding the licenses issued to Surinamese fishing vessels within the waters of Suriname, attaching great importance to transparency and legal certainty. A new part of fisheries legislation is the regulation of fishing and related activities on the high seas. Suriname is currently unable to issue fishing licenses for international waters. The development of a new fisheries law is currently at a very advanced stage. Once this process has been completed, Suriname will also have their own tuna fleet.

To ensure full compliance with Recommendation 13-13 by ICCAT, Suriname is in need for some clarification on this recommendation. After sending a letter to the PWG on the 7 May 2021 requesting some clarification on this matter it is still not entirely clear for the government of Suriname whether it is an obligation to register a non-tuna vessel longer than 20 meters, targeting demersal finfish in our waters (Exclusive Economic zone) under our national law as the main catch and catches some King Mackerel (*Scomberomorus cavalla*), Atlantic Spanish Mackerel (*scomberomorus maculatus*), and sharks (Carcharhinidae spp.) as by-catch.